CLA...	SYMBOL
Day ...ge	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBO
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

1918 FEB 23 AM 12 50

A32BU 22 NL

FY BUFFALO NY 22

W E DUBOIS

70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK

SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS AND WISH FOR MANY HAPPY RETURNS OF YOUR NATAL DAY MAY YOU BE SP-ARED TO FULLY REALIZE YOUR FONDEST DREAMS

MARY B TALBERT.

CLA...	SYMBOL
Day ...ge	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK

SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS AND WISH FOR MANY HAPPY RETURNS OF YOUR NATAL DAY MAY YOU BE SP-ARED TO FULLY REALIZE YOUR FONDEST DREAMS

MARY B TALBERT.

2727 B-13

March 8, 1918.

Mrs. Mary P. Talbert,
521 Michigan Avenue,
Buffalo, New York.

My dear Mrs. Talbert:

Let me thank you for your sincere congratulations on the occasion of my fiftieth birthday.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/CRB.

584 pro

FEB 21 1918

Talladega College,
Talladega, Ala.
Feb. 18, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Dubois,

The Class of 1918 of Talladega College sends to you greetings on your birth-day and wishes for you many more years well-spent and happy.

C. J. M. Harris, President.
J. A. Derricotte, Secy.

2021/112

[TALLADEGA COLLEGE]

February 26, 1918.

Mr. L. M. Harris, Jr.,
Talladega College,
Talladega, Alabama.

2/14/202

My doer Mr. Harris:

Allow me to thank the Class of 1918 of Talladega College for its very kind letter of February 18.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

FEB 25 1918

50 yrs

63

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE, TENN.

T. W. TALLEY

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND BIOLOGY

Feb. 21st 1918

Dear friend Dr DuBois: Every lover of human freedom rejoices in the day of your birth. May your life be long and may Liberty's rays, which you have so effectively helped unveil, shine brighter and brighter to the bringing of the perfect day. I heartily greet and congratulate you.

Your old friend

T. W. Talley

101/27c

2/27 18-133

March 4, 1918.

Mr. T. W. Talley,
FiskkUniversity,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Talley:

I appreciate your kind words and congratulations.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

FEB 25 1918

50 Yrs

55

Dayton, O.
2-21-'18.

2/27/102

Dear Dr Du Bois:

Please except my best wishes for a long and happy life. You were rightly born with the mouth of great men.

Yours Sincerely,
Randolph J. Tams
217 Norwood Ave.
Dayton, O.

No. 4. Engine Co.

2/27 18-134

March 9, 1918.

Mr. Randolph J. Tams,
217 Norwood Avenue,
Dayton, Ohio.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your kind words on my birthday.

Very sincerely yours,

WEED/GRB.

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF

THE CRISIS

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

March 8, 1918.

The Monday Club,
c/o John Hope,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georga,

St Louis Mo FEB 25 1918
February 1918 169
Mr W.E.B. Dubois, 50 Lyn
Greetings:-

2/27/05

"On thine unaltering blaze,
The half-wrecked mariner, his compass lost,
Fixes his steady gaze,
And steers undoubting, to the friendly coast;
And they who stray in perilous mates, by night,
Are glad when thou dost shine to guide their footsteps right."

It is a source of much
pleasure for me to send you

felicitations on this your
Fiftieth Anniversary.
My hopes, my prayers are
all with thee; to strengthen
thee, thru coming years.

Respectfully Yours
James C Tanter
4210 Papin

2/27 16-135

February 27, 1918.

Mr. James H. Tanter,
4210 Papin,
St. Louis, Missouri.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your little poem on my birthday.

Very sincerely yours,

WEED/GRB.

JAN 22 1918

File "50 Years"

29 806 Fuller St.,
Ann Arbor, Mich. 1.17.'18.

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

On behalf of the unknown millions of my people beyond the sea, I beg to congratulate you on your fiftieth birth day which occurs next month.

3/16/24

Half a century, to a man who has waged bitter wars for uplift and justice, is a hard mark to reach, harder still it is when one meets with unexpected opposition from those he is trying to serve. This is very unfortu-

nate yet, at times, every leader has witnessed its presence in his line of action.

I hope that your book "The Negro" will soon be translated into native languages, to the Negro race it is a legacy that will defy the storms of time. Africa will appreciate it, her sons and daughters will sing of Du Bois, the scholar, the author, the Negro.

Long live our Editor.

Yours respectfully,

A. NgQele Tantsi

January 22, 1918.

Mr. H. Ngqwle Tantsi,
806 Fuller Street,
Ann Arbor, Michigan.

My dear Sir:

I appreciate your kind letter of January 17.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/16/25

3D 4p5

132 EAST NINETEENTH STREET

February 18, 1918

Miss Tarbell regrets that absence from town prevents her accepting the kind invitation to be present at the Fiftieth Birthday Anniversary of William E. Burghardt Du Bois on the evening of February twenty-fifth. Miss Tarbell will be in Washington at that time.

R24185

With Best Wishes

2/25/28

WITH FRIENDLY GREETINGS.

MAY YOUR BIRTHDAY USHER IN A HAPPY YEAR FOR YOU, BRINGING NEW FRIENDS, WIDER INTERESTS, GREATER OPPORTUNITIES.

Edwina Taylor,
Washington, D.C.

FEB 21 1918
4

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Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn.
Mr. William English Walling, New York
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston.
Prof. George William Cook Washington

2/15/15

April --29 I8

Dr. W.E. Du. Bois.
70 Fifth Ave
N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois.:-:

I have just seen the letter that you wrote to our Sec'y Maj. G.W. Ford. in regard to Mr. Z.W. Mitchell, and his work here ect. and as to his being a fake.

Now Dr. I hope you will with hold your publication, in the Crisis,until you give us the where abouts of your information,I know he is being knocked, I also know he is doing a good work here, and I cant believe him guilty of those charges until he is proven guilty, and if you have the I00% proof we will send you any things you ask for.

There is a better feeling for the Colored people since Mitchell has been here than there has ever been since the riot. in I908.he is being accused of doing work on the jim crow order but I cant see it, and will furnish you the names of some of the best colored and white men that we have to proove it.If you want some of the good he is doing and the names of the men who are broad enoug

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Mr. William English Walling, New York
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston.
Prof. George William Cook Washington

2/15/16

to see the good work he is carrying on .

Dr. if it had not benn for Mr. Mitchell , the part we were to play in the Centennial, here would never have been mentioned he is right with the director of the Centenninal Commission and it was through his reasoning, and diplomacy that Mr. McGill, came to the Colored here and invited us to take part in it and do any thing we was large enough to do.

I have investigated ever accusation a that was brought again the man but found them to be heresay evidence. and most of the time no evidence at all. And it was one of our best Colored men right from where Mr. Mitchell was in Quincy, Illinois, who had us here invite him here to carry out his work here.

We promised him much, and have given him but little support but he just goes ahead.

I know the man, I think we know his good wife and daughter, he might be on a different road but he s headed for the same thing we are all ofter, and that is a real democracy of all men up and know men down.

Please dont publish any thing until you inform us as to where and how you you got the information, and what it is.

I am . Yours Sincerely. Robert P. Taylor Pres.

May 1, 1918.

Mr. Robert P. Taylor,
726 N. Second Street,
Springfield, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

A statement concerning Z. W. Mitchell has already been published and is enclosed. We are absolutely certain of our facts and these are only a few of the facts which we have in our possession, and are prepared to publish if this man does not stop his operations. It is his practice everywhere to represent himself as the victim of jealousy, etc.

You will find, however, that he will proove to be the most dangerous person that you could harbor in Springfield. His only object there now is to handle such money as may be appropriated for the colored end of the Centennial.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

Enc.

Z W Mitchell

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MAY 7 1918

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Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston.
Prof. George William Cook Washington

2/15/83

April -2 --18

Dr W.E. Dubois
70 Fifth Ave.
NY

Dear Dr. DuBois.

Please find enclosed .P.O. order for one years subscription to the Crisis. A.G.Q. MAY 7 1918 5-4

Please send me the April issue or edition.

Dr. I do not blame you for what was published in regard to Mr. Mitchell, I am not mad at the fellow who sent in the repor I only feel sorry for him, and proud to say that we will stick to Mr. Mitchell to the last.

I have given him money I will give him more I have all of the names of the Colored people here who gave him money the joke of it is I was elected treasurer.
Of course the job was not hard as we got lots of promisesbut very little money.

He is such a fake that we have pledged to raise $1000. to defray the expenses of our part in the Centennial thatis to be held here.

Yours Truly
Robt. P. Taylor

Back to Dr. DuB

MAY 7 1918

2

50 years

FEB 25 1918

MUNICIPAL COURT
OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington, Feb. 24, 1918

Mr. John R. Shillady,
Secretary of Dinner Committee,

Dear Sir:

Please extend to Dr. Du Bois my congratulations on his fiftieth anniversary. As a brother alumnus I recall with pride his brilliant career as a student. The distinguished services he has rendered his race with pen and word speak eloquently for themselves. Du Bois has met the standards of the best Harvard traditions.

Faithfully Yours,
Robert H. Terrell

4/29/24

[TEXAS COLLEGE] [c. FEB. 18, 1918]

2/24/98

Greetings
from
III class,
Texas College,
Tyler, Texas.

[TEXAS COLLEGE]

Texas College,
Tyler, Texas,
Feb. 19, 1918.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Editor "The Crisis,"
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

2/24/99

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Out of grateful hearts we send these greetings to you. We are so glad that you taught us. If at any time you happen to visit Texas we shall be very glad to have you visit us. We do love you. How are the dear members of your family?

With thanks to God that He has spared you to speak His truths,

We are,
Lovingly,
The Banks.

[TEXAS COLLEGE]

Texas College;
Tyler, Texas,
Feb. 18, 1918.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor "The Crisis,"
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

2/24/02

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

Since God has been so good to you we are so glad that we hasten to send you these words of cheer. We hope for you a happy birthday.

Sincerely,
Ernest Brooks.

[TEXAS COLLEGE]

Texas College,
Tyler, Texas,
Feb. 18, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor "The Crisis,"
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

2/24/103

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am glad to know that God has spared you to live to celebrate your fiftith birth-day.

I send you my best wishes.

Sincerely,
D. B. Davis.

[TEXAS COLLEGE]

Texas College,
Tyler, Texas,
Feb. 18, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor "The Crisis,"
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

We are one thousand or more miles from you, but we wish you a happy birthday, and we send you our love.

Respectfully,
Flora English.

2/24/02

(TEXAS COLLEGE)

Texas College,
Tyler, Texas,
Feb. 18, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor "The crisis"
70 Fifth avenue,
New york.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

We enjoy reading your editorials, and there is not a day that some of our teachers do not mention your name.

We are so proud of you that out of our joy we are sending you birthday greetings.

Yours truly,
Beulah Jackson.

2624/114

[TEXAS COLLEGE]

Texas College,
Tyler, Texas,
Feb. 18, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor "The Crisis"
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

2/24/1918.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I appreciate the interesting books you have written. In your "crisis" I have learned many things concerning the war and Negroes.

God has been good to you. We all are glad to know you have lived to see your fiftieth birthday. May God bless you to live many years.

Yours sincerely,
Allie Julia Jones.

[Texas College]

Texas College,
Tyler, Texas,
Feb. 18, 1918.

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor "The Crisis"
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

2/24/108

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

We enjoy reading "the crisis" which you are writing. It is very interesting. We are glad that God has blessed you to see your fifty-ninth birthday.

Sincerely,
Bertha Ligons.

(TEXAS COLLEGE)

Texas College,
Tyler, Texas,
Feb. 18, 1918

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor "The Crisis",
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

2/24/10

My dear Dr. DuBois:—
We could not let your birthday pass without letting you know that you have our best wishes for a happy birthday.

We are all very interested in the Crisis and have enjoyed reading ~~reading~~ it from time to time. In reading the Auto-

biography of your life in the last issue, was an English class enjoyed the beautiful English that a man of our own race can use so well.

Hoping that you may celebrate many other birthdays, I remain

Yours truly,
Judith Mitchell.

Texas College
Tyler, Texas,
Feb 18, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor "The Crisis",
70 fifth avenue,
New York.

2/24/05

My dear Dr. Du Bois: I have just received the message informing me of your fiftieth birthday, and I hasten to offer you my most sincere congratulations, and hearty good wishes for the future. If you live many more years, and may every

year of your future life.
find you happier than the
past. From my heart I pray
that God may bless you
with His choicest blessings.

Respectfully,

Julia Moultrie

(TEXAS COLLEGE)

Texas College,
Tyler, Texas,
Feb. 18, 1918.

Dr. W. E. DuBois,
Editor "The Crisis,"
70 fifth avenue,
New York.

2/24/1917

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

We are glad indeed to know that God has blessed you, these many years. I hope that you will live to see many more. We would be very glad to have you visit Texas College, at any time.

Sincerely,
Henrietta Nathan

(TEXAS COLLEGE) Texas Colleges,
Tyler, Texas,
Feb. 18, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor "The Crisis,"
70 Fifth Ave.
New York.

2/24/18

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Through our kind teachers we have heard so much of your good work and we are glad of an opportunity to send you our love with best wishes for your success in the year.

Sincerely,
Mary M. Phillips.

[TEXAS COLLEGE]

Texas College,
Tyler, Texas,
Feb. 18, 1918.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Editor "The Crisis",
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

2/24/106

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

May the Lord shower many blessings upon you. We the Third year Class send to you our best Wishes and as a member, I beg to remain

Respectfully yours,
Maud P. Smith.

[TEXAS COLLEGE]

Texas College,
Tyler, Texas,
Feb. 18, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor "The Crisis,"
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York

2/24/05

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Since we are always glad to hear of the good work that is carried on by negroes. upon reading the "crisis" I felt that I would be doing you an injustice if I did not let you know how I enjoy reading your most beautiful sayings. Every thing that you have said is well said. I am very glad you are living. You are worthy to have the world's praise.

I hope you will live long
to do good. I am glad you are living
to see your fiftieth birthday.
May God bless you to do good and
drive ignorance back and make
intelligence outshine the sun.
May every year you live the happier
it will be to you and that not only
we as negroes will say long live
Dr Du Bois but that nations
will say the same. I hope you a
pleasant year. Best wishes to you.

Yours truly,

C. M. Stewart.

(TEXAS COLLEGE)

Texas College,
Tyler, Texas.
Feb. 18, 1918.

Dr. W. E. Du Bois,
Editor "The Crisis",
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I am glad that God has been so kind in letting you live to see your fiftieth birthday, may you continue to live close to God and be led by His loving hand.

Yours truly,

Jerry Stewart.

2/24/12

(TEXAS COLLEGE)

Texas College,
Tyler, Texas,
Feb. 18, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor "The Crisis",
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

2/24/113

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

We enjoy reading your interesting articles in the "Crisis" so very much.

Even the of 'last year', you looked death in the face and found its lineaments not unkind; we are glad that it was not your time and so here on your fiftieth birth-day we send you our love.

Respectfully,
Frances Eulalia Warren.

Texas College
Tyler, Texas
Feb. 18, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor "The Crisis",
70 Fifth avenue,
New York.

2/24/10

My dear Dr. Du Bois.

We enjoy reading the interesting articles in the Crisis. We are all glad to send you these few words of cheer, on your fiftieth ~~birth~~ birthday. We are wishing you a long and happy life.

Sincerely,
Martha J. Washington.

[TEXAS COLLEGE]

March 2, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Banks,
Texas College,
Tyler, Texas.

My dear Mr. and Mrs. Banks:

I appreciate your very kind letter and particularly the interesting letters from your third year class. I am enclosing an answer to them.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

Enc.

2/24/94

March 2, 1918.

To the Third Year Class,
Texas College,
Tyler, Texas.

2/24/93

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois desires to express his very deep appreciation to Flora English, Martha J. Washington, Ernest Brooks, D. B. Davis, Allie Julia Jones, C. M. Stewart, Maud D. Smith, Henrietta Nathan, Bertha Ligons, Julia Moultrie, Jeny Stewart, Frances Eulalia Warren, and Beulah Jackson for their kind letters to him on the occasion of his birthday.

WEBD/GRB.

[THOHNER ?]

FEB 26 1918

11

50 yrs

2/27/06

Oakland, Cal., 2/18/18.

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois,

New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

You are nearing the fiftieth milestone of a life replete with glories, a life filled with problems solved; too great for the present generation to comprehend, deeds so stupendous to the average mind that they compare as the

2227/107

loftiest peaks of the Himalayas to pigmies.

When the names of Frederick Douglas and Booker T. Washington will have long been forgotten Burghardt Du Bois will be a star of the greatest magnitude in the flag of Negro uplift.

Long after your spirit will have joined that innumerable multitude. The children of our generations to follow will honor the memory of the man who so nobly labored a lifetime to place his down trodden race on the same pedestal with the self assumed, chosen people of God.

It is the sincere wish of we, your friends of the West that the Almighty and Merciful Spirit may spare you for at least two score and ten years longer that you may continued in the noble work you have undertaken.

Yours Truly,
John A. Thelmer

Cy. 4

September 20, 1918.

Mr. Clyde L. Thomas,
716 So. 2nd St.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My dear Mr. Thomas:

We wish to thank you for your letter of September 11, giving us the facts concerning the discrimination shown colored troops passing through Pocatello, Idaho, by the Red Cross Society of that city. We are also sending you a copy of a letter sent to the National Headquarters of the Red Cross at Washington, D. C., asking them to take action in this matter, and we will be pleased to advise you concerning all further action taken inthe matter.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Secretary.

Enclos:
WFW/RVP

2/23/27

RUNNING FOR MEN
AND
STANDING FOR JUDGEMENT

SEP 16 1918

14

Father Time Jeweler

Watch and Clock Expert. We Buy Old Gold and Silver

Clyde L. Thomas, Manager

Salt Lake City, Utah

Cy-4

Sept. 11'1918

N. A. A. C. P.
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Gentlemen:

2/15/91

95

The refusal to serve the Colorado Drafter Colored soldiers by the Red Cross at Pocatello, Idaho on Friday last necessitates my writing you.

The men were refused refreshments, periodical and smokes, the sign was taken down and the boys were told that the Red Cross was not for negroes; this is a very unfair Red Cross as the colored people in a ladies club of the A. M. E. Church at Pocatello was giving dinner in the business district at the very moment this occurred, raising funds for the Red Cross. This has aroused a bitter feeling towards the Red Cross and should be investigated.

I take the liberty of informing you of this matter as it is an adjustmant for your department to make and I suggest having your Field Secretary Mr. Johnson stop in Pocatello on his way east as I learn he is on the Western Coast now.

These names I give you are men who were eye witnesses:

Mr. Frederick A. Herring, 127-4th St. Ogden, Utah,
Mr. Wm. W. Rhodes, 345 N. 5th Avenue, Pocatello
Mr. Geo. B. Works, 2922 Wall Avenue, Ogden
Mr. Geo. McConnor, 159-26th St., Ogden, Utah

This occurred while I was on a business trip thru the Northwest. I hope you will give it your careful attention. I am yours for business and hope to see your representative in Salt Lake soon. There is a great work here for him.

Yours truly,

C. L. Thomas

Clyde L. Thomas.
#713 So. 2nd East

Cy-4

September 28, 1918.

Mr. C. L. Thomas,
716 So. 2nd St.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My dear Mr. Thomas:

I am sending you enclosed herein a copy of a letter received today from the American Red Cross at Washington, in answer to my letter to them of September 20, which I wrote upon receipt of your letter. This seems to indicate that the Red Cross is trying to take action in the matter, and I will be pleased to advise you upon hearing from them when the report is received from the Mountain Division.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Secretary.

Enclos:
WFW-RVP

2/27/105

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Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.

Vice Presidents:
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BRANCH
OF
The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

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Mrs. Julia Mason Layton, 1722 10th St. N. W.
Rev. A. C. Garner, 943 T Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C. Jan. 25 - 1918

My dear Dr. DuBois,— Let me congratulate you, and, through you, the Negro race on your being spared to us these fifty years. What we owe you for the gift of your splendid genius to our cause can never be paid.

Fortunate you are to have lived to see the dawn of triumph of your holy, but unpopular cause!

Yours in gratitude,
Neval H. Thomas.

JAN 29 1918

3 (File 50 4p)

2127 16-132

February 6, 1918.

Mr. Aeval H. Thomas,
1940 Eleventh St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Thomas:

Thank you very much for your kind words in your letter of January 25.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

New Orleans, La.,
July 23, 1918.

JUL 26 1918
8161

My dear Doctor Du Bois:- I hope your poise will not be disturbed by the noise made over the "Close Rank" editorial in the Crisis. I have read the stories written about it only to regret to see we still have among us men, who unprincipled and faithless themselves, are the first to charge honest men with that fault. They are the ones who live more by cunning methods than by merit won in service, that see, rather, pretend to see, turpitude in the actions of the upright. When thrift fails to follow the bending of the hinges of their knees in fawning, and the just, honest man of integrity is preferred to them, it is their habit to charge the preference to the fawning by which they hoped to accomplish their selfish, craven purpose.

I am writing that you might know that you have men here who think you should accept the captaincy in the war intelligence department and continue as editor of the Crisis at the same time and receive the pay of both positions, which probably together amount to $5000. Thousands of men not half as well qualified as you, are receiving twice and perhaps three times the pay that the two positions in question will pay you, for their services. The services that you are expected to render as captain can be performed with best effect only if you remain editor of the Crisis. Those who want you to be captain and not editor ought to see at a glance that they are trying to destroy the very influence that the war department in making you captain hopes you would be in position to exert as editor of the Crisis among the colored people in its effort to line them up in winning the war. I have no doubt that they see it that way as well as we do. The difference between us and them is we realize that the boat we are in is engaged in a life and death combat with a common enemy and all aboard must fight with all their might to win the fight, while with them, a chance to be neutral

4611/12

or to take advantage of a critical situation to force things to come their way is the paramount question of the hour. Our view is one prompted by love of country and countrymen; theirs is Bolsheviki, prompted by the spirit of revenge. Our view is supported by the Golden Rule; theirs is supported by the rule of revenge. Ours prepares for the race a foundation on which to present claims for equal rights as defenders and saviors of the country; theirs prepares the category of the professional soldier without a country who fights for a living, little caring whether he fights for justice or for the enslavement of a brother. The wonder is that any really honest person in good mind can expect the editor of the Crisis to do what no other editor in the country dares to do – refuse to support the government in the fight to win the war which it is making. Some of the very ones making the greatest to do about the captaincy and editorship I have no doubt have gone much more far than you in appealing to the race to close ranks and go shoulder to shoulder with our own white fellow countrymen fighting to win the war. If you had by editorial utterances given the government excuse for jailing you and suspending the publication of the Crisis, they would have been the first to say you should have shown better judgment. In other words, they are the ones who were waiting for a chance to hurt you whether you were doing right or doing wrong. Any part you might take, you would find some of them condemning you for taking it. I hope, therefore, that you go right on and do just what your mind leads you to do in this time of national trial, remembering that no man escapes calumny, the Savior Himself as man did it. What you said in that editorial was what every real American should say, "Let us forget our grievances" while the nation is at war and go forth shoulder to shoulder with our own white country men and fight the nation's battle. When the war is won and the day of jubilee is upon us, we can step up and ask to be counted as saviors even with our white neighbors and this we will do.

Yours for the triumph of our cause,
V. P. Thomas.

SB 11/5/12

July 26, 1918.

Mr. V. P. Thomas,
1319 Terpsichore Street,
New Orleans, La.

My dear Sir:

Dr. DuBois is now out of town on his vacation. I am, however, sending him a copy of your letter of July 23, and beg to thank you for it.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

2/5/198

Editorial P7.

August 9, 1918.

Mr. V. P. Thomas,
1319 Terpsichore Street,
New Orleans, La.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much indeed for your kind letter of July 23, a part of which I am quoting in THE CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/15/192

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

1918 FEB 23 PM 4 21

RECEIVED AT

1918 FEB 23 PM 4 04

854 BROADWAY N.Y.

A525KS 10

KANSAS CITY MO 250P 23

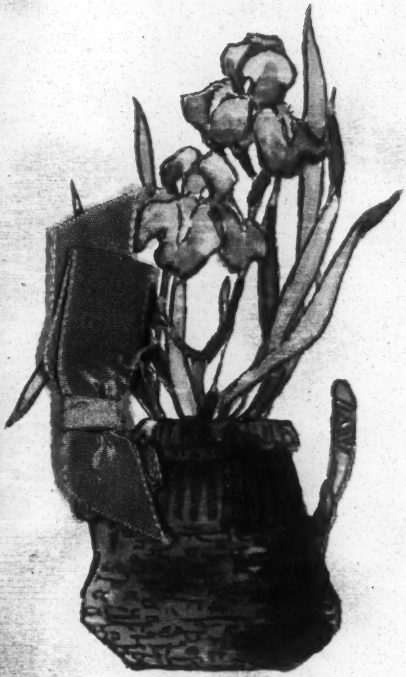
WM BURKHARDT DUBOIS

70 FIFTH AVE CARE CRISIS NEWYORK

CONGRATULATIONS AND ALL GOOD WISHES IN THE WORLD YOUR FRIEND

WM J THOMPKINS.

BIRTHDAYS



2/23/15

Mrs Beatrice S. Thompson

February 23 - 1918

Birthdays are not to
show
How old we folk may
grow,
But they're to tell each
day
How young we stay.
So here's a health
to you:
May calm content
renew
The song your life
has sung —
Forever young!

[ENCLOSURE]

Compliments
of
Mrs. Beatrice S.
Thompson
Sec'y
Los Angeles Branch
N.A.A.C.P.

ENCLOSURE

MAR 1 1918

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois

1868 - 1918

NHD

2/25

March 5, 1918.

Mrs. Beatrice S. Thompson,
1883 W. Twenty-third St.,
Los Angeles, California.

Dear Madam:

I appreciate very much your kind greeting on my birthday.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

HEADQUARTERS
NINETY SECOND DIVISION
American Expeditionary Forces
A P O 7 6 6

Z 51 - T2

Janury 8,1918.

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
3 bis Rue Montesquieu,
Paris, France(XIII)

Dear Mr. Du Bois:---

This comes to advise that the 92d Division A E F is still in this vicinity, but slowly filtering toward sea-board(BREST). That is to say, we are moving gradually, by trains, in such driblets as the French authorities are able to furnish. Of the 15 trains required to move us, four have gone forward in the past 8 days. We cant tell whether the frequency of the trains will increase or diminish, but at the present rate, we calculate that it will take us two weeks more to get to Brest. Division Headquarters will be the last to move out. If you can find it convenient to come down, I am reasonably sure you will find us here ten days or more longer. I have told many of our officers and men that you desired to visit us again before we leave and you may be assured that we shall be delighted to have you and Mr. Walton come down and say good-bye to us.

In case you find it impossible to see us before we embark for the states, we shall expect Mr. Walton to come. Major Patterson, Capt. Walden and I would be glad to confer with him, as coming from you, and to have him present whatever plans you may have definitely outlined for carrying forward the work in which we are interested and in which we hope to co-operate under your direction. We dont know---no one knows---what the War Department intends doing with us when we get home, but the idea occurs to me that it will serve our interests better if, instead of being mustered out immediately upon arrival in the states, that I be continued in my present assignment until the historical work of the NEGRO contingent of the A.E.F. is practically shaped up. The War Department may have some such intention.

I offer as a suggestion that immediately upon arrival in the states, we begin a campaign of organization to bring together in an ASSOCIATION evevry NEGRO officer and soldier who was commissioned or enlisted during the period of the war. This ASSOCIATION to be appropriately named, National Officers selected, members solicited through press and circular, etc, etc. Growing out of this organization, let us have the SOCIETY for HISTORICAL RESEARCH, of which you are the FATHER and for which I nominate you PRESIDENT. Let us have secretaries of the HISTORICAL BRANCH in every state, and Vice-presidents of the ASSOCIATION in every state. Let the CRISIS and the AGE and such other periodicals as we may be able to enlist, take up the campaign of molding into one great organization every soldier from private to Colonel who has had even the least part in the war. I do not need to point out to you the great possibilities for good of such a movement. Nothing is stronger or more binding than the brotherhood of arms, the federation of veterans. At the same time it will stimulate our younger men to higher aims, to a loftier citizenship and to a greater and more personal interest in OUR COUNTRY. At the same time this ASSOCIATION will form a most formidable body of our worthiest men to help in the great struggle our race is making and must CONTINUE to make for justice and equal rights for ALL MEN EVERYWHERE. These men will back you and support you in the fights which you will make for years to come. I shall be glad to hear from you on these matters, if you

#2 Dr W E BB

find it impossible to run down and see us before weget away. At least we shall expect to see Mr. Walton, if we do not see you both.

As an officer, it is out of the question for me to make any suggestion to the War Department or even to a superior officer relative to being retained in any particular assignment or duty status. But there are numerous ways of accomplishing these things as you know. For instance, you have a "wire" that reaches to the War Department directly or via some other center. As President of the HISTORICAL BRANCH of the ASSOCIATION of COLORED SOLDIERS in the EUROPEAN WAR, you could pass the word down that it is to our interest to have me retained on duty in the historical section of the Adjutant General's Department of the War Department. The suggestion would bear its fruit.

I shall be glad to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

T T Thompson,
1st Lt Inf U S A, Division Historian
92d Division.

2/22/46

Boyce - P7

March 4, 1918.

Mr. Archille Thomsin,
c/o The Civic Club,
14 West Twelfth Street,
New York City.

2/27 16-137

My dear Mr. Thomsin:

I want to thank you very much for the wonderful birthday cake which you made at my dinner. It was not only good to look at, but what is more important, good to eat.

Very sincerely ypurs,

WEBD/GRB.

50 Hgts

Atchison, Kansas,
Feb. 19, 1918.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Dubois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City;

203

Dear Doctor:-

Permit me, a stranger, not of race, but acquaintance, to offer sincerest

congratulations to you
on your fiftieth birth-
day. May you enjoy
many more and be
able to keep up the real
work you are doing
for us - your people.

Sincerely and cordially
(Miss) Ruby Thornton.

2/25-18-138

February 27, 1918.

Miss Ruby Thornton,
Atchison, Kansas.

Dear Madam:

I appreciate very much your kind words of February 19.

Very sincerely yours,

WERD/GRP.

30 yrs

FEB 25 1918

92

2/23/18

Washington D.C.
Feb 21st 1918

Dr. W. E. Dubois,
Editor of The Crisis
Dear Sir.

Allow me to congratulate you upon your half century birthday anniversary. I wish you a long life with all the joys and years of usefulness that is possible for any human being to enjoy in this changeable and uncertain life.

May God bless you abundantly in health, strength and vigor of manhood, may your position as Editor of The Crisis be as the beacon light of "Liberty lightning the World" in determinating broad cast to the world, the rights, and wrongs, the many abominable and uncivilized outrages practiced upon a defenseless and helpless race.

2/27/12

May you never consent to give up the position as Editor of the Crisis. as long as God gives you physical and mental vigor to use your brain and pen in spreading broadcast to the world the many barbarious and inhuman acts willfully perpetrated in a christain land

The Crisis is the Publice Negro University of the World, and the publice education the Negro race is receiving through the columns of the Crisis could could never be obtained from any other source. The columns of the Crisis is an educational force in every sense of the word to those who are seeking to be informed. It is decominating mental light and knowledge and letting the world know what is being done, and what is being left undone.

The noble thoughts, inspirations, and practical advice, the courageous stand taken on all subjects for the betterment of the race, the incentives for good created through the publice

2/27/113

columns of the Crisis is worth more to this race of ours, than the Presidency of any university in the world.

May God bless and keep you always and endow you with physical and mental vigor until He says:

"Enough done, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

Respectfully

Amelia L. Tilghman

1930 – 15th St.

1/27 18-139

March 9, 1918.

Miss Amelia L. Tilghman,
1936 Fifteenth St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Madam:

Let me thank you for your letter of February 21 on my birthday.

Very sincerely yours,

WREED/GRB.

FEB 25 1918

50 yrs

72

2 University Place,
Atlanta Ga.

Feb. 21, 18

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you very much for the pleasure which the reading of your little autobiographical sketch gave to me; it is charmingly written and I enjoyed every word of it.

Thank you, also for

-your splendid review of
the Jones Report.

My mother and the
children join me in
sending to you our hearty
birthday greetings and
the wish that you may
have many more.

Please tell Mrs. Du Bois
for me that I don't think
that Feb. cover of the Crisis
begins to do you justice.

I am sure she would
want you to know that

With much love to Mrs. Du Bois
and Yolande and best wishes
for you all. I am

Yours very sincerely,

Julia M. Jones.

2/27 18-140

March 4, 1918.

Mrs. Nellie M. Toures,
2 University Place,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mrs. Toures:

I appreciate very much your kind words in your letter of February 21.

I did not dare to let the February picture do me justice as you can readily understand. Best regards to the children and your mother.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

George A. Towns, A.M.
Professor of Pedagogy

Edward T. Ware, A.B.
President

Myron W. Adams, Ph.D.
Treasurer

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

February 20, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

FEB 25 1918

50 Yrs

My dear Colleague:

We have been separated now eight years, still I think of you as my colleage, as I always shall, because we are still joined, I know, in heart for the consummation of the glorious ideals of liberty and human brotherhood that should reach unto all peoples, but that should begin, so far as we are concerned, in our own dear lagging land.

I am writing this letter to congratulate you upon reaching your fiftieth birthday. How much you have to be thankful for! How much we have to be thankful for in you! I am so glad that this occasion gives me the opportunity to say something about you before you are dead and gone, not that I think you cannot do some good strong kicking yet. I am especially glad to say this little because I am very sure that your stout heart that looked straight forward without wincing, many a time must have felt the keen malicious thrusts, the innuendoes, and

George A. Towns, A.M.
Professor of Pedagogy

Edward T. Ware, A.B.
President

Myron W. Adams, Ph.D.
Treasurer

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

the damning faint praise of your critics.

Your call to a bigger service in the same great field compensates us somewhat for the loss of you. That larger service of yours is what I am disposed to think no other could have done so well as you — the service of making ten millions of Negroes articulate. That is the tremendous fact that the historian is going to set down to the credit of W. E. B. DuBois, in addition to the direct inspiration you imparted during so many years to so long a list of students in Atlanta University. Before the birth of the Crisis we did have, indeed, many lusty infants of promise, and a few that grew up with stentorian voices commanding companies and battalions; but never before in the history of our country have we had a single strong voice to speak to the Negro legions all the way from Maine to California and from Canada to Mexico; and never before, a single ear sensitive to the moanings or mutterings, to their cries of exaltation or of execration. When a soul was strangled in some southern hamlet, or when ambitions were frozen in the north, or wherever there was outrage or discouragement, there was none to hear the story but the dejected and trembling neighbor; but now, touch one humble Negro in Texas,

George A. Towns, A.M.
Professor of Pedagogy

Edward T. Ware, A.B.
President

Byron M. Adams, Ph.D.
Treasurer

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Georgia, Maine or Oregon, and the whole gigantic body of ten millions Negroes strain forward in sympathy to hear. The Crisis has put nerve into this big mass — this seeming lifeless, inert body. We get feel that prejudice has cut our wires that lead to Washington where things get done; nevertheless it is great comfort to know that at last, somebody cares, that, at last, ten millions of our fellows are hearing directly or indirectly the plaint. The whole ten millions are not yet wide awake, but, thank God! they are waking. Thank God, too, that there is a DuBois keen to feel, swift to speak, and master in the art of expression.

I think you are to be congratulated upon having the big task of making up our millions, of putting them in communication with one another as never was done before, of pointing out to them the way they must travel towards freedom of soul mind and body; and you are to be congratulated too upon having done so much on that task before reaching your fiftieth birthday.

May you have many many more birthdays, is the wish of your friend and colleague,

George A. Towns.

March 2, 1918.

Mr. George A. Towns,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Towns:

I appreciate your kind words. It was a great privilege to know you and the other fellows at Atlanta. I have neither before nor since met so goodly a company.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/ORB.

R. M. Tribbitt D.D.S.
1257½ Mt Vernon Avenue
Columbus, Ohio

FEB 25 1918

166

Feb 21st 1918.

Book MS Dec 13

2/27/18

Dear Dr Dubois:

I am taking the suggestion of Mr Downing and expressing my congratulations on your fiftieth anniversary by sending one new subscriber to the Crisis.

Very Truly

R. M. Tribbitt

P.S. please send Crisis to

Mrs Cora Tribbitt
Denton, Caroline Co.
Maryland.

MAR 5 1918

FEB 26 1918

March 13, 1918.

Mr. R. M. Tribbitt,
1257½ Mt. Vernon Avenue,
Columbus, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Tribbitt:

I thank you very much for your kind words on my birthday and for the subscription.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/27 16-140

January 23, 1918.

Mr. W. F. Trotman,
27 William Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Trotman:

I have gone over my resources and liabilities carefully. I will pay the second mortgage in five years certainly--in less if possible, but that I cannot promise. This is a year better than your first calculation. I can pay as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Trotman	Total
1918	$ 200.00	$ 120.00	$ 173.75	$ 493.75
1919	450.00	108.00	----------	558.00
1920	450.00	81.00	----------	531.00
1921	450.00	54.00	----------	504.00
1922	450.00	27.00	----------	477.00

This makes my total yearly payments higher in each case than the contract, according to my understanding, calls for. This makes the expense of carrying the house seventy-six dollars ($76) a month the first year, eighty-two dollars ($82) the second, seventy-nine dollars ($79) the third, seventy-seven dollar ($77) the fourth, and seventy-five dollars ($75) the fifth. This is all I can afford and the bank has got to be satisfied with it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/15/196

F. D. TUCKER
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

50 yrs

Feb 22 - 1918

37

My dear Doctor!

With your host of other friends and admirers wish to extend to you congratulations on your fiftieth birthday. May God bless you and let you live long. The Negro race loves you and appreciates you. Our hearts and prayers are for you. God bless you.

Sincerely Fleming D Tucker

W. P. Tucker, A. B.
President
A. S. Lafayette, D. D. S.
Vice-Pres.
Mrs. C. C. Middleton, A. B.
Secretary
W. E. Tibbs, A. B.
Asst. Sec.
J. E. Fonvielle, Phar. G.
Treasurer

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J. H. Kinckle, LL. B.
F. S. Belcher, M. D.
A. P. Williams, D. D. S.

MAR 25 1918
13

March 20, 1918,

212 East Park Avenue,

Savannah Ga.,

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Crisis Publishing Co.,
New York City.

My dear Doctor:

It may be rather late to write you a letter of congratulation, but your birthday really slipped up on us. We all here commented on it, but it was too late to send cards. At any rate, in the name of the family, I am sending you a note of congratulation. We sincerely hope that many more years of useful, conscientious work are before you, and that with the passing of each year you will acquire new increments of strength that will enable you to do the great work that you are doing.

I would like to say that almost at the time of your birthday, I placed upon the wall of my classroom one of your pictures. I am telling you this because I think that all the young negroes ought to be introduced to you as early in life as possible. They ought to know of you and "The Crisis"; and I know a large number of them do.

I do not need to say that we all here read "The Crisis". Fleming subscribes for it, and I purchase it every month from Prof. Pearson, of the College here. So two are at home every month. And I have wanted to contribute something to it; accordingly I have written a story. I will gladly send it to you for your approval. If you can find space for it in your magazine, I shall with pleasure, contribute the same.

Pease remember me kindly to your family. In fact all here ask to be remembered.

I shall appreciate a reply from you, and again we wish you uninterrupted good health and prosperity.

Very sincerely yours,

Wendell P. Tucker

326.P7

March 27, 1918.

Mr. Wendell P. Tucker,
212 East Park Avenue,
Savannah, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

2/24/10

Mr. Du Bois is out of town.

In his absence, I beg to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of March twentieth.

Very sincerely yours,

MGA/GRB.

Secretary.

To Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
on his Fiftieth birthday

With heartiest
Congratulations
and Best Wishes
on your Birthday.

From
W. Burghardt Turner,
and Family.

425/8

c/o J M Turner
Room 218

THOMPSON-SMITH CO.
FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK.

3/25 16-143

March 7, 1918.

Mr. W. Burghardt Turner,
c/o N. A. A. C. P.,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Turner:

I appreciate very much the kind greeting from you and your family on the occasion of my fiftieth birthday.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF

THE CRISIS

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

March 7, 1918.

Mrs. Rosa R. Lewis,
132 Sylvia Avenue,

FEB 1 1918

2024 N. Broad St.
Phila. Pa. 2/13/18.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.
Editor. The Crisis.
N. Y. C.

Esteemed Sir:

Just a fraternal word now to extend you — on the occasion of your fiftieth natal anniversary — my profound well-wishes and may your years of continued usefulness — in the endeavor to uplift your Race — be many and fraught with results that will prove an everlasting credit to you and yours;

2/24/2

I read the Crisis with much pleasure and profit. And glad of this opportunity to extend encomiums to you and your worthy colleagues.

Faithfully Yours
L. Hyman Ellman
(A Jewish layman)

I am proud of the way educated men and women of your race. I possess as my friends who I know live right. Think right and do right and I admire the wonderful strides being made only fifty years out of bondage.

The path is broadening and beautiful as so clearly

shown on the Calendar which
should be in every household
and which is issued by
the Foreign Mission Board
July, a great work and void
of any depressing test or stake!

February 15, 1918.

Mr. G. William Ullman,
1820 N. Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Sir:

I deeply appreciate your kind words of February 13 and your faith in my people.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/CRB.

2/24/3

[illegible] ARMY3

FEB 13 1918

35

Headquarters 367th Infantry,
Camp Upton, N.Y., 11th Feb., 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

2/15/91

The "BUFFALO AUDITORIUM," built by the 367th Infantry at a cost of $40,000, and which is [redacted] the largest building in any of the National Army cantonments, is to be dedicated at 3 p.m., Friday, February 15, and I am writing to ask whether you would not honor us with your presence.

The Assistant Secretary of War is coming from Washington to represent the War Department, and Governor Whitman and Mayor Hylan have been invited.

Would you please let me have your answer by 'phone or wire?

Hoping we may have the pleasure of

having you with us, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Jas. A. Moss,

Colonel 367th Infantry.

P.S. A train leaving the Long Island Railroad Station (Pennsylvania Station) at 10:23 a.m., reaches Camp Upton about 12:30, and a train leaving the camp at 5:15 reaches New York City about 7:30. Owing to the fact that the quarantine restrictions under which the Regiment was placed sometime ago because of mumps, have not yet been raised, a general invitation is not being sent out for the dedication exercises, but only a limited number of men and women of prominence are being asked.

AMB.

2 Carbons

Letters Crowston

DEC 13 1918

2951

OFFICE OF THE DIVISION JUDGE ADVOCATE
HEADQUARTERS 92nd DIVISION UNITED STATES ARMY

Memo add.

Nov. 23rd 1918. -pl

Pfd. to Exec

Back to DuB

Mr. W.B. DuBois,
70 5th Ave.
New York City.

DEC 11 1918

2/22/32

Dear Mr. DuBois:- 45

It is the intention of several officers now doing service in France with the A.E.F., to publish a full, complete and accurate history of the colored men and officers in this war. We have already organized for the work and have begun compiling data for first edition.

After a conference it was decided to ask you to help us in this work. We will compile the data chronologically and accurately. This will be done by able men who were in the thick of the fighting and by those in support and reserve, in other word this history will be written by men who know what took place and when. It is our aim to carefully go over the data again immediately upon landing in the U.S. arrange it properly for the publishers then present it to you for final embellishment, criticism, revision and to enlarge upon descriptions of battles as only an able writer with unlimited powers of imagination can. It is intended that you come in with us as one of the authors and contributors. The financial end of the

business will be entirely satisfactory to you and as nearly as possible equally distributed, expenses and profits. expenses will be comparatively negligible.

Our chief object is to enable the American people to know authoritatively the part the black man played in the great worlds war. This effort has the hearty cooperation of the Commanding General of the 92nd Div. & the Division historian is one of the contributors.

We are giving you a brief outline of the subjects we are now developing, subject to modifications and complete changes. They are as follows but not in regular order.

1 – Cut in front of book of authors or contributors.
2 – Cut of secy. Baker & Emmett J. Scott.
3 – Picture of Gen. Staff Officers of 92nd Div. on Nov. 11th 1918.
4 – Groups pictures of 1st & 4th Officers Training camps
5 – Other interesting pictures of military organizations.
6 – War scenes
7 – Officers & men who distinguished themselves in the war.
8 – General history of the 15th N.Y. and engagements in which they took part. (full & accurate.)
9 – General history of 8th Illinois and engagements etc.
10 – General history of all colored units brigaded with the French Divisions and engagements
11 – Gen. History of the 92nd Division comprising action of 365th 366th 367th and 368th Infantries and engagements
12 – all machine Gun Battalions attached.
13 – medical detachments with the various organizations
14 The several Field Hospitals.

OFFICE OF THE DIVISION JUDGE ADVOCATE
HEADQUARTERS 92nd DIVISION UNITED STATES ARMY

15 – Ammunition Trains and Field artillery.
16 – Labor Battalions
17 – Pioneer Regiments
18 – The several training camps in the States + Kind of training received by the men.
19 – Training in France behind the lines.
20 – Crossing the Atlantic.
21 – After the last battle.
22 – The return to America.

23 { 1 Liaison motorcyclists
2 Y.M.C.A.'s.
3 Chaplains
4 D.S.C.'s and citations won.

24 { First and second Amer. armies were fighting organizations The Third, the Army of occupation.

2/22/33

We are now working on the above subjects and will be able to hand to you soon after we hand a complete volume ready for your revision if you care to undertake it.

You will please pardon the crude manner in which I have presented this matter to you and it is due entirely to lack of sufficient time for more formality and details. It is needless of course to deem it necessary to suggest to a business man the advisability of not disclosing a business proposition without the consent of all interested parties.

I will greatly appreciate an immediate reply. Please address me, Major Adam E. Patterson, Division Judge Advocate, A.P.O. 766, Amer. E.F.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

G-2. Visitors' Bureau

Paris, 37 rue Bassano,
December 24th 1918.

MEMORANDUM TO :

Professeur W.E. DUBOIS,
Grand Hotel du Cloitre St-Honore,
3, rue Montesquieu, Paris .

There has been a slight change in the handling of passes in this Office, by which the Press Section furnishes all passes to correspondents. As you come under this heading I must request you to come to this Bureau here as soon as possible, say about Thursday December 26th, in order that we may arrange matters under the new system.

I am sorry to trouble you again, but it cannot be helped under the circumstances .

E.C. WILSON, 2nd.Lt.F.A.
Visitors Bureau.Paris.

Madame Calmon-Lapp

Passy 51-43

1-2

29 Avenue de Camoëns Bustin de Service

1 Matelot

1 Element

HEADQUARTERS EUROPEAN MEDITERRANEAN AIRWAYS

C-E-R-T-I-F-I-C-A-T-E

Victoire, by the Bearer.

Paris, 25th September 1918.

MEMORANDUM TO :

Mr. Joseph Chichois.
Grand Hotel du Chemin de Fer, St-Honore.

3, rue Jouffroy, Paris.

Please see attached cheque in the amount of 5,000 francs. Be sure to come under this present Certificate to Orly Aerodrome, by which time Express Service Aeroplane will be waiting to convey Mr. Joseph Chichois to Croydon Aerodrome, London. Please see that the Customs Officers at Croydon Aerodrome do not detain you in any way whatsoever.

I am sorry to trouble you again, but it cannot be helped under the circumstances.

Yours Sincerely,

E.O. WILSON, 2nd Lieut. R.A.F.
Visiting Bureau Service.

{U.S. - DEPT OF LABOR}

JAN 1918

15

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

January 25, 1918.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

We have no printed statement with regard to farm labor in Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Here are the facts, however, in a nut shell. I shall be glad to amplify them upon any specific points.

Porto Rico is under present conditions very crowded. In addition it suffers from intense land monopoly. Practically all of its area is held by alien landlords who have leased their holdings to American firms. The island development is almost purely agricultural; the only industries are domestic. As compared with Iowa which is also agricultural, with approximately the same proportion of urban population, Porto Rico is about eight times as densely populated. The respective figures for the two territories are 40 and 325.5 per square mile. Under the circumstances the emigration of population would be a God-send as the industries of the island do not under present conditions support the population and

2/16/30

wages are depressed to an extremely low point, 40 to 75¢ per day being common.

The situation of the Virgin Islands is quite similar.

We shall have a serious shortage of labor especially for farm work and for the maintenance of way departments of railroads. An agitation has sprung up for the importation of Chinese and Mexican labor. The Department sees no necessity for this so long as we have so many unemployed American citizens in our island territories. The present indications are that approximately 110,000 will be brought into the United States within the next six months. Ten thousand of these will be negroes from the Virgin Islands. They will be employed immediately in railroad labor in the south and southwestern parts of the country. As the season advances they will be employed in farm labor probably right up to the Canadian line. They will have the option though of returning to Porto Rico at government expense for the grinding season(sugar industry). We anticipate, however, that many of them will elect to remain here.

The problems of housing, sanitation, etc., are under careful consideration and will be worked out by the Department. This is merely a brief outline and possibly will suggest many specific points on which you shall wish enlightment. I do not need to say that we will be very glad to assist you in any way,

Sincerely yours,

Hugh Reed Private Secr.

2/16/31.

[U.S. DEPT. OF LABOR]

JAN 29 1918

7

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

January 26, 1918.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

Answering yours of the 24th to Mr. Post, the Department of Labor is not forbidding advertising for help by industrial concerns except in certain isolated cases where it has been necessary to interfere. In Mr. Post's judgment based upon the experience of the Department and having reference to present industrial conditions, few things could be more demoralizing to national production both in farm and in factory than individual advertisements for help. They intensify mal-distribution of labor.

Any business concerns needing help and willing to furnish the U. S. Employment Service of the Department of Labor the necessary information will be efficiently served. In this way the piling up of reserves of unemployed men at some points will be avoided and corresponding shortages relieved at other points.

I trust that this covers fully your inquiry.

Sincerely yours,
Hugh Reid

HR:AVS

Private Secretary

2/16/29

[U.S. - DEPT. OF LABOR]

77

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

February 1, 1918.

Mr. W. E. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

Responding to yours of January 29th wherein you ask whether any provisions are being made against the exploitation of one hundred thousand Porto Rican laborers, let me assure you that they will be under the protection of the Department of Labor to the fullest extent that they themselves permit.

Very sincerely yours,

Louis F. Post
Assistant Secretary

AVS

2/16/28

April 16, 1918.

Mr. Louis F. Post,
Assistant Secretary,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Post:

2/15/13

While in Washington recently I heard a rumor that Giles Jackson, a colored man of Richmond, Va., was being considered for the place of advisor, representing the colored people in the Department of Labor. I am writing you begging that you consider this matter carefully before such an appointment is made.

Mr. Jackson's record ought carefully to be looked up by Secretary Wilson. He is, in my opinion, one of the most disreputable scoundrels that the Negro race has produced. His life, public and private, has been a succession of scandals, and if he has not a jail record, it is not because he has not deserved it.

I speak strongly, because the matter calls for strong words and it would be most unfortunate to have his career made public after receiving so important an appointment.

I trust you will not consider this letter impertinent, but caused by my deep

feeling in the matter.

Very sincerely yours,

111/51/2

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

April 18, 1918.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

Your letter of the 16th I am placing before the Secretary. I think, however, that I can assure you that the person you referred to has not been considered and is not likely to be considered for the appointment you mentioned. For myself, however, I am at a loss to understand how he could have the kind of support he does have and have served in public ways to the extent that I am told he has, if his public and private live had been, such as you describe it.

Of course, I do not consider your letter impertinent. On the contrary, I wish to assure you of my full appreciation of the good public feeling with which you have written it.

As ever,

Sincerely yours,

Louis F. Post

LFP/LC

Assistant Secretary.

2/15/116

April 19, 1918.

Mr. Louis F. Post,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Post:

I thank you for your letter of April 18.

The career of Giles Jackson is no mystery to those familiar with the methods of the South. For three centuries disreputable Negroes have been pushed forward by influential whites and given power over their fellows in return for abject obedience to the dictates of the whites.

I shall put before you in a few months the exact facts in Jackson's career.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/15/15

[U.S. - DEPT. OF LABOR]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

MAY 13 1918

5

February

May 11, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

In my hastily scribbled note of a day or two ago, I did not say to you what I am sure you will be pleased to learn. The attitude of Secretary Wilson and Assistant Secretary Post in relation to the position of adviser to the Department is a most cordial and liberal one. They regard the purpose and relation of the Department to Negro wage earners no differently from that of other wage earners.

I have been also delighted to find that the Heads of Divisions with whom I have come in close contact also have shown a cordial cooperative attitude.

I thought you would like to know this in advance, as my impressions of these first days in the Department.

Yours very truly,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

GEH/LC

8/5/2

[U.S. DEPT. OF LABOR]

August 23, 1918.

Mr. George E. Haynes,
Department of Labor,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Haynes:

I am having an informal conference on cooperation in this office August 26 and 27 beginning at 2 P. M. on the first day. Would it be possible for you to drop in? I hope you can.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBB/GRB.

2/15/17

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

August 28, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

In the absence of Dr. Haynes I am acknowledging your kind letter of August 23, in which you invited him to be present at an informal conference on "Cooperation" August 26 and 27.

Dr. Haynes was out of town on the days mentioned, and for that reason, I regret, was unable to accept your kind invitation which he much appreciates, nevertheless.

Yours very truly,

Karl W. Phillips

Assistant to the Director of Negro Economics.

2/15/6

MUTILATED P

[U.S. DEPT. OF STATE]

Pan African Cong 17

November 27, 1918.

The Honorable Robert Lansing,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I am enclosing a memoranda on the Future of Africa. This has been prepared in consultation with Mr. George Foster Peabody, and leading colored men.

The colored people of America, and indeed of the world, have written to me in large numbers concerning the Peace Conference, and it has seemed to me to be absolutely necessary that there shoudl meet at the time of the Peace Conference, a Pan-African Conference, consisting of leading colored men of ability and high character, from all parts of the world. It would be a calamity at the time of the transformation of the world to have two hundred million of human beings absolutely without voice.

I am writing, therefore, to ask if there would be any objection to granting pass-ports to about six representative American Negroes, carefully selected in consultation with Dr. Moton, Mr. Peabody, Mr. Scott, and others.

I am, Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

P.S. I should be very glad to present this matter to you or your assistants in person, if you so wish.

2/10/2 Sup 18-67

D PAGE (s)

[US DEPT. OF WAR]

JAN 10 1918

18

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

January 8, 1918.

Scott P.T.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor,
THE CRISIS,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois: Personal

Your letter of December 30th has remained unanswered because I have been absent from the city on official business.

On December 21st I took up with the Secretary of War the whole matter of these colored men in certain cantonments who had not had the opportunity of being selected for training in the series of Officers Training Camps now being conducted in connection with various cantonments and National Guard camps.

2/15/156

Your letter, together with other letters of similar nature, have given me the opportunity of taking up the matter again and I am writing to advise you that this whole matter will be cured by the issuance of General Orders during the present week. You may be very sure that I have been alert to the necessity of seeing that the Secretary of War is carefully advised of any such discriminations as have been alleged, though I thank you for bringing this matter to my attention. I trust that you will feel free at all times to write me concerning any matters which you think should receive my attention, #

I have been hoping that I might see you here in Washington or that I might see you in New York City, in order that we might talk over many matters of mutual interest. When are you coming this way?

Sincerely yours,

Emmett J. Scott
Special Assistant.

for it is only by our cooperation that we can get any satisfactory results.

Address reply to
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

WASHINGTON.

No. 342.2-EP January 17, 1918.

From:

To: Mr. Benjamin F. McAdoo,
674 South Fair Oaks Avenue,
Pasadena, Cal.

Subject:

Sir:

In response to your letter, dated January 9, 1918, addressed to the Secretary of War and referred to this Office for reply, requesting information concerning enlistment in the Automobile Reserve Corps, you are advised that Negroes are not being accepted for enlistment in the Quartermaster Corps, National Army.

Respectfully,

GEORGE WL GOETHALS,
Acting Quartermaster General, U.S.A.

By: Edward B Busby
2nd Lieut., Q. M. C., N. A.

S/P

2/23/52

JAN 31 1918

15

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

January 26, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor, THE CRISIS,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Lea-PT

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The matter referred to in your letter of January 24th (desire of Mr. Anthony of Augusta, Arkansas, to secure exemption or deferred classification, on account of having a Mother solely dependent upon him for support) will have my attention. I have made inquiry to find out whether anything can be done in this case, since, evidently, he failed to file any claim for exemption within the seven days after entering camp, as required by the Selective Service Regulations.

I gratefully note your reference to the Boule meeting and it would have given us all pleasure to have had you ~~in our midst~~ present.

Sincerely yours,

Emmett J. Scott

Special Assistant.

WHD

2/15/57

FEB 8 1918

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

February 2, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Again referring to your communication of recent date concerning the matter of having Mr. Roy Nash, former Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, transferred from the 329th Field Artillery, Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan, to a colored Division on account of his well known interest among colored people, I take pleasure in quoting below an extract from a Memorandum just received from the Adjutant General of the Army, which explains itself:

"Memorandum for The Secretary of War:

"With reference to the attached letter of Mr. W. E. B. DuBois, and memorandum of Special Assistant Emmett J. Scott, in the matter of transfer of Captain Royal F. Nash, Field Artillery, O.R.C. *** orders were issued on January 28, directing him to proceed to Camp Dix, New Jersey, for assignment to duty with the 167th Field Artillery Brigade, a colored organization, upon completion of his course of instruction at the School of Fire, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, about February 9, 1918.

(Signed,) H. P. McCain,
The Adjutant General.

January 29, 1918."

Sharing gratification with you over the outcome of this effort, and with best wishes for Captain Nash as well as yourself, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Emmett J. Scott
Special Assistant.

WHD

[ENCLOSED] LETTER FROM OVERTON

Scott - PT

February 21, 1918.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott,
Special Assistant,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Scott:

Enclosed is a letter from a young man who has done unusually good work in the making of flying machines and in radio telegraphy. I should strongly recommend that he be allowed to enter the Aviation Section if this is possible.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

Enc.

2/15/54

50720

FEB 25 1918

WAR DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON.

February 23, 1918.

Miss Mary White Ovington,
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Ovington:

I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your very kind letter of recent date, and also the invitation to be present at the FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION to be held in honor of DR.W.E.B.DuBOIS, at the Civic Club, New York City, on Monday evening, February 25th.

It so happens that I am under long promise to speak at a patriotic meeting to be held in Richmond, Virginia, Sunday, February 24th, 1918, under the auspices of the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and am also to visit, while on this trip, CAMP HILL and CAMP STUART, both located at Newport News, Virginia, where large numbers of colored soldiers are stationed.

2/24/20

Were it possible for me to be present, I should be glad not only to pay tribute to Dr. DuBois because of his untiring efforts in behalf of racial and human uplift, but, if opportunity were given me, I should also like to express the personal pleasure and satisfaction I feel on account of the fact that everywhere, throughout this Country, leaders of our Race, together with its well-wishers and supporters, are wisely sinking all personal differences in the common effort to secure, for the masses of colored people in America, that full opportunity to enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

Among these leaders, of course, Dr. DuBois occupies a position of great influence and commanding importance, and his own desire and efforts to bring about a better understanding among the leaders and right-thinking people of both races are largely responsible for the encouraging results and improved conditions which have been brought about during the past two or three years. The AMENIA CONFERENCE, called by Dr. Spingarn (now Major Spingarn) a little over a year ago (it should also be said) was happily instrumental in obtaining these happy results.

MY CORDIAL GREETINGS TO THE GUEST OF THE EVENING!

Sincerely yours,

Emmett J. Scott

WHD

MAR 8 1918

16

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

March 2, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Just a line to say that so far colored men have not been recruited for service in the Aviation (Air) Section of the Signal Corps.

The "land" section of the Signal Corps (including telegraph, telephone, radio, wireless, hand signaling, and land observers only) is the section now known as the 325th Signal Corps, a part of the 92nd Division commanded by Major General C. C. Ballou. The "air" section, as you know, includes aeroplanes, their construction, organization, size, equipment, aerial observers, photographic observers, and all such work attendant upon aviation.

Major Thomas C. Spencer is to be in command of the 325th Signal Corps or Battalion. I fear that it will not be possible for Sergeant Reginald W. Overton, Q.M.C. (Camp Funston, Kansas) to secure the transfer he desires, but there can be no objection to his making formal application, through regular military channels, for a transfer from his present station. It may be that a favorable action upon his application for transfer to the Air Section of the Aviation Corps may come through.

I am returning Mr. Overton's letter to you for your files.

I have just returned to the city after an official visit to Camps Stuart and Hill at Newport News, Va. and from speaking engagements at Richmond and Hampton, Virginia - this being my apology for delay in answering your communication.

Sincerely yours,

Emmett J. Scott
Special Assistant.

Enclosure.
WHD

2/15/52

Scott - P7

March 4, 1918.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott,
Special Assistant,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Scott:

2/15/50

We want Major J. E. Spingarn, now at Camp Dix, transferred to the 92nd Division and put on the Commanding General's Staff. I think you will easily realize how great an advantage this would be for the colored soldiers, and I have reason to believe that Major Spingarn is willing and indeed wishes for the transfer.

If we can get the right kind of staff officers in the 92nd Division it is bound to be a success. Major Spingarn is not only a good officer, but a true and tried friend of our people.

Mr. Studin and I were coming down to see you at Washington but found that you were out of town. We want to get this thing on foot as quickly as possible. Will you kindly write or

wire us and let us know just what to do? We can, of course, get any number of memorials, petitions, testimonials, etc., but we await your advice.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/15/151

Scott - P7

March 11, 1918.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Scott:

I am enclosing to you a copy of a letter which we sent to you in care of the Commanding Officer, Camp Josephe Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., which I am not sure that you received. I shall be glad to have your opinion concerning the matter when you can.

I thank you for your reply to the Overton matter.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/CHB.

Enc.

P. S. - Enclosed is a memorandum on Major Spingarn. Of course, you will understand that neither the Major nor any member of his family has anything to do with the project of having him transferred

841/512

to a staff of the colored division. The movement is being originated by his friends and is for the good of the service. We are sure, however, that the Major would like the transfer.

2/15/49

Capt R.F. Nash
Slip sent

MAR 25 1918

25

March 22, 1918.

CONFIDENTIAL Memorandum for Mr. Emmett J. Scott:

Your attention is invited to the attached correspondence regarding the artillery of the 167th F.A. Brigade, 92nd Division.

When I came to the Division a month ago I found Col. Moore and Col. Austin very despondent over the prospect of making artillerymen out of the class of men the draft produced. No selection was made in calling out the first increments and it so happened that these two light regiments got many of their men from the farming regions of Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia; a large percentage illiterate; and very few possessing the mechanical skill or the educational background to pick up the technique of this highly specialized branch within any reasonable time. I told the Colonels that I felt confident the men we need could be gotten if there was any way of bringing them into the service. Col. Moore believed this could be done in two ways:

(1) By Special Induction of Drafted Men. Under Bul. 29, Adjutant General's Office, Subdivision 5, is the following provision:

> Individual inductions are generally authorized under Section 150, S.S.R., as amended by changes I, and are specially authorized by call number hereby issued.
>
> Registrant presents to Local Board an induction order which may be in the form of an order or a letter issued by authority of the Chief of a Corps or Department of the Army requesting induction

2/15/139

of bearer to military service for duty at a specified point in such Corps or Department. If Board proceeds as prescribed in Section 150 as to waivers and makes physical examination as required by regulations. Registrants not physically qualified for general service will not be inducted individually unless induction order specifically waives physical requirements.

(2) By direct enlistment in the Regular Army, if man is outside the draft, with transfer to the N.A. and these regiments.

We started in under the first plan by giving publicity to our needs (See CRISIS, editorial section, for April). Similar appeals have been sent to fifty leading colored papers and to the colleges. The returns from an item I had inserted in the Chicago Defender have been so encouraging that I am confident this method would have produced a large number of the three or four hundred picked men needed In addition, as you know, Lt. Gregory and myself have done some speaking for the project with good results. My proposal to tour the leading colored colleges, as you know, was turned down.

And now by the attached order, special induction is prohibited. With a large number of applications from the sort of men we need lying here on our desks, the War Department refuses to let us bring them in. Their alternative will probably be another levy of southern farmers - and this Brigade is a foregone failure.

On direct anlistment, Col. Moore has enlisted three or four men from his own draft district in western New York, On Specific Authority from the Adjutant General; yet these

2115/140

men were assigned to working battalions and Col. Moore has been unable to pry them loose.

General Ballou was going to equalize matters by transferring picked men from other regiments within this Division to the artillery, a practice which I believe is allowed every other N.A. Division, it certainly was done constantly in the 85th - the War Department specifically prohibited him from doing it.

2/15/141

The conclusion from these and other facts seems obvious to Colonel Moore as to myself. When the proposition of an all-colored division was broached, the General Staff was unanimous in its disapproval. The President himself, behind the Secretary of War, assumed responsibility. The General Staff argument was that colored troops when deprived of their white officers in action had always fallen down, and that regiments with colored lieutenants were foredoomed to failure. But having received orders from the President, they proceeded to put a good face on matters As you know, they assigned some of the best Field Officers in the army to this Division. We have no finer artillerymen than Col. Moore and Col. Austin. They are all clear on that point - the better able to say if the thing fails that this new venture in colored artillery had a fair show. Col. Moore believes that the General Staff is willing to sacrffiee him and Austin and General Ballou and the

whole Division if necessary in order to see that the 167th F.A. Brigade fails. If the first colored artillery goes to the wall, there will be no more. We believe that these routine W.D. Orders which check every move made to increase the efficiency of these organizations is deliberately aimed at just that.

Col. Moore believes absolutely that they will never let us within sight of the front line, but he intends to have an organization that will make them show why not. He is much pleased with the progress made by his Lieutenants since he has relieved them from all other duties to attend school; and with the specialists we need on the way, was entirely hopeful of making a first class outfit.

We are not going to be beaten without a fight. The order is being sent to General Ballou to-day to see what he can do, but Col. Moore says Ballou wont fight for his rights although he realizes that if this artillery fails, his Division fails. We can, and will, kick up a pretty mess for the Administration publicly if necessary; but before doing that, I wanted to have you know the needs and the situation. We are going to try and reach Col. House tomorrow through Lippman. Obviously what is needed is a word direct from the President that this Division must be a success.

(I'd lose my commission if this fell into the wrong hands, but I rely upon your discretion.)

2/15/42

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

36 WDC 68 GVT

Jefferson City Mo 8.50 AM Mar 2 18.

Crowder
Washington DC

NUMBER TWO FIFTY TWO, VARIOUS LOCAL BOARDS OF THIS STATE ARE RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE COMMANDING OFFICER THREE HUNDRED FIFTH FIELD ARTILLERY COMMA CAMP DIX COMMA DIRECTING THAT REGISTRANTS BE INDUCTED UNDER G O ONE SIXTY ONE COMMA W.D. DECEMBER TWENTY SECOND NINETEEN SEVENTEEN PERIOD THIS OFFICE HAS UNDERSTOOD YOUR INSTRUCTIONS TO MEAN THAT A REQUEST FROM THE CHIEF OF A CORPS OR DEPARTMENT NECESSARY BE [redacted] INDIVIDUAL INDUCTION CAN BE MADE PERIOD IS INDUCTION AS OUTLINED IN FIRST SENTENCE THIS TELEGRAM AUTHORIZED INTERROGATION

Induction

MCCORD
1030 AM

2/15/43

1st Ind.

War Dept., P.M.G.O., March 4, 1918. - To the Adjutant General of the Army.

1. It appears from the foregoing telegram that the Commanding Officer, 305th Field Artillery, Camp Dix, has requested certain local boards in Missouri to induct registrants into the Field Artillery under G. O. 161. Individual induction under G.O. 161 is limited to staff corps and departments. It is requested that the officer mentioned be given appropriate instructions and that his attention be directed to the fact that individual induction into the Field Artillery is unauthorized.

E. H. Crowder
Provost Marshal General

by
W. Cullion
Lt. Col. J.A. N. A.

JIR/adj

2nd Ind.

324.71 (Misc. Div.)

War Department, A. G. O., March 5, 1918 - To the Commanding General, Camp Dix, Wrightstown, New Jersey, attention being invited to the first indorsement hereon. Give necessary instructions to the Commanding Officer 305th Field Artillery.

By order of the Secretary of War.

Synopsis made J. B. Wilson

fagl/ikm Adjutant General.

3rd Ind.

(individual induction) WCJ/LB

Hqrs. 78th Division, Camp Dix, N. J. March 8th, 1918. - To the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., returned.

1. Under instructions from your office dated the 22nd December, the Commanding General 92nd Division(colored) was authorized to enlist colored specialist needed for any unit of his division for the regular Army, immediately transferring them to the National Army and assigning them to vacancies of his division.

2. Two regiments of Artillery of the 92nd Division are stationed at this cantonment. Inasmuch as numerous colored men within the draft age have been found to fulfill the requirements of specialist for artillery regiments and inasmuch as instructions from your office forbid enlistment of men of draft age subsequent to the 15th of December 1917, these Headquarters have frequently requested Local Boards to induct into the service specially qualified men for the 349th and 350th Artillery. This method appears to be about the only means whereby these colored regiments may obtain specialist for their work, and it is requested that the instructions contained in paragraph 3 of the letter from your office dated the 22 December be interpreted to allow the induction of these much needed specialist.

H. L. Scott
Major General - Commanding.

4th Ind.

324.71 (Misc. Div.)
A. G. O., March 13, 1918. - To the Provost Marshall General.

AL:IM Rec'd Mar. 14, 1918. P.M.G.O.

2/15/44

5th Ind.

War Dept., P.M.G.O., March 14, 1918. - To the Adjutant General of the Army.

1. By the first indorsement of this office attention was invited to the fact that the Commanding Officer, 305th Field Artillery, Camp Dix, New Jersey, had requested certain Local Boards to induct registrants into the 305th Field Artillery under the authority of G. O. 161. Attention was also invited to the limitations of G. O. 161, in that inductions thereunder were limited to staff corps and departments.

2. By the third indorsement, The Commanding General, Camp Dix, requests that the paragraph 3, of your letter dated 22 December, containing instructions relative to individual inductions be interpreted so as to permit individual induction of registrants into Field Artillery organizations.

3. The suggestion is disapproved by this office.

E. H. Crowder
Provost Marshall General.

JIM-imf By
W. Gullion.
Lt. Col. J. A. , N. A.

324.71 (Misc. Div.) 6th Ind.

War Department, A. G. O., March 16, 1918 - To the Commanding General, Camp Dix, Wrightstown, New Jersey, Disapproved, in view of the 5th indorsement hereon.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. B. Wilson
Adjutant General.

7th Ind.

WCJ/CAA

Headquarters, Camp Dix, N. J., March 21, 1918. To the Commanding Officer, 167th Field Artillery Brigade: Forwarded:

1. Attention invited to communications and indorsements herewith.

2. These papers to be returned to these Headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT.
W. N. Howard
Captain Infantry R. C.
Assistant to Div. Adjutant.

2/15/145

[c MARCH 30, 1918]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

APR 1 1918

8

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Dubois:

I am writing to say that the War Department and the Speaking Division of the Committee on Public Information have decided to ask you and other gentlemen whose names have been approved to serve the Nation by enlightening Negro public opinion as to the War Aims of the Government, such service to be rendered by delivering addresses, writing Articles, and otherwise stimulating the patriotism of the Negro people.

I hope you may be able to serve as a member of this special Committee of Speakers.

I would like to emphasize the following statement made by Mr. Arthur E. Bestor, Director of the Speaking Division:

"There is no work, aside from military service and direct war work, which exceeds in importance the creation and mobilization of the public opinion which shall back up the Government in the prosecution of the war. The issue of this struggle depends to a large extent on the way public opinion in the United States is stimulated and directed. It is indeed only through the united efforts of enlightened and enthusiastic Americans that the full strength of the Nation can be exerted, that victory can come to our righteous cause, and that America can accomplish those things for which she entered this conflict. Upon the leaders of our public opinion, therefore, rests a responsibility heavier than perhaps ever rested upon any group of people in our entire history. It is a task which can be performed only by men and women who themselves are well informed and who cooperate with all patriotic organizations, governmental and private, which are unifying public opinion in support of the national purpose."

If you decide to accept this invitation, Bulletins Nos. 1 and 2 will be sent you, so as to advise you in detail as to the organization and work of the Speaking Division, and "Hints for Speakers," presenting the issues of the war at a glance, will be forwarded at the same time.

2/15/137

It is desired in this connection to request your opinion as to the wisdom of observing the week of April 28th to May 4th, 1918, inclusive, as Negro Loyalty Week, as was recently done by the great labor organizations of the Country which observed a Labor Loyalty Week.

May I also add this word: (1) The Speaking Division and the Committee on Public Information does not, and cannot, assume responsibility for any statements which may be made by speakers in this patriotic campaign; (2) that as far as possible the expenses connected with these speaking appointments should be paid by the local auspices under which speakers appear.

Zones of activity will be worked out after the full list of responses has been received.

A reply at your early convenience is requested.

Cordially yours,

Emmett J. Scott

Special Assistant,
War Department, Room 131.

2/15/138

Scott P7

2/15/136.

April 2, 1918.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Scott:

It may be that I can do some speaking for the War Department, but, of course, you will realize that I have not much time.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

Lecture

April 24, 1918.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Scott:

I am going to lecture in Virginia and North Carolina during May. I should like to have the proper parties in the War Department or other departments of the Government know about these lectures, and what they are, and the reason for my speaking. Primarily, I wish to arouse the colored people to intelligent thought on present problems. SECONDLY, I wish to urge them to join the N.A.A.C.P. and to read THE CRISIS.

The subject of my lectures will be "The Negro in the War" and the thesis will be that which I used in my recent speech in Washington. FIRST, that it is absolutely necessary for the emancipation and uplift of the colored races that Germany be thoroughly beaten in the present conflict. SECONDLY, that already because of this war the colored races in the world, and particularly the Negro race in the United States, have gained more than at any time since emancipation. THIRDLY, that notwith-

2/15/1946

standing this, the forces of race hatred are still powerful and only strong organisation and careful thought will keep for us the advantages which we have won and insure further steps toward freedom.

I am laying this matter before you because I am quite certain that unless I have my objects thoroughly understood, someone in North Carolina will discover that I am a German propagandist. I should be very glad at your suggestion to communicate with any department of the Government on this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/15/47

[U.S. - Dept. of War] Relm X W.E.B. DuB.

3 carbons

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

April 29, 1918.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

During the weeks which I spent with our troops in France I had abundant occasion to meet and inspect and talk with the men of a considerable number of our colored organizations on the Western Front.

I should hesitate to pick out one feature more than another which impressed me most strikingly in the American Expeditionary Force, but certainly the spirit pervading the ranks of our colored soldiers there is not least among the inspiring recollections which I have of my visit to the American Expeditionary Force. The sanitary condition of the camps seemed to be noticeably excellent; the men with whom I talked told me that their food was plentiful and palatable; and their officers told me that their work was a credit to their organizations.

I have come back with an increased pride in these units.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Newton D. Baker

NEWTON D. BAKER
Secretary of War.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

rsd

APR 30 1918

15

49-13-67

Attention of Mr. Studin
Please return to Dr. Du Bois.

MAY 17 1918

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

May 15, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor, The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Personal:

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have had the Spingarn matter up a number of times and you may rest assured it will not be overlooked.

For your confidential information, I beg to say that there is, on the part of responsible authorities of the particular department which has to assign men to the Staff, an objection to placing anyone on the Staff without request from the Division Commander himself. I have, nevertheless, taken up the matter in another way with the object of bringing about the request from the Division Commander for the designation of Major Spingarn. The matter has not been overlooked by me at all and I shall keep it before me until definite (and I hope favorable) action is taken.

Let me thank you for sending me the memorandum from the Stevedore and Labor Battalion at Camp Hill, Newport News. I am pleased to tell you that plans, on a very large and important scale, are now under way looking to straightening out the situation at Newport News.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Emmett J. Scott

Special Assistant.

WHD

JUN 1918

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

May 31, 1918.

Miss M. G. Allison,
Care The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My Dear Miss Allison:--

I am in receipt of your letter of recent date, enclosing correspondence bearing upon the case of Miss Martha Dowell, of 2937 King Street, Berkeley, Cal., who is desirous of obtaining a position as an army nures.

In reply to the inquries embodied in the said correspondence, I beg to state that this office is putting forth a diligent effort to have the way opened for the utilization of competent colored nurses, so many of whom, from various sections of the country, are so patriotically offering their services.

I appreciate the kindly interest which prompted you to call the matter to my attention.

Very truly yours,

Emmett J. Scott,

Special Assistant.

Enclosures.

T

2/15/134

Nurses

(1) File Editors conference

Address to the Government (114)

34-4-205

We the representatives of 31 periodicals with a circulation of several hundred thousand principally among the colored people of America, wish to affirm first, of all our their implacable belief that the defeat of the German Government and what it today represents is of paramount importance to the welfare of the world in general and to our their people in particular.

We They deem it hardly necessary in view of the unturnished record of Negro Americans to reaffirm our their loyalty to our their country and our their readiness to make every sacrifice to win this war. We They must, however, as students and guides of public opinion among our their people use our their every endeavor to keep these 12,000,000 people at the highest pitch, not simply in of passive loyalty, but of active, enthusiastic and self-sacrificing participation in the war.

We are not unmindful of the recognition of our American citizenship in the draft, of the appointment of Colored officers, of the designation of Colored advisers to government departments and to other indications of a broadened public opinion

Nevertheless we

They believe today that three justifiable grievances of the colored people are producing not disloyalty, but an amount of unrest and bitterness which even the best efforts of their leaders may not be always able to guide unless they can have the active and sympathetic cooperation of the National and State Governments. German propaganda among us

34-4-206

is powerless, but the apparent indifference of our own government may be dangerous.

First and foremost among these grievances is LYNCHING. Since the entrance of the United States in this war, ____ Negroes have been lynched, including ____ women, and ____ have been victims of mob violence. The atrocities committed by American mobs have been among the worst known to civilized life, and yet, during this time

NOT A SINGLE PERSON HAS BEEN PUNISHED FOR LYNCHING A NEGRO, nor have white mob leaders anywhere been brought to adequate justice.

The effect of these facts upon the Negro people has been indescribably depressing, and we earnestly believe, and growing white southern opinion is coming to believe

that Federal intervention to supress LYNCHING is imperative. We urge a strong, clear word on this lynching AS Request from the President of the United States, and then such legislation by Congress as will enable the Federal Government to go to the limit of the Constitutional rights under its war powers and under its other powers to stamp out this custom which is not only holding our Nation up to just critism, but is seriously weakening the morale of 12,000,000 Americans.

(No clue.)

Secondly, - When American Negroes patriotically offer their services to help win the war, these services are too often refused or accepted with reluctance or with discrimination. The nation, for instance, has asked for physicians and Red Cross

(disconcerting)

Army of the

Nurses, but is still refusing to employ 3000 colored nurses;
and has accepted only a few Colored Americans;
the Civil Service ~~Commission is anxious~~ for the employment of
officials are advertising for skilled workers,
stenographers and clerks, but successful colored applicants are
repeatedly refused appointment on the ground that they are
colored; no colored man today can serve in the Navy as able
regiments;
Seamen ~~- while in the Army~~ (No colored ~~no~~ volunteers are received outside four, and
~~difficulties~~ are put before colored men and officers who seek training and
promotion,

34-4-207

If the Nation wants our help, our help has been and will
be offered, but what shall we say or think when NEEDED AID
IS REFUSED? (To the)

Finally, attention is called to conditions of travel

among colored people. The railroads are now under United States control. Colored people, just as their white fellows, are moving here and there, as soldiers, and workers. They feel therefore with special keenness the unjust FIRST-CLASS FARES and THIRD CLASS ACCOMODATION and frequent other embarrassing refusal of Pullman accomodation, discriminations

No Ital.

34-4-208

These are the pressing grievances that today are stirring our people; the American Negro does not expect to have the whole Negro problem settled immediately; he is not seeking to hold up a striving country and a distracted world by pushing irrelevant personal grievances as a price of loyalty; he is not disposed to catalogue in this tremendous crisis all his complaints and disabilities; he is more than willing to wait until the war of democracy is triumphantly ended before expecting his full and just share of that democracy; - BUT, he is today compelled to ask for that minimum of consideration which will enable him to be an efficient fighter for victory in this war, namely: - 3 1. THE IMMEDIATE SUPRESSION OF ~~MOBS~~ LYNCHING —

Not Ital

2. The acceptance of help where help is needed regardless of the color of the helper

1 #. Better conditions of public travel

Put this first

All these things are matters not simply of justice, but and they are National/group efficiency; Actions designed to still the natural unrest and apprehensions among one eighth of our citizens so as to enable them wholeheartedly and unselfishly to throw their every ounce of effort into this mighty and righteous war.

Entirely

SPECIAL RESOLUTION
Adopted at the recent conference of Negro Editors and other leaders of thought and opinion among colored Americans.

The conference referred to having been held under the auspices of the Committee on Public Information and the Warr Department, at Room 112, Interior Dept. Building, 18th and F Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 19,20,and 21,1918.

-----oOo-----

We desire to express to the Secretary of War our sincere appreciation of the appointment of the Honorable Emmett J. Scott as a Special Assistant in the War Department at Washington, D.C.,

And to record our full confidence in Mr. Scott's ability to serve efficiently, wisely, and loyally Our Country in this great crisis,

And to urge the favorable consideration of the enlarging Mr. Scott's office so that it may become a channel for such complaints and suggestions that may arise from time to time affecting the colored troops and the interests of our people in general.

2/22/33

(By special motion, unanimously carried, the following names were ordered appended to this Special Resolution. See list of names on next page.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

June 22, 1918.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

In copying the list of names I omitted the following, which please add to your list which you took from the office this morning.

W. Calvin Chase, Editor of the Bee, Washington, D. C.
Chas. N. Love, Editor Texas Freeman, Houston Tex.
Dr. Summer A. Furniss, Member of City Council, representing the Ledger, Indianaoplis, Ind.
Robert H. Terrell, Judge Municipal Court, Washington, D. C.

Also please change W. E. King, who is down on the list as Editor of "the Age" New York City, when it should read Editor Dallas Express, Dallas, Texas.

Also the names of "John Mitchell" and "J. E. Mitchell" should appear with two l's insteal of "Mitchel."

Yours very truly,

Charles W. Gilson

11

[U.S. - WAR DEPT.]

EXECUTIVE DIVISION
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRANCH
In replying refer to

9961-3851
M.I.4-1

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON.

Confidential

July 30, 1918.

Doctor W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

You probably have received a letter from Colonel Churchill, advising you that our plans with reference to you have not been successful. I regret this personally, although I must bow to it as a decision of higher authority. For my own part, I am far from regretting the incident, for it has enabled me to add much to my former very slight knowledge of your character, abilities and program. I always had a strong sympathy with Americans of African descent and with efforts to bring about equality before the laws, as well as equal economic opportunities for them. Major Spingarn has referred to me several copies of the "Crisis", containing your editorials, which I read with the deepest interest. They seem to me extraordinarily eloquent and tragically poetic. I know that they have already been valuable toward the object which we are all trying to achieve--towit, crushing German autocracy.

I hope to have the opportunity sometime in the future to state to you verbally my very strong feelings on this subject.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

Henry T. Hunt,
Major, U. S. N. A.

bap

2/16/18

AUG 2 1918

6

2

[SCOTT]

Copy

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

August 13, 1918.

PERSONAL.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Except for the fact that for the past few weeks I have been unusually hard-pressed for time, I should have sooner written you regarding a number of matters. I am writing now particularly to express my personal regret that the Sub-Section of the M.I.B. which Major Spingarn has advocated is not to be organized and that the Government is not to have, in that particular section, the benefit of your counsel and advice.

To me it has been strange indeed, as well as very disappointing, to note the false interpretations that have been placed upon Major Spingarn's offer to you as well as upon certain of your recent editorial expressions. I sincerely regret the unfortunate and unjust attitude taken by so many of our friends with reference to the matters of your coming to Washington and what I consider your sensible and patriotic utterances.

It seems to me inconceivable how any sane, true-hearted American could take exception to your expressions of loyalty to the Government at a time like this. It is equally inconceivable that any fair-minded person could misconstrue such patriotic expressions as you have been making during this period of national emergency and need.

With all good wishes, I am, as ever,

Sincerely yours,

Emmett J. Scott

Special Assistant,
Office of the Secretary of War.

WHD

2/15/131

Tercentenary PT

October 24, 1918

Mr. Emmett J. Scott
Special Assistant to the Secretary of War
Washington, D. C.

2/15/128

My dear Mr. Scott:

You will receive soon, if you have not already, minutes of the meeting of the Tercentenary Committee in New York.

We have tried to perfect an organization by which the honorary positions shall be seperated from the executive power. You will note the details of this in the enclosed Menu. The question now, is as to the personell of the executive commission which is to do the real work. This personell will be settled on by the "Committee of Three hundred of More," which will meet in New York early in January. I want, however, before that time to consult with some of our leading men concerning that commission and I have made the following outline:

Executive Secretary
T. J. Calaway

Secretary of Finance
Emmett J. Scott

Secretary of Publicity
Lester Salter

Secretary of Exhibits
E. K. Jones

Secretary of Congress
I. G. Paine

Secretary of Art & Literature
T. W. Johnson

Secretary of History and Statistics
W. E. B. DuBois

My proposal is that the Executive Secretary and the Secretary of Publicity should be paid. That the other five members should serve without pay. I should expect most of the actual work to be done by the two paid members; while some work and much advice should be given by the other persons.

I am writing to ask you frankly what you think of this plan and if you would be willing to join us on this basis. I trust very sincerely that we may have your consent.

Very truly yours,

WEBD/LV

2151129

Africa

November 27, 1918.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott,
Assistant to the Secretary of War,
War Department,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Scott:

Large numbers of letters have been coming to us concerning Africa and the Peace Conference.

I have just had a long consultation with Mr. George Foster Peabody, and he and I agree that a Pan-African Conference in Paris during the Peace Conference is of the highest importance. About six carefully selected delegates of the highest type should go from the United States.

I am writing Tumulty, Baker and Lansing. What do you think of the matter, and can we have your cooperation? I have wired Moton.

Very sincerely yours,

[U.S. WAR DEPT.]

Pan-African Congress - PT

U

November 27, 1918.

40-7c-7

The Honorable Newton D. Baker,
War Department,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Baker:

The enclosed memoranda has been prepared in consultation with Mr. George Foster Peabody, and many leading colored men.

I am writing Mr. Tumulty today to ask if it would be any way possible to get a chance to present this formally to the President before he sails.

I want this done if possible by a delegation of representative colored men.

Then, I want to call in Paris at the time of the Peace Conference, a small Pan-African Conference, including half a dozen American Negroes of the highest type, and representatives from Africa and the Islands.

It seems to me, it would be a calamity for the two hundred million of black people to be absolutely without voice or representation at this great transformation of the world.

I know you are exceedingly busy, but may I ask, first,- Do you not think that such a conference would be of value, - and secondly,- Would there be any difficulty in securing pass-ports for six American Negroes to sail sometime in December?

I have not thought of the persons to be selected, but the selection could easily be made in consultation with Dr. Moton, Mr. Scott, and others.

I should be very glad to come to Washington and talk this matter over with you, if you think it wise.

I am writing also at this time to the Secretary of State.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

[U.S. WAR DEPT.] Form 1201

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

A61DI AKD 33 GOVT

DI WASHINGTON DC 255P NOV 29 1918

DR W E B DUBOIS 2-17

THE CRISIS 70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK

UNABLE TO GET YOU ON TELEPHONE CAN ONLY SECURE PASSPORT BY COMING TO WASHINGTON

EMMETT J SCOTT

SPECIAL ASSISTANT WAR DEPARTMENT

255P

2/2817

154

Memo re clothes
Cable & friends
News item
French
Comedy Americans

F. P. Stockbridge

124 E. 28

Mad. Sq. 3725

or – 6511 Gramercy

Postage Rates for Second-Class Matter Mailed by Publishers and News Agents on and after July 1, 1918.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, May 24, 1918.

Order No. 1458.

Effective July 1, 1918, the Postal Laws and Regulations are amended as indicated below:

Paragraph 3, Section 418, P. L. & R., is amended to read as follows:

3. Newspapers and periodicals may have more than one office for the transaction of business, but shall be mailed by the publisher as second-class matter at the pound rates of postage only at the post office or post offices where entered. The name or names of the post office or post offices of entry shall precede the names of any other offices of the publication and be given greater prominence in all printed notices relative to the offices of publication.

Section 421, P. L. & R., is amended by the addition of paragraph 1½ as follows:

1½. When a publisher of a publication entered as second-class matter at any post office desires an additional entry at another post office, an application for such additional entry shall be submitted through the postmaster at the office of original entry to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Paragraph 2, Section 422, P. L. & R., is amended, and paragraphs 3 and 4 are added to that section, to read as follows:

2. The following indicia shall be conspicuously printed on one of the first four pages, preferably on the first page, of each copy of publications entered as second-class matter:

(*a*) Title of the publication.
(*b*) Date of issue.
(*c*) Regular periods of issue; that is to say, frequency
(*d*) Serial number.
(*e*) Known office of publication.
(*f*) Subscription price.
(*g*) Notice of entry reading as follows:
"Entered as second-class matter _____ at the post office at _____, under the Act of _____."

3. When a publication is entered as second-class matter at more than one post office, the name of each office shall be shown in the notice of entry, the name of the one where the "known office of publication" is located to be placed first.

4. The insertion in a publication before entry of a notice that it is entered as second-class matter will be regarded as submitting "false evidence relative to the publication for the purpose of securing admission thereof to the second class of mail matter." (See Secs. 428 and 446.) Pending action on an application for admission of a publication as second-class matter, there may be printed on the copies the words "Application for entry as second-class matter is pending."

Paragraph 2, Section 423, P. L. & R., is revoked.

Section 429, P. L. & R., is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 429. On and after July 1, 1918, the rates of postage on publications entered as second-class matter (including sample copies to the extent of ten per centum of the weight of copies mailed to subscribers during the calendar year) when sent by the publisher thereof from the post office of publication or other post office, or when sent by a news agent to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents for the purpose of sale:

(*a*) In the case of the portion of such publication devoted to matter other than advertisements, shall be as follows:

(1) On and after July 1, 1918, and until July 1, 1919, 1¼ cents per pound or fraction thereof;

(2) On and after July 1, 1919, 1½ cents per pound or fraction thereof.

(*b*) In the case of the portion of such publication devoted to advertisements, the rates per pound or fraction thereof for delivery within the several zones applicable to fourth-class matter shall be as follows (but where the space devoted to advertisements does not exceed five per centum of the total space, the rate of postage shall be the same as if the whole of such publication was devoted to matter other than advertisements):

(1) On and after July 1, 1918, and until July 1, 1919:

	Cts.
For the first and second zones	1¼
For the third zone	1½
For the fourth zone	2
For the fifth zone	2¼
For the sixth zone	2½
For the seventh zone	3
For the eighth zone	3¼

(2) On and after July 1, 1919, and until July 1, 1920:

	Cts.
For the first and second zones	1½
For the third zone	2
For the fourth zone	3
For the fifth zone	3½
For the sixth zone	4
For the seventh zone	5
For the eighth zone	5½

(3) On and after July 1, 1920, and until July 1, 1921:

	Cts.
For the first and second zones	1¾
For the third zone	2½
For the fourth zone	4
For the fifth zone	4¾
For the sixth zone	5½
For the seventh zone	7
For the eighth zone	7¾

(4) On and after July 1, 1921:

	Cts.
For the first and second zones	2
For the third zone	3
For the fourth zone	5
For the fifth zone	6
For the sixth zone	7
For the seventh zone	9
For the eighth zone	10

(Act of Oct. 3, 1917, Sec. 1101.)

2. Where the total weight of any one edition or issue of any publication mailed to any zone does not exceed one pound, the rate of postage shall be one cent. (Act of Oct. 3, 1917, Sec. 1104.)

3. The zone rates provided by this title shall relate to the entire bulk mailed to any one zone and not to individually addressed packages. (Act of Oct. 3, 1917, Sec. 1105.)

4. In the case of newspapers and periodicals entitled to be entered as second-class matter and maintained by and in the interest of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, or fraternal organizations or associations, not organized for profit and none of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, the second-class postage rates shall be, irrespective of the zone in which delivered (except when the same are deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by its carriers, in which case the rates shall be the same as now provided by law), 1⅛ cents a pound or fraction thereof on and after July 1, 1918, and until July 1, 1919, and on and after July 1, 1919, 1¼ cents a pound or fraction thereof. The publishers of such newspapers or periodicals before being entitled to the foregoing rates shall furnish to the Postmaster General, at such times and under such conditions as he may prescribe, satisfactory evidence that none of the net income of such organization inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual. (Act of Oct. 3, 1917, Sec. 1103.)

5. No publication shall be accepted for mailing at the special rate provided in paragraph 4 of this section until the publisher has furnished the evidence prescribed in that paragraph and the postmaster has been authorized by the Third Assistant Postmaster General to accept the publication at such postage rate. The publisher shall submit such evidence to the postmaster, who shall forward it to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification. Pending consideration by the Department of the evidence submitted the publication may, if already entered as second-class matter, be accepted under deposits of money to cover postage at the rates set forth in paragraph 1 of this section, such deposits to be treated and disposed of in the manner prescribed in Section 422.

6. The rates of postage prescribed in paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of this section are applicable to second-class matter mailed by publishers for delivery in Mexico, Cuba and Panama, and to daily newspapers, issued as frequently as six times a week, addressed to *bona fide* subscribers in Canada, the eighth zone rate being applicable to advertising portions of publications subject to the zone rates. The rate of postage on second-class matter other than such daily newspapers addressed for delivery in Canada shall be one cent for each four ounces or fraction of four ounces, calculated on the weight of each package and prepaid by postage stamps affixed, and copies of such publications addressed for delivery from the same post office may be placed in one package, addressed to such post office, and postage paid thereon by affixing the stamps to the outside wrapper.

Section 431, P. L. & R., is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 431. Unbound back numbers of a publication may be mailed at the second-class rates so long as the publication continues to be published as second-class matter.

2. Bound back numbers and unbound reprints will be treated as books or as miscellaneous printed matter according to their physical character.

Paragraphs 2 and 3, Sections 432, P. L. & R., are amended to read as follows:

2. The postage on all second-class matter mailed at the pound rates shall be collected in money before the matter is despatched.

3. Whenever publications of the second class are presented for mailing by the publishers thereof or a news agent, the postmaster, after weighing the same, as provided in Section 536, shall collect the proper postage thereon, and give the publisher a receipt from a book of forms furnished therefor (Form 3539) showing the weight of the matter mailed and the amount collected. When specially authorized by the Third Assistant Postmaster General, the postmaster may give this receipt to the publisher at the end of the mailing of each issue of the publication or at stated periods.

N. Y. P. O.—5-29-18

Section 433, P. L. & R., is amended by adding paragraph 1½ to read as follows:

1½. (*a*) The rate of postage on daily newspapers, when the same are deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by its carriers, shall be the same as now provided by law (one cent each); and nothing in this title shall affect existing law as to free circulation and existing rates on second-class mail matter within the county of publication. (Act of Oct. 3, 1917, Sec. 1102.)

(*b*) Publications of the second class (mailed for delivery within this county), when sent by the publisher thereof, and from the office of publication, or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers thereto or to other news agents, shall * * * be entitled to transmission through the mails at one cent a pound or a fraction thereof (except as otherwise provided in the preceding and following paragraphs of this section). (Acts of Mar. 3, 1885, and Oct. 3, 1917.)

Section 435, P. L. & R., is amended by adding paragraph 1½ to read as follows:

1½. Where a newspaper or periodical is mailed by other than the publisher or his agent or a news agent or dealer, the rate shall be the same as now provided by law (one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof). (Act of Oct. 3, 1917, Section 1106.)

Paragraphs 1, 5 and 8, Section 436, P. L. & R., are amended to read as follows:

SEC. 436. Sample copies, which may be sent by publishers from the office of entry at the second-class pound rates, are copies sent to persons for the purpose of inducing them to subscribe for, advertise in, or become agents for the publication.

5. Sample copies shall be accepted for mailing at the pound rates to the extent of not exceeding ten per cent of the total weight of copies mailed to subscribers during the calendar year. Such sample copies may be mailed at any time during the year, based on an estimate of the probable mailings to subscribers during the year, obtained from the best information at hand. For instance, a publisher of a "weekly" mailing an average of a 1,000 pounds per week to subscribers would mail during the year 52,000 pounds to such subscribers, and may, therefore, mail sample copies to the extent of 5,200 pounds at any time during that year at the second-class pound rates. Should a publisher offer for mailing as "sample copies" copies in excess of the amount above prescribed, the postmaster shall require postage on such excess copies at the transient second-class rate, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof. (See Sec. 435.)

8. Sample copies shall not be mailed by news agents at the second-class pound rates of postage. (See Sec. 446.)

Paragraph 1, Section 445, P. L. & R., is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 445. When a person, firm or corporation desires to mail second-class matter as a news agent at the second-class pound rates of postage, formal application for the privilege should be made and submitted to the postmaster on Form 3501-*c*. Instructions to both postmaster and news agent as to proper procedure will be found on the form.

Paragraph 6, Section 446, P. L. & R., is amended to read as follows:

6. News agents shall not be permitted to return unsold second-class matter to either publishers or other news agents at the second-class pound rates; but when such matter is mailed for said purpose, postage shall be prepaid at the rate of one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof. (See Sec. 435.)

Section 536, P. L. & R., is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 536. With the first mailing of each issue of each such (second-class) publication, the publisher shall file with the postmaster a copy of such issue together with a statement containing such information as the Postmaster General may prescribe for determining the postage chargeable thereon. (Act of Oct. 3, 1917, Sec. 1101.)

2. The Postmaster General may hereafter require publishers to separate or make up to zones in such a manner as he may direct all mail matter of the second class when offered for mailing. (Act of Oct. 3, 1917, Sec. 1102.)

3. (*a*) The copy of the publication filed with the postmaster as required by paragraph 1 of this section shall be marked by the publisher to show the portion devoted to advertisements and that to matter other than advertisements, and the percentage of each shall be indorsed on the first page of such copy by the publisher. The term "advertisements" as used herein and in paragraph 1 (*b*), Section 429, embraces display, classified, and all other forms of advertisements purporting to be such, as well as all editorial or other reading matter for the publication of which money or other valuable consideration is paid, accepted or promised. (See par. 2, Sec. 443.)

3. (*b*) When a news agent presents for mailing second-class matter subject to the zone rates of postage, he shall submit to the postmaster a statement showing the per cent of the space in such matter devoted to advertisements and the per cent devoted to other than advertisements. Publishers should furnish this information to news agents purchasing copies of their publications in order that such agents may be able to prepare the statements required.

4. Second-class matter shall be brought for mailing to the post office, or such other place as is designated to receive it, and there weighed in bulk.

5. It shall be inclosed in United States mail sacks, or other suitable receptacles, and separated to routes, States and cities, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Department. The sacks or bundles shall be marked to show the route, State or city and State, and also the zone when the copies are required to be separated by zones.

6. Publishers shall make separate sacks or bundles of (1) sample copies to places within county of publication subject to postage at the rate of one cent a pound; (2) sample copies to places outside county of publication; (3) subscribers' copies entitled to free county circulation; (4) subscribers' copies to places within county of publication subject to postage at the rate of one cent a pound; (5) subscribers' copies to places outside county of publication. Such mail matter, when so presented, shall be weighed separately. (See Sec. 434.)

7. (*a*) In the case of sample copies of a publication carrying advertisements subject to the zone rates of postage as prescribed in Section 429, the publisher shall arrange and present separately by zones the sacks or bundles of such sample copies addressed to places outside the county of publication. The publisher shall also arrange and present by zones copies addressed to subscribers outside the county of publication, except when such zone separation would interfere with their routing as required by paragraph 5 of this section, or the publisher prefers not to separate the copies, in which case they may be presented under the provisions of the following subparagraph (*b*) without being separated by zones.

(*b*) When it is not practicable because of the large quantity or other reason to separate the subscribers' copies by zones without disarranging or interfering with their routing as required by paragraph 5 of this section, or when the publisher prefers not to do so, separation by zones shall not be required of the subscribers' copies subject to zone rates addressed to places outside the county of publication, but in such case the publisher shall present to the postmaster with the mailing of the first issue on or after July 1 and Oct. 1, 1918, and thereafter semiannually on Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, or more frequently when regarded necessary or the publisher so desires, a statement on Form 3539-*a* showing the total number of copies, the advertising portions of which are subject to the zone rates which, according to a careful analysis by the publisher of his subscription records at the time of the submission of the statement, are to be mailed to subscribers outside the county of publication, and the per centum of this number to be addressed to each zone. The percentages given in the publisher's statement on Form 3539-*a* (which shall be retained in the files of the post office) shall, until a new statement is due or required, be applied by the postmaster to the total weight of the subscribers' copies of each mailing subject to zone rates in order to ascertain the weight of and compute the postage on the portion devoted to advertisements going to the respective zones and the portion devoted to other than advertisements going to all zones. The postmaster shall make such test of the publisher's subscription list or records as may be necessary to determine the accuracy of the percentages given by the publisher on Form 3539-*a*. In case a postmaster desires information with respect to the manner of making such test, or if it should appear impracticable in any case to use the foregoing method in its entirety, he should address the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification, for special instructions.

(*c*) When a reasonable number of copies of previous issues are included in a mailing of a current issue, they may be accepted and charged with postage on the basis of the percentages of advertisements and matter other than advertisements contained in the current issue, the issue forming the bulk of the mailing presented being regarded as the current issue. When such copies are presented under the provisions of the preceding subparagraph without being separated by zones, they shall be weighed with the copies of the current issue and charged with postage at the zone rates applicable to the latter.

Paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 as they existed prior to this date are renumbered as 8, 9 and 10, respectively.

A. S. BURLESON, *Postmaster General.*

—*Bull. 11661.*

(14) 1918

XIV

To President Wilson [U.S. - President]

Mr. President,

I have the honor to recall Your Excellency's benevolent attention to a question of gravity and importance to the national life of the American people and whose nature is intimately related to the import of the international conferences.

It would be unworthy of the noblest traditions of our country and the grand ideals which Your Excellency has so often expressed, for men to consider for an instant, that this question could embarrass the activity of the American Delegates.

American civilization must not be considered volontarily negligent nor even as deeply conscious of ignoring the solution of this question which is unique among the civilized nations. The situation at present is rife with every possibility, except violence . The strength of a cause is in its own righteousness ; the latter must ultimately prevail.

The world is wondering to-day how America is going to avoid at least an indictment of inconsistency and perhaps a suspicion of insincerity. No epoch in the History of our nation has been so propitious as the present to clear the atmosphere of

49-13-72

doubt as to the national intention in this matter.

The international peace Congress that is to decide whether or not peoples shall have the right to dispose of themselves will find in its midst delegates from a nationa which champions the principle of the " consent of the governed" and "Government by representation " . That nation is our own and includes in itself more than twelve million souls whose consent to be governed is never asked. They have no members in the legislatures where they are in the majority and not a single representative in the national Congress.

For us to sustain the ancient these of ineligibility and incapacity to govern himself or to enjoy the full rights of citizenship would be a libel on our civilization ; if sixty years of its influence has produced so poor a result, Americanism would be a lamentable failure . Happily such is not the case.

He was illiterate ; but not less than five (probably six) of the Allied Nations whose rights to independant Government are recognized by the United States have a higher percentage of illiteracy than he .

In numbers he represents nearly twice the population of Roumania or Holland, two and half times that of Chile or Sweden, nearly three times that of

44-13-28

Switzerland, three times that of Portugal and five times those of Norway or Denmark.

From agricultural pursuits alone he has enriched the nation to the extent of more than twelve billions of dollars in twenty years, without considering the corn crop (the most important of the country) which included, would mean that the black population of the United States has in the period above mentioned, given by its labor to the Nation twice the amount of all the loans made to the Allied Powers. From an economic point of view he cannot be considered as unimportant.

His tradition in the wars of our country has been that of a worthy patriot and a good soldier ; the very birth of the nation was consecrated by the blood of Crispus Attucks; he left his fifty thousand dead on the battle fields of the Secession ; he saved a difficult situation at San Juan Hill ; he distinguished himself in this last and greatest struggle in the history of mankind, proving himself to be the equal of the best soldiers on the field ; he participated brilliantly in the final combat; thus from the Boston massacre to the last battle of Sedan he has maintained traditions worthy of the American people.

Has this race not earned as much consideration

49-13-79

as most of the smaller nations whose liberties and rights are to be safeguarded by international convention ?

In principle this is as much an international question as that of the Poles or the Yougo-Slaves who were comprised until recently within the Central Empires . In fact, the question "a people" applies with exceptional distinctness in this case .This appeal can have no report with class distinction or class legislation. The ideals of the peace Congress have to do with the rights of distinctive peoples ; a more distinctive people than the American Negro would be difficult to imagine when taken in his present surroundings and as compared with the other races interested which have not the distinguishing mark of color.

More than to the Black race within her borders, America owes to the world the solution of her race problem, from this very year. The question can be resolved and should be resolved, by the same impartial and righteous judgment that is to be applied to other peoples . The consequence of such an effort would not be revolution but untrammled existence.

If asked by what authority I make this appeal, my answer would be

by the tacit consent of twelve million people not one of whom would repudiate the principles set forth and by the right that Almighty God has given to each one of his creatures to lift up his voice against suffering and injustice.

C 44-13-80

[U.S. - President]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 29, 1918.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of November 27th and enclosed memoranda* have been received and will be brought to the President's attention.

I regret that it will not be possible to make the appointment you request, as the President finds it absolutely necessary from this time until he leaves for Europe to reserve all his time for what must be done, and done carefully, by way of preparing for his absence.

Sincerely yours,

J. P. Tumulty
Secretary to the President.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

*Pan-African Congress

49-13-96

[U.S. - TREASURY DEPT.]

Woolford

August 6, 1918.

The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I see that the Fourth Liberty Loan will be launched September 8. You are perhaps aware that in the First and Second Liberty Loans no particular effort was made to reach the colored people. Some effort was made during the Third Liberty Loan and large amounts were invested by colored families throughout the land. I wish to say that if in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign there was an organized effort headed by the colored business men it might be possible to get extraordinary results.

2115 1158

I have in mind one young, colored man who was a former student of mine. He has been cashier in a very successful colored bank in Memphis, Tenn., The Solvent Savings Bank, and is now secretary of the only colored straight old-line life insurance company in the country with a paid up capital of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000). His name is H. H. Pace and his address is 200 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Ga. There are, of course, many other persons, but why would it not be possible to attach some person like this to the Treasury Department such as Mr. Scott to the Secretary of War, and Mr. Haynes to the Secretary of Labor, and try an earnest campaign among twelve millions of people who have got money to invest?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

[U.S. TREASURY DEPT.]

Please return to
W. E. B. DuBois

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

WAR LOAN ORGANIZATION
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY

PT

Wardoon

August 14, 1918.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor, The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

2115/210

My dear Mr. DuBois:

In the absence of Secretary McAdoo your letter of August 6 to him was turned over to this Bureau for attention.

You are possibly correct in saying that in the First and Second Liberty Loan campaigns no particular efforts were made to reach the colored people; but if you are under the impression that they were not thought of and considered and that no effort was made to gain their support to these Loans you are in error. While no record was kept of the number of colored American citizens who purchased bonds it was recognized by this Bureau that no class of citizens according to their means and abilities were more loyal supporters of the Loan than the colored people.

In the Third Loan a more systematic effort to bring in the farmers and the dwellers in the smaller towns and rural communities was made, and of course this campaign reached a great many more of the colored people and with a splendid response from them. Secretary McAdoo has more than once commented on the splendid support the colored Americans have given the Treasury in all its work.

We are going to write to the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank and put them in touch with your friend Mr. Pace and it is very possible that they will give him an active part in the coming Liberty Loan campaign.

Permit me to thank you very sincerely for your valuable assistance and cooperation in our work.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank R Wilson

Director of Publicity.

HM W

3 0 4 5

H.v.D.
Avalon,
Princeton, N.J.

February 19, 1918

Dr. Henry van Dyke regrets that on account of his service in the U. S. Naval Reserve, by which he is engaged on a tour of visitation to the various naval stations in this country under orders from the Navy Department, it will not be possible for him to be present at the dinner at the Civic Club on February 25th.

2/24/87

30 yrs

P. B. YOUNG
PRESIDENT AND EDITOR

H. C. YOUNG
SEC. AND ASSO. EDITOR

THE GUIDE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
PUBLISHERS OF
THE JOURNAL AND GUIDE
711-17 HIGHLAND AVENUE
NORFOLK, VA.

P.O. BOX 25. BALLENTINE STA.

FEB 18 1918

30

2/27/120

Como, N.C.
Feb. 14- 1918.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois.
New York City.

My dear Sir: Accept from me congratulations on your fiftieth birth day. You have just reached the ripe age in life to render better service to the people. I consider a man more useful at your age. Therefore you have my sincere wishes for a long and successful life.

I am, Herewith, sending you Ten new subscribers with $10.00 for Copies. If several thousand would do this much how rapidly the circulation would grow!

With best wishes

I remain Yours respectfully

Annie M. Vann

AGENT
10 SUBSCRIPTIONS
42
FEB 16 1918

February 21, 1918.

Miss Annie M. Vann,
711 Highland Avenue,
Norfolk, Virginia.

Dear Madam:

I appreciate your kind words and your even kinder action.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

Nonpareil
AD. TEXT,
AD. DESIGNS,
SLOGANS,
TRADE NAMES,
TRADE-MARKS,
SALES SCHEMES,
SALES CAMPAIGNS,
Etc., Etc.
That COMPEL
Markets.

CABLE ADDRESS "GEBEVECO"

GEO. B. VASHON & CO.,

(NOT INCORPORATED)

MARKET MARKETS MARKET EXPANDERS

(Winner of Rice Electric Display Co.'s Prize in International Competition, A. D. 1911)

CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES

The Patronage of Makers and Sellers of Only Meritorious Products Solicited or Accepted

.....Department

St. Louis, Mo., 12/25/'18.

40-7c-13

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Paris, France:--

Dear Dr. Du Bois:--

First of all, a merry Christmas and freer New Years.

President Wilson will, it seems to me, colossally dominate the Peace Congress.

As his conception of democracy does not extend beyond a scheme of government and as he is pitiably clannishly ethnologically, no actual contributions to democracy can come to this nation from Versailles unless an outside agitation and exposure of United States conditions so impress the assembly of peace makers that this country's delegates will be forced to make confessions and concessions as well as demands.

Our national hypocrisy must be so vividly exhibited in France that its reflection here will compel reform or our sacrifices in war will be fruitless. There was not an American Negro soldier who did not dare and suffer with the wrongs, and the future, of his race in his thought to the exclusion of other things.

Nonpareil
AD. TEXT,
AD. DESIGNS,
SLOGANS,
TRADE NAMES,
TRADE-MARKS,
SALES SCHEMES,
SALES CAMPAIGNS,
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CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES
The Patronage of Makers and Sellers of Only Meritorious Products Solicited or Accepted

.....Department

St. Louis, Mo.,.....

40-7c-14

Being voiceless among the peace delegates, we must extraneously impress them that the world can not be safe for democracy while its mightiest nation embraces serf states in which majorities are not permitted to vote.

I know you are aflame with all this and yet I recite it prefatory to warning you of a condition here that may make a debacle of your most logically promising essays and to asking if we can here aid in fending against its influence.

The wisdom of assembling a Negro congress in France must not be appended by the folly of smothering its efficacy with a deluge of blatant Negro ignorance. Too many colored prachers, supreme chancellors, worthy masters, "leaders", and what-nots are the subjects of funds being solicited to send "delegates to the Peace Conference".

Apparently these campaigns are not, in the main, just graft schemes: these patriots are France bound.

Nonpareil
AD. TEXT,
AD. DESIGNS,
SLOGANS,
TRADE NAMES,
TRADE-MARKS,
SALES SCHEMES,
SALES CAMPAIGNS,
Etc., Etc.
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MARKET MARKETS MARKET EXPANDERS

(Winner of Rice Electric Display Co.'s Prize in International Competition, A. D. 1911)

CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES

The Patronage of Makers and Sellers of Only Meritorious Products Solicited or Accepted

.....Department

St. Louis, Mo.,.....

40-72-15

Are things arranged over there to screen the wheat from the chaff? Is there any thing we can do here to check this promiscuous hegira? Stipulated qualifications required to properly credential might regulate things.

Some sort of diplomatic precaution must, in my judgment, be taken. I have ever dreaded all-heart-no-head Negro emotionalism, as impulse of adverse public sentiment, more than I have a world of Tillmans and Vardamans; and, in this crucial moment of rare opportunity, pure "niggerisms" (hated, but eloquent, term) must be completely suppressed.

Zealous to help your advances toward liberty, in whose wisdom and integrity we have implicit faith, praying your health, prosperity and contentment and with the supreme consolation of knowing you will succeed, I am

Sincerely yours,

Geo. B. Vashon,

4246a W. Finney Avenue.

Post scriptum: Perhaps there could be devised a credentialing vestibule at New York City (where all American Negroes will take ship) wherein must be written the commissions of United States delegates to the Pan-African Conference. This fact be published broadcast in this country.

Boulton [illegible] [VERMONT?]

Feb - 21. 1918

Mr. W. E. Burghardt. Du Bois

2/27/121

FEB 25 1918

Dear Friend

In 99 Feb Crisis- you inform your friends that a word from them for your 50th Birthday will be welcome- You have counted me as one for several years. Only God knows. the good you have done until now for your oppressed race. You are still needed for perhaps 20 years more.- As the years pass by you will continue to do more good.-

The "Crisis" must go on. for the enlightenment of the American people who claim to be Democrats and allow Jim Crow laws- Show them the inconsistency-

May God protect You and Crisis for many years yet

Raymond Vermont

Catholic priest

2/27 18-145

March 4, 1918.

Father Raymond Vernimont,
Box 78,
Denton, Texas.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your kind words on my birthday.

Very sincerely yours,

CEBD/GRB.

2/15/19 Music Sch Set. P7

June 13, 1918.

Mrs. C. J. Walker,
108 West 136 Street,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Walker:

Enclosed is the receipt for the payment on the mortgage of the Music School Settlement for Colored People by Mr. E. L. Adams, and his letter.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

Enc.

March 1, 1918.

Mrs. Nora B. Walker,
1920 Fillmore Street,
San Francisco, California.

2/15/200

My dear Mrs. Walker:

Yours was one of the most interesting of the many letters which I received. I read it with deep sympathy.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/14/50

FEB 28 1918

Dr. Du Bois.

Some weeks ago I sent you a letter. In all good faith — I called you "our" for give me "Ambassador."

True, this is an age of conservation — true, our this way, especially — we have heard little else than "lightless" "heatless," "wheatless," "meatless" and "eatless" until — I suppose it got into my system — but this S-less condition in which I left you has been on my conscience ever since

and I write to night to ask if you will not accept as a belated birth day gift - and as a token of my great respect for your defense of "Higher Education" for the negro - this delayed. S.

I know you must have sympathized — when you received my letter — with the Preacher whose ambitious flock mailed him Thirty Dollars with which to buy one "D" of the coveted "D. D.", with which a visiting Pastor's card had been decorated - promising him the other thirty as soon as

they could raise it - as they had been informed the title could be purchased, for any Pastor's honest, well-intentioned Sixty dollars.

Generous-hearted you accepted the will for the deed, and answered, the letter - and then I knew the fees of "coals of fire", and I thought to let the matter pass.

But this is your Birth-day and the Crisis says we - your friends might say just a "Word": Humph! What's the use of being a woman - if one's day

is to be denied them - and. "boots or no boots" I have to say it all over again.

You know that other letter was a sort of a birth day letter - (only some how you thought me a "Mister Booker") in which I was telling you of unrealized dreams of my own - but I was rejoicing in the realization of yours.

I had thought then, that our one point in common was, that I too happened to have been born in this month - and that I could

T.

appreciate your worth to the Race — but oh how I thank God for these words in your Crisis letter — "I faced criticism and — cared. Every idea and habit of my life was cruelly misjudged."

And you suffered that too — and won out? Well, I'll keep on — keeping on. This is manna to my soul.

You had the advantage of me — even then because you at least had a bread and butter salary — and criticism for men — so often remains criticism while for the woman

it so soon turns to cruel, cruel, slander. And yet it was hard for you and still you despaired not - but compelled the World, to listen, to think, to concede to respect, admire, love you!

Not all. No. But thank Heaven - enough - and, the Very Best. The others - give you your work.

Its my Birth-day - two. Dresolve a - new.

Live long, and lead us on,

Sincerely Your Friends,

Nayse Walker - Booker,

K. C. Kansas
817 Washington Blvd.

Kansas City

2/14/52

March 6, 1918.

Mrs. Dayse Walker-Booker,
817 Washington Boulevard,
Kansas City, Kansas.

Dear Madam:

I am again at fault to know whether I ought to write to Miss or Mrs. Booker, or which would be a compliment or which would not. At any rate I will thank you again and trust that you are already working hard for THE CRISIS in the things that we both believe in.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

MAR 7 1918

copy

March 6, 1918.

Mr. James H. Dillard,
Charlottesville, Va.

Dear Mr. Dillard;-

I have several strong reasons for hoping you will let me hear from you at your earliest opportunity concerning the anti lynching campaign you suggested and I endorsed at the time of our last conversation in December. In the first place there are various demands on the anti lynching fund for expenditures of a far less promising character. I have invariably turned these down or cut them down to the minimum with the explanation that you and I had a better plan.

2/21/2

In the second place I believe the occasion has now arrived for immediate action. The Tenneessee organization against lynching together with its whole plan of campaign seems to be promising to the last degree. Here is the very sort of thing we ought to spread to every corner of the South by means of the machinery you and I had decided upon; (a) a Southern newspaper man to act as press agent to get such material as the Tenneessee organization before the county newspapers of the entire South week by week and, (b) an effort to reach all the preachers of the South through the religious organization.

We are forced to depend upon you in both particulars for the reason you know so well, namely, that the initiative must be entirely southern. I am certain that you can rely upon any kind of support from us that it is possible to give within our financial limitations. Furthermore if you could initiate this work we could

probably see to it that it is carried on to successful conclusion exclusively by southerners and entirely independent of any outside control.

I know how busy you are and also that your health has not been entirely reliable recently, but we are peculiarly dependent upon you to take the initiative not only because you are the best person to do it but also because you know so very well what our interest in the plan is and how anxious we are to help without the slightest interference.

Perhaps I am taking an undue liberty in writing, but I have been patiently awaiting word from you so long that I believe the great cause in which we are interested demands that I should remind you again of the fact that we are obliged to await a word from you. It would only be in the last extremity that we would attempt an entirely new and independent initiative ourselves. Indeed I cannot think for the moment how we would start, but I am confident that you will at least be able to find the time to set things going. Other Southerners could then continue the work, and they could be gotten together by us if you have not the time to do it.

2/21/3

Very sincerely yours,

Signed

W. E. Hall[illegible]

Anti Lynching P7

March 12, 1918.

Mr. English Walling,
Brookside Drive,
Greenwich, Connecticut.

Dear Mr. Walling:

2/214

I think that the better way to attack lynching now would be for the colored people to call an anti-lynching convention in Memphis and invite the Southern whites. I believe they would come in. I think this would be better than the Dillard plan.

What do you think of it?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

Rev. G. R. Waller, D. D.
Pastor
80 King Street

FEB 14 1918

Third Baptist Church

William Street Below Main

William C. Jackson
Clerk
51 Monroe Street

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 13, 1918.

My Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I have not only read and greatly enjoyed your unique, characteric, and inspiring sketch, "The Shadow Of Years," but have also enjoyed, thru close, sympathetic contact, during the past eighteen years, a careful and interesting reading of the concrete cause of that "Shadow," and have reached the conclusion that, you have not only merited a Fiftieth Birth Day, but in the event that there is no recession from your high ideal and courageous leadership, may you be permitted to round out a full century; then from your Nebo of clear vision, look back, not upon a "Shadow Of Years," but down a pearl paved path of glorious achievements, cheered by the acclaim of a grateful race, enlightened by the issue of one million copies of The Crisis.

In the mean time, Congratulations upon the report of progress, with hopes and prayers for the remaining half century.

Having the honor to remain your Comrad in the fight,

I Am dear Sir,

Very Cordially Yours,

Garnett R. Waller.

2/27 16-146

February 15, 1918.

Rev. Garnett R. Waller,
80 King Street,
Springfield, Massachusetts.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your kind words of February 13.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

Rev. G. R. Waller, D.D.
Pastor
80 King Street

Third Baptist Church

William Street Below Main

William C. Jackson
Clerk
51 Monroe Street

50 yrs

6

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 22, 1918.

FEB 23 1918

Mr. John R. Shillady,
Secretary, Dinner Committee,
70 Fifth Ave., New York.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your kind invitation to The Du Bois Fiftieth Birthday Anniversary Dinner, would say, that I sincerely regret my inability to be present, on account of illness.

Nothing would give me greater pleasure than the privilege of helping to do honor to him who has given us such a ideal and courageous leadership, in the face of fearful odds.

I have personally written him my congratulations.

Wishing you much success,

I am dear Sir,

Very Cordially Yours,

Garnett R. Waller

2/24/23

Whether this busy labor without rest?
Is it an idle dream to wish in vain
In where a diamond dwells, there shine
Under the mask this hope. Build on the hot
Rock-hard - brave the ever aching heart
So the gr angels sing
And as this chapter is finished to the sing

But what else in the end what the last
Dear Lord be have not known
Just were pop ahead the this we claim
Of all the patient toiling is in vain
Awaiting not to at our manhood fine
~~If all the patient toiling is in vain~~

If human hope rest on the Lord we are
The land shall now eternally be ours

CAPITAL STOCK $ 100.000.00.

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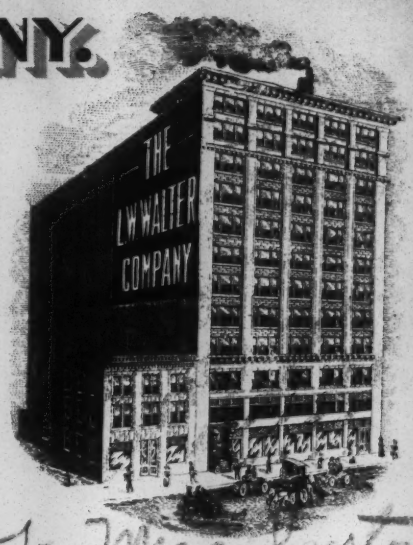

Copy

Ref. Marsh
Back to Pers

December 5th, 1918.

DEC 11 1918

4

to Miss Covington

Prof. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

2/1/202

Dear Mr. DuBois:-

Memo'd

I think you will remember the writer. The object of this letter is to know whether you have time to write a condensed chapter for our War book. See enclosed descriptive circular.

We also want photographs of a number of the colored officers, and perhaps a picture, if we can get it, of the colored troops that distinguished themselves over in France.

Our War book gives due credit to the colored troops, but we think in order to satisfy some of our customers who are going to sell the book extensively among the colored people, we should have a chapter, and this should be nicely illustrated as intimated above.

Are you in a position to write the chapter for us? If so, how soon, and what will be your price? Can you supply us the photographs so that we can make first class engravings.

It is so long since I have seen you Prof. DuBois, that I am in doubt about your location, but I really feel this letter will be forwarded to you if you are not now connected with Atlanta University.

Yours sincerely,

L. W. Walter Co
633-37 Plymouth Court
Chicago
By Johnson

Miss Covington advises me to send such data to you.
I've sent them MGP
Memo of your absence mission & given your foreign address.
12/16/18

Telephone Bryant 3815

The New York Age

247 West 46th Street

New York November 21,1918.

Lester A. Walton,
Managing Editor.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
The Crisis,70 Fifth Ave.,
New York.

2/15/189

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I want to thank you for your kind letter of the 15th inst. with reference to proposed memorial on the Tercentenary of the transplanting of the Negro to the United States. I should be pleased to have you nominate me for the position of secretary of publicity.

Again thanking you for the consideration,I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Lester A Walton

NOV 21 1918

12

V-1

ICTROLA CLUB

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384 WASHINGTON AVENUE,
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

(50 Lps)

Feb. 19, 1918.

Mr. John R. Shillady,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Mr. Shillady:-

Will you please express to Dr. Dubois our regret that Dr. Warbasse and I cannot be present at the dinner in honor of his Fiftieth Birthday. However, in order to assure him of our felicitations we will both try to be there sometime during the evening to shake him by the hand.

Very truly yours,

Agnes D. Warbasse

C.

2/24/18

384 WASHINGTON AVENUE,
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

FEB 20 1918

9

50 yrs

19 February, 1918.

Mr. W.E.Burghardt DoBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York.

My dear Mr. Burke:-

Please accept me thanks for your splendid work in behalf of my brother, the Negro. I wish you many happy returns of the day. Mrs. Warbasse joins me in expressions of good wishes, and appreciation.

2/24/5-1

Very sincerely yours,

James P. Warbasse

February 25, 1918.

Mr. James P. Warbasse
384 Washington Avenue,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Mr. Warbasse:

I thank you and Mrs. Warbasse for your kind words.

Your article on cooperation will appear in the March CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

August 20, 1918.

Mr. A. F. Ward,
158 Beale Avenue,
Memphis, Tenn.

2/15/205

My dear Sir:

I am inviting a number of gentlemen interested in cooperation to a conference in my office August 26 and 27 beginning at 2 P. M. on the first day. I should be very glad to have you attend.

I hope to make this conference preliminary to a national conference to be held sometime in 1919.

Kindly let me know if you can be present.

Very sincerely yours,

WBPD/ORB.

FEB 25 1918

14

50 yrs

Camp Funston, Kansas,
Field Hospital No.366, 92nd Division,
February 23, 1918.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I sincerely congratulate you today on having reached your half-hundred birthday. Should it please God that you live half a century more, we shall count it a special blessing. You have meant much to us as a race. You have meant much to me personnally. I well remember when you, as editor of THE CRISIS, returned my first verses and told me they were not good, and told me WHY they were not good, and told me HOW I might study and make them good. I learned then that THE CRISIS has a standard,-that this standard is excellence.

I have read THE SHADOW OF YEARS, your sketch of your life, in the February CRISIS. I would call it a masterpiece, but it seems something more. I would call it poetry, but it seems to begin where excellent poetry usually ends. It is a masterpiece with you as THE MASTER. It is poetry with you as THE POET. It is you at your best. I am sure that no other son of Adam has ever electrified the English language in the way you do it.

I am glad of your success, of the success you deserve, of the success that will be yours with each added year of your life.

I inclose herewith some verses in which I have tried to express my appreciation of you.

May you live long and may increased happiness be yours,

Lucian B. Watkins
Sergeant first class, Med. Dept.,
First Sergeant, Field Hospital 366.

[ENCLOSURE]

2/27/23

TO DR. W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS.

(On his fiftieth birthday, Feb. 23, 1918).

By Lucian B. Watkins.

Lo, fifty years you've wrought and dreamed
And followed where God's Visions starred;
Through earth-made hells your soul has beamed
High faith above the battle-scarred.-

Though battle-scarred and bruised and torn,
We hear your poet-bugle sweet-
The dreamful "reveille" of morn,
"To arms!-" "The charge!-" but not "retreat."

Oh, seer! Tell us of the sight
You see beyond our toil-filled years-
Beyond the darkness and the night
Now scarlet with our blood and tears?

"Sweet rest and home!-" you answer back,
"Triumphant men without a moan,
My people, beautifully black,
Glad with the music all their own."

Your race who prayed when prayers seemed vain,
Your race who loved but could not hate,
Who lived through Bondage and its chain
Two sorrowful centuries of Fate.

Yours whom you taught to see their fight,
Believe and follow, follow when
You gripped the guiltless sword of Right
And bearded Evil in its den.

Yours who have found within their souls
The God of Truth that cannot lie,
The Mystic Meaning that controls
The destiny of men who die.-

Of men who die when seeming lost-
Seems lost the liberty they crave,
Who madly count the eternal cost
And go - ah, singing - to the grave!

When you lie silent, "Dust to dust-"
The mortal "you" that now we face,
The YOU immortal in your trust
Will live and move - A RISEN RACE!

---000---

March 2, 1918.

Mr. Lucian E. Watkins,
Sergeant First Class Medical Dept.,
Field Hospital 366,
Camp Funston, Kansas.

My dear Mr. Watkins:

I thank you very much for your kind words to me and congratulate you upon the work in poetry which you are doing.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

This might be a little premature of so I hope will come all right at the proper time.

Interstate Commerce Commission
DIVISION OF VALUATION
OFFICE OF EASTERN DISTRICT
Washington

JAN 29 1918

4

(5045)

2/27/18.

Taunton Mass. 1/27. 1918.

Dr W. E. B. Dubois.
Editor and Publisher of the Crisis Pub Co.

Dear Sir:-

I have just finished reading the shadows of your years in the Feb. Crisis, which I greatly enjoyed. Also noticing your editorial that you would be fifty years old in Feb. also noting that you would be pleased to have a word from your friends. I wish to enrole my self as one of your many friends. I am sure. I wish to congratulate you on your fifthy birth day. and I sincerely hope that you will live to see at least fifty more. And I am sure should you live that long. that each year will

Interstate Commerce Commission
DIVISION OF VALUATION
OFFICE OF EASTERN DISTRICT
Washington

2

2/22/24

be spent beneficial to your Maker, your people and your self. It is my sincere wish that you may live these years to carry on the good work that is being carried on by you and your Organization. I wish to congratulate you once more on that portion of your article. having gotten your self born. and you thanked God that this was not any anglo saxon blood in you. and I also thank God with you. and am more than pleased to know that you are simply a man amongst all men. I have met you a few years ago. in Providence R. I. but I am sure you do not remember me. but the following might refresh your memory. if not nothing will be lost in not recalling me. and I simply in my small way hoping to be a man. I married

Interstate Commerce Commission
DIVISION OF VALUATION
OFFICE OF EASTERN DISTRICT
Washington

3

Mollie Cavalier of Fall River Mass.
Who is a Cousin of Jonah Mollie Lewis.
of East Boston. now Mrs Kelland of
Cambridge. I noticed an appeal
from Mr Dill that each Subscriber
send in a Subscriber to Celebrate
your birth day, which I hope will be
done. but I wish to state that I have
sent in 2 with in the past month. and
will gladly send as many more as
posible. I also wish to Call your
attention to a fact that I am greatly
interested in and I believe that you
are. My Subscription to the Civil Offi-
ced in December. I received a
letter from Mr Dill to that effect asking
me to renew my Subscription. which I
did. also enclosed was a blank
asking me if I would give the
Names of some that I thought would

Interstate Commerce Commission
DIVISION OF VALUATION
OFFICE OF EASTERN DISTRICT
Washington

4

227/128

would be interested as a Subscriber.
which I did. And have since that
time sent a dozen or more
Names of some of the very best
people of the town and out of town.
I have written Mr Dill. three or four
times since I sent in the last list.
each time asking him if Sample
Copies had been sent the people.
but for some unknown reason
he has never answered this question.
not troubling you tomuch. I wish to
ask you if Copies have been sent
to them. If not. If they will be, in closing
I wish to say that I wish we had scattered
throughout the United States. one thousand
such men as yours and our beloved
friend Trotter. And I am sure things
would be different. Wishing you the very best
of success in your future happiness and
prosperity, that you may be able to carry on the
good work indefinitely. I am
Sincerely yours
George W. Watts.
3 Taunton Green.

February 6, 1918.

18-148

Mr. George W. Watts,
3 Taunton Green,
Taunton, Mass.

My dear Mr. Watts:

I thank you very much for your kind words in your letter of January 27, and your expressions of interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

4527

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"Make Men" "Greater Efficiency" "Better Chicago and Her Institutions"

"Develope the Latent Faculties and Talents"

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194

Chicago, Ill., MAY 6 1918 191

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois
10-5 cor
My city.

My dear Prof. DuBois: This letter is to ask your consent to use your name as the name of our club. The object of which is colored. Our regular meeting is to be held next Sunday May 12, 1918. Could we hear from you before that date?

Our membership is limited to twelve. Each member must be a subscriber to the Crisis and a member of the N. A. A. C. P. Original members only.

We purpose to make a study of your life and to read all books you have authored. Will you also send me a list of all books of which you are the author?

Later we plan to debate, publicly or privately before any organization or body any question that that organization or body wishes to know more about.

Very Respectfully

C. L. Weaver
President

A. L. WEAVER
4234 EVANS AVE.
CHICAGO, ILL.

MAY 6 1918

2/16/140

"The Du Bois Club"

— Object —

The object of this club shall be self-improvement to the end that we shall by word and act be the means of improvement of others.

1st By the study and application of correct english

2nd By debating and discussing any question of interest properly brought before the club.

3rd By the study and application of procedure and parliamentary Law.

4th By the study and application of Etiquette in all its forms.

5th :: By the study and application of the laws of moral and physical development

6th :: By the encouragement of mutual and co-operative helpfulness.

May 9, 1918.

Mr. A. L. Weaver,
4234 Evans Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

There are several clubs named in honor of Dr. Du Bois. I do not believe he would object to having his name used in your case.

Enclosed is a list of Dr. Du Bois' books.

Very sincerely yours,

MGA/GRB.

Secretary.

Enc.

2116139

June 13, 1918.

Mr. A. L. Weaver,
4234 Evans Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

2/16/138

My dear Sir:

I should be glad to have your club named after me if you so wish.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

Organizations P7

50 yrs

1917 St. Johns Ave.

Columbus O. Mar. 9-1918

MAR 11 1918

Dr. W.E.B Du Bois. 24

New York City.

Dear Sir:

Please accept Congratulations on the passing of the fiftieth mile stone of your life. I wish you many happy returns of the day, and that each will bring additional pleasures to compensate for disappointments.

I am just now recovering from illness which confined me in a hospital since Feb. 8th last.

Sincerely George S. Mason.

2-23/27

[ENCLOSURE
FROM
UNKNOWN ?]

February 2,

2/14/13

SATU

WEEKLY VIEWS AND COMMENTS

REV. WILLIAM H. WEAVER, D. D., Contributing Editor

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS' 50th BIRTHDAY

In the February Crisis Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the Editor, contributes an article under the title, "The Shadow of Years," which is an autobigraphical sketch of himself written upon the approaching 50th anniversary of his birth. The Sketch is written in Dr. DuBois' admirable and inimitable style, clear, convincing, in purest English, with force and dignity, showing the earmarks of scholarship and the highest culture.

Dr. DuBois gives a brief, but beautiful description of the place of his birth, and tells in a fascinating way of his early ancestors, recording faithfully, some of their faults and weaknesses, as well as some of their manly qualities and virtues.

Tracing his descent from a line of men and women, out of whose loins, any one may be justly proud, to have come, he tells us he was "born, with a flood of Negro blood, a strain of French, a bit of Dutch, and thank God with no Angli-Saxon," he describes his childhood days, which he says "were happy," notwithstanding many of them were spent amid humble surroundings, yet not without the devotion and loving care, and cosiness of home, the fruit of a mother, who can and will make the lowliest place a home and all that the name implies. He attended the school where he lived from the age of five years until he was sixteen, when he graduated from the high school. During his school days he acquainted himself with his world, imediately about him, and formed his own "criterion of judgment." Although "impressed" by what he saw in other homes than his own, he was not "overwhelmed." For while "many were bigger than" his with newer and shiner things, but they did not seem to differ in kind." The people of his neighborhood looked to him "just like ordinary people." He made himself one of them—he was happy. With the growing years and the consequent development that time, training and study brought, he tells there came to him the felling of apartness from his play and school fellows—that he was one who had "a special work and a special race" that he was never the "inferior" but always the "superior" of them, "and any advantages which they had were quite accidental"—that they would see." After his graduation from high school. Dr. DuBois tells us "there came a little pause. He wanted to go to Harvard, but white friends said he "should go South, and they promised a scholarship." Eager to see his people, he embraced the opportunity—left his birth town, "and went to a far land among strangers who were his' own people."

Dr. DuBois says, "As I peer back through the shadow of years, seeing not too clearly, but through the thickening veil of wish and afterthought I seem to view my life divided into four distinct parts: the Age of Miracles—the Days of Disillusion—the Discipline of Work and Play—the Second Miracle Age. The age of miracles began with Fisk and ended with Germany." What he had dreamed and wished had come true, he was able to be among his only people, and with boys and girls of his own race and experiences, studying under thoughtful teachers—wining scholarships and prizes the needed money came to him, and graduating from Harvard with a fellowship he crossed the ocean to carry out his plan to study in Germany. In the Old Country—distinctions of race and colored faded, and he felt nimself "just a man."

The days of disellusion he tells us were not disappointing enough to embitter him, because he was still "upheld by that infinite fund of faith." In these days he says he began to realize how much of what he called will and ability was sheer luck—he makes a number of suppositions as to what might have been, if things in his early life had not been as they were, but in spite of these suppositions and thoughts he did not "hesitate or waver" but just went doggedly to work, and therein lay whatever salvation he has achieved. We are of the opinion that these circumstances of Dr. DuBois' early life were such as they were, and not as they might have been, had the suppositions he raises been in their stead, to the very end that he might achieve what he has. All things in our lives are the little things, the things that seem of least consequence, as well as the great and important things that make for the most, are all under the guidance of an eye more far seeing than our own, and directed by a will wiser and more unerring than ours, and contrilled by a hand mightier than man's. Of course while God's hand is in all our affairs—we are to do just as Dr. DuBois finally did, not hesitate or waiver go doggedly to work and so accomplished in a measure our salvation, in whatever sense the term salvation may be understood, by our work." Yet not unaided, guided and helped by the all seeing eye and unfailing hand.

The whole sketch is fascinating, encouraging, inspiring, and will prove helpful if carefully read and studied, especially by the struggling, rising youth of our race.

Speaking of the criticisms which have come to him in his life work in spite of his efforts to do what he thought best for his people—to give credit wherever due for good work done to be free from enmity and petty jealousnesses—we would say that in this no strange thing has come to Dr. DuBois. All who have assumed the roll of leadership in any and all movements for race betterment and uplift have passed the same way, and all yet to come must pass that way—until the time shall come when mankind shall be "of purer eyes than to behold evil."

"AMERICANIZING WASHINGTONIANS"

In the report of the Erecutive Committee of the Joint Committee on National representation for the District of Columbia made last week there were some sane and just reasons outlined—why, as it has been put, Washingtonians should be Americanized.

The 400,000 Americans of the District constitute the only community, possessing all the qualities necessary for full citizenship with all the rights and privileges thereor, "in all the expanse of the continental United States which is denied representation in the national government. The resident of the District is required to obey the laws of the nation—pay the taxes imposed by the government, and fight in obedience to its command, but is allowed to exercise none of the functions, enjoyed by citizens of the nation, who came under three requirements—namely the privelege of taking part in making the laws, that must be obeyed, in fixing the taxes that must be paid, and no voice in determining what the nation does in the decidding questions of war or peace. The contention that these 400,000 Americans of the District are entitled to representation in the national government, is, in our judgment, a just and reasonable one, and based upon what we all believe to be a basic right of an American citizen in a government like ours. Such a privilege granted the residents of the District of Columbia would be according to them, only what they in justice and equity are undeniably entitled.

The Amendment that will give to the residents of the District of Columbia these privileges should be adopted, for the very evident and excellent reasons furnished in the Executive Committee's report of the Joint Committee on national representation for the District, and the urgent appeal made for the same should meet with full and hearty support.

The Homestead of Frederick Douglass Redeemed

The National Association of Colored Women have accomplished what it determined to do at the last biennial meeting held in this city—to raise the amount of money to redeem Cedar Hill, the homestead of the late Frederirk Douglass, in Anacostia, D. C. The last dollar of indebtedness has been paid, and the place will be restored to its original beauty by the Association and will become its permanent headquarters. It is indeed a matter of congratulation that this most desirable end has been attained, and this spot which ought to be a Mecca for our people, is now in the hands and under the control of those who will make possible the realization of all, that our race and the other admirers of the great Douglass have desired regarding it. The association raised the money to redeem the property without asking a dollar from our white citizens, collecting the full amount from the clubs connected with the association and the friends of the same. This too, is to the credit of these women who are doing so many things in many ways for race advancement and culture.

"THE SWORD OF JESUS"

The February number of the American Magazine contains a most interesting, illuminating, and inspiring article under the caption "The Sword of Jesus" by Harold Bell Wright, now, the most widely read author in America It being said—that in less than fifteen years Mr. Wright has written seven books, and over seven millions copies of these books have been sold—"A world's record. No writer has ever before touched it."

The author, Harold Bell Wright. we learn, from what we have read of him tried several things before he found himself, and what seems without doubt, to be truly his life work—about ten years ago—painting and decorating, landscape painting and then preach[illegible] his wi[illegible]

144-81
7-27-2

March 14, 1918.

Mr. George A. Weaver,
172 N. Ohio Avenue,
Columbus, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Weaver:

I thank you very much for your kind letter. I am sorry to hear that you have been sick and glad that you are recovering.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

THE CRISIS

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

70 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

CIRCULATION
40,000

W. E. B. DUBOIS
Editor

A. G. DILL
Business Manager

(WEEKS)

23-MD-
Gil

UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE FORCE
ENROLLMENT OFFICE
303 QUEEN & CRESCENT BUILDING
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

B
Ca

2/26/13

February 15, 1918.

W. E. Weeks, M. D., Sec.,
N. O. Medical & Surgical Society,
Pythian Temple Bldg.,
New Orleans, La.

Sir:

Your letter February 13th.

You are advised that the Medical circular urging the enrollment of members of the medical profession in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force did not have reference to negro organizations.

Yours truly,

W. S. Hay
Lieutenant, U. S. C. G.
Enrollment Officer.

do not copy

B / Ca

(c-5)

UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE FORCE
ENROLLMENT OFFICE
303 Queen & Crescent Bldg.

New Orleans, La.,
January 23, 1918.

CIRCULAR:

The Navy is urgently in need of medical officers to meet the constantly increasing calls for sea and shore duty. Members of the medical profession between the ages of 21 and 44 are urged to apply for enrollment in the United States Naval Reserve Force. Candidates found qualified will be assigned to immediate active duty, if so desired. A candidate who is serving an internship would, as far as practicable, not be called to active duty until such internship is completed, although no definite assurance can be given to this effect, as this action will largely depend upon the number of older men enrolled.

Candidates who qualify are enrolled in the provisional grade of Assistant Surgeons with the rank of Lieutenant (junior grade).

Selective Service Regulations permit a registrant to accept a Commission in the Navy regardless of Classification and Order Number.

To those interes ted, further information may be obtained by applying in person or through the mails to the Enrolling Officer, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, Room 303 Queen & Crescent Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The WEST AFRICAN DIRECTORY & YEAR BOOK

Price to Subscribers before publication, 6/6 net, post free to any part of the world.
To Non-Subscribers after publication, 10/- net

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY THE

"African Times & Orient Review."

A MONTHLY REVIEW OF AFRICA AND THE ORIENT. Price 6/6 net per year, post free.

DUSÉ MOHAMED ALI
Editor, Publisher & Sole Proprietor.

158, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4, England.

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois,
U.S.A.

Jan.24th.1918.

FEB 14 1918

6

My dear Sir,

The enclosed letter has been forwarded to me by Mr.Betts to be sent on to you.

He therein mentions that the omission of your name occurred in this office. I would point out that this lecture was sub-edited by my assistant Mr.W.F.Hutchison, who must have unintentionally omitted the note giving you credit for the references in the "Book of the Negro".

Mr.Betts has sent me a short apology for publication which I shall take pleasure in publishing in our next issue.

Yours faithfully,

Duse Mohamed Ali

Editor.

2/16/44

Enclosure

Personal P7

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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RECEIVED AT

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[WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE]

1918 FEB 22 PM 11 14

CHARLESTON WVA 22

DR W E B DUBOIS

70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK

I SEND GREETINGS AND CONGRATULATIONS FROM TEACHERS AND STUDENTS OF THE WVA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE ON YOUR FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY FEB 23 WE WISH FOR YOU A LONG HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS LIFE WE HIGHLY APPRECIATE THE VALUABLE SERVICE YOU ARE RENDERING THE NATION THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF YOUR WRITINGS

BYRD PRILLERMAN.

2/27 18-15D

March 8, 1918.

Mr. Byrd Prillerman,
W. Va. Collegiate Institute,
Charleston, West Virginia.

My dear Mr. Prillerman:

I thank the teachers and students of the West Virginia Collegiate Institute for their good wishes and congratulations on my birthday.

Very sincerely yours,

WWBD/GRB.

Form 1201

Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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1918 FEB 23 PM

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CHARLESTON SC FEB 23 1918 308P

DR W E B DORSE 75 AVE

0383 NEWYORK NY

THAT MAN LIVES TWICE WHO LIVES FIRST LIFE WELL LONG

LIVE DR DORSE

WHEATLEY CLUB

MRS A L DEMOND PRESIDENT

337PM

[WHEATLEY LITERARY CLUB]

32 Bull St
Charleston S.C.
April 17-'18

2/13/93

My Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

In Feb. I

Sent you a telegram of congratulation for the Wheatley Club. I do hope that you received it. Next Tuesday our club is to take up a study of the Life and works of Dr. DuBois and I am writing to ask if we may be honored with just a word from you. You will note that I have

delayed asking this favor till the last minute. You should receive this letter on Friday - and an immediate reply will reach me Monday in time for our meeting on Tuesday. I know you are a busy man, but you can not imagine how much a word from you will be appreciated while we're enjoying "The Quest of the Silver Fleece," "The Souls of Black Folk" and "The Negro."

Sincerely,
Lula W. Dr. Mound,
Pres. Wheatly Lit. Club.

My deepest thanks to
the Wheatley Club and hope
for a profitable year

Yours

Apr. 20

J. FRANK WHEATON

CHARLES G. SNEAD, JR.

WHEATON & SNEAD
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
18 WEST 135TH STREET
'PHONE HARLEM 6874

50 yrs

JAN 31 1918
3

NEW YORK Jan. 29th, 1918.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I have just read your life-story. It is a gem. It is the very best nomination of the leader of a great race that could be made.

Who would attempt to withhold from one so thoroughly schooled both by training and practical experience-from one whose heart throbs in unison with the desires and aspirations of his people-the full measure of reward that imposes the responsibilities of leadership?

As one who is proud of your personal acquaintance and has noted your career since the day when newspapers published your triumph at New Bedford, Mass., when at sixteen years of age your oration on Wendell Phillips stirred your people throughout the land, and who as a public scool-master nearly two years your senior, emphasized your youthful accomplishments in the daily talk to my pupils, and as one who has closely observed the subsequent victories you have achieved against great odds, I, therefore, take pleasure in pledging you my best efforts to arouse our people more thoroughly to understand the aims of the man who is destined to be greeted by all the peoples of the earth as the recognised spokesman of his RACE-the erudite, soulful and loyal Doctor W.E.D. DuBois.

Wishing you many years of health and prosperity, I am,

Sincerely yours, J. Frank Wheaton

2/27 18-151

February 2, 1918.

Mr. J. Frank Wheaton,
18 West 135 Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Wheaton:

I appreciate very much your kind words of January 29.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

FEB 20 1918

Buffalo, New York
February 19, 1918

Mr W. E. Du Bois,
Dear Sir

I hardly know whether or not I would be classed as one of your friends, nevertheless, I am going to greet you on your Fiftieth Birthday, and sincerely wish you every success in your future undertakings. I am quite sure you already have it in your past and present ones.

I am ashamed to confess it, but I only read of you one short week ago, and strangely enough in a book by a white man Namely— Mr Ray Stannard Baker's most interesting study of the Negro called "Following the Color Line" That caused me to read the "Crisis" for the first time. All of my sympathy went out to you when he compared you with the late Mr B. Washington, and intimated that you were a pessimist. Surely a man should not be termed that just because he voices his indignation against the injustice done to his own people. Otherwise Mr Baker seems to be a rather fair minded man.

Once again wishing you a joyous birthday, I remain

Yours sincerely,
Antonette White

50 Yrs

2/24/43

MISS JULIA M. ANDERSON, CHURCH CLERK
10 W. CHURCH STREET

THOS. H. WHITE, MINISTER
5 PROSPECT WALK

W. H. SMITH, JR., FINANCIAL CLERK
42 WEST MAIN STREET

FEB 13 1918

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Back to Du B

CLIFTON FORGE, VIRGINIA, Feb 10, 1918.

2/27/34

Dr. W. E. B. BuBois,
70, Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

SUBSCRIPTION
FEB 13 1918

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Please accept my congratulations on reaching your Golden Jubilee. May the good Lord spare you fifty years more in the good work you are doing for humanity.

I am sending in two subscribers to The Crisis and a personal check for the jubilee.

With very best wishes, I remain yours truly,

Thos H. White

2/27 16-153

February 15, 1918.

Mr. Thomas H. White,
5 Prospect Walk,
Clifton Forge, Va.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your kind words and your subscriptions to THE CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

February 15, 1918.

Mr. Thomas H. Wright,

FEB. 2 1918
10

17 Ashland St.
Haverhill, Mass.,
Jan. 30, 1918

50yrs

Dr. DuBois

My dear friend I have been a subscriber to The Crisis for some time. I would not like to be without it. It is a great magazine It should be in the home of every american Negro. I want to congratulate you on the article in the Feb. number entitled "The Shadow of Years." I am sure that I voice the sentiments of thousands of my race when I say that We are proud of You, Dr. DuBois, for what you are, and what you are doing for the race

821/14/2

May you live long to continue the good work which has proved so beneficial to our race.

Yours truly.

Wm I. Cousins

Pastor of Calvary Bapt. Church

6/14/12

P.S. Enclosed find $1 for one year's subscription to The Crisis. Beginning with the Feb. number. Please send it to the following address.

Thomas J. Whiting,

41 Ashland St.

Haverhill, Mass.

SUBSCRIPTION DEPT.
FEB 2 1913

J. T. WHITNEY
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS
205 NORTH MAIN ST.

FEB 25 1918

205

FEB 21 1918

HOPKINSVILLE. KY., Feb.18,1918.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,Editor of the CRisis,

Dear Sir: I write this to you tendering you my best wishes for your success and happiness for the noble cause for which you are laboring. May you have a long and prosperous life. Our race needs you and the great work which you have done for the Colored race in standing for equal rights and protection of all men regardless of race or color, places you foremost as a leader in this great country of ours.

DU BOIS

I have read your editorials in the Crisis from time to time,and your speeches on various occasions,and you always set forth those principles that are bound to predominate just as certain as the God of righteousness rules the world. I should be glad to cooperate with you and contribute my bit in sustaining you in the noble cause in which you are engaged.

Find enclosed check for one dollar for the renewal of my subscription to the Crisis. I remain,

Yours for the race,

J.T.Whitney.

2/27 18-153

February 27, 1918.

Mr. J. T. Whitney,
205 North Main Street,
Hopkinsville, Ky.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your kind letter of February 18.

Very sincerely yours,

WEED/GRB.

IN REPLYING
REFER TO INITIALS AND DATE

OFFICE NO. 21100

United States Post Office

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE DIVISION
INQUIRY DEPARTMENT

Tercentenary P7

#434 Pulaski Street,
Brooklyn, New York,
October 21st. 1918.

W. E. B. Dubois, Chairman,
#70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

2/15/207

My dear Sir:-

I regret very much that I could not be present at the dinner Saturday evening, at the Libya, and I beg to thank the committee for their kind invitation. I believe that it would be the right thing to commemorate the tercentanary of the landing of the Negroes at Jamestown, Va. Perhaps the landing of the negroes at Jamestown was less glorious to the minds of Americans than the Landing of the Puritans on Plymouth Rock. Nevertheless, if the Pilgrims and their decendents had been enslaved 300 years and repressed as the Negro was, I doubt very much if their history would have been as impressive.

I shall be glad to co-operate in any plan that might be suggested.

Again thanking you, I remain,

Sincerely,

Geo. E. Wibecan

[WICKHAM] 50yrs.

FEB 13 1918

New Orleans, La.
Feb 7th, 1918.

W. E. B. DuBois, Esq,

Dear Sir:- With much interest I read the biographical sketch of your life and work; under the caption of "the shadow of years"; altho 20 years your senior and a stranger I want to congratulate you upon the 50th anniversary of your birth and upon the good work you have done and are still doing; I often read of you when you were a resident of Atlanta and have been a constant reader of the "Crisis" since it was founded and I always find it interesting;

a/27/136

I hope that you may live to a ripe old age and witness the fullness of your ideals in work accomplished.

Please accept my best wishes for your good health, happiness and prosperity,

Very truly yours,

Thos. V. Wickham.

1821 - 7th Street

2/27/37

18-154

2727

February 15, 1918.

Mr. Thomas W. Wickham,
1821 Seventh Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your kind words of February 7.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

August 20, 1918.

Mr. Wayman Wilkerson,
200 S. Fourth St.,
Memphis, Tenn.

2/15/208

My dear Sir:

I am inviting a number of gentlemen interested in cooperation to a conference in my office August 26 and 27 beginning at 2P. M. on the first day. I should be very glad to have you attend. I hope to make this conference preliminary to a national conference to be held sometime in 1919.

Kindly let me know if you can be present.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

FEB 25 1918

[H.A. WICKINS]

50 yrs

161

Colon City

12. Feby 1918.

2/23/138

Dr W.E.B.Du Bois

New York.

Dear Doctor,

It is with very much pleasure that I have taken up my pen to write you something along the lines of congratulation on the occasion of your attainment of your 50th anniversary and celebration of your jubilee.

It is however, through no freak of mind that I am doing so, rather, I am seriously impressed with the importance of "the hour" in which we are living and some of the questions at issue in the solution of racial,social,national,and other problems.

The perusal of this month's edition of your valuable organ is greatly responsible for some special concern over the race question both as it affects the race in the United States and elsewhere.

Indeed, I do not know that I have ever been more impressed with these questions as treated from time to time by yours and the pens of other noted writers in the United States as set forth in the columns of the Crisis, the February edition being a specific illustration.

Your life sketchof yourself: Your birth,descent,training,education and as educator is significant. Your written life's career for half a century and the fact that I too was born in the sixties (but three years your senior) as a man of mixed blood with a temperament not at all unlike my own regarding the color question, Anglo-Saxon hpyocrisy and other similar problems while less fortunate than you who was born in America regarding educational facilities and working chances appeal to me in a special degree, at a very pyschological moment in my life's experience, aiding, in bracing and nerving me under crucial and rather trying impressions. A recurrence too of an ardent desire to grasp the hands of a celebrated American writer- as was my desire and its realization a few years ago as I had perused the writings of Brooklyn's celebrated teacher Pastor C.T.Russell, and was privilleged to see his face and shake hands with him, an American gentleman and genuine Christian, came

1918 W

in your case.

again on reading your sketch in hopes of realizing my wishes,

I am making you a few anniversary presentations, please use them as you think best adding the retouches necessary to making them presentable for public scrutiny. I wish I was educated but I am already old and surrounded by serious handicaps.

I am impressed with the fact that the British are being used of a wise Providence who planned it all-to restore the Hebrew race to their God-given heritage at the same time Rome (Babylon) in its divided and disrupted condition totters and falls, but I am also seriously impressed regarding the past, present and future of the Ethiopian-- the rightful owners of African soil-- and as to who are to be the ones to help this down-trodden race back to Africa and all that that means.

I am glad that labour conditions is making it necessary as fast as the white troops leave the Western for the Eastern hemisphere-for the introduction of more coloured people from these parts into the States, which I feel will become the gateway back to Africa as well as to enhance the necessary training and the chances necessary for that end. I wish you long life and greater success in the good work you have undertaken and are accomplishing for the education and uplift of your race. I am greatly desireous of visiting the States this year so that any assistance or advice proffered would be more than appreciated.

I have the honour to be and remain, Dear Doctor,

very sincerly yours.

H. Rosekins

P.S.

Packet of M.S.S. herein reffered to posted under seperate cover this date.

J. Rosekins

March 5, 1918.

Mr. A. P. Wilkins,
Colon City, Panama.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your kind letter of February 12 and your congratulations.

I regret to say that your articles are much too long for THE CRISIS. THE CRISIS, you will notice, is a small magazine and seeks to set things right and keep most to the facts. I should be very glad if from time to time you would send me the actual facts regarding news from Colon City. I am afraid that we can hardly use any lengthy accounts.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/CRB.

STEPHEN M. NEWMAN, D. D.
PRESIDENT

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
Washington, D. C.
Carnegie Library

E. C. WILLIAMS
LIBRARIAN

FEB 5 1918

January 31, 1918

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor, The Crisis
New York City

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Please accept my hearty congratulations on the occasion of your anniversary, and my still heartier congratulations on the remarkable growth and vigor of that darling child of your brain, The Crisis.

Whenever I am inclined to criticize any act of yours, I go back in mind to those early years, when so many of us were hanging about the skirts of the new-found Moses and trying to squeeze into the best places in his chariot of material progress, and some at least were willing, openly willing, to sell their birthright for the usual mess of pottage; and I cannot forget that Du Bois never wavered, but heroically stood his ground, bespattered though he was by the mud from the chariot-wheels. I shall always think of you in those days as a new John crying out in the ages-old wilderness of human prejudice. It is a happy thought, then, to recall that I was a working member, however humble, in the Niagara Movement, for, say what you please about the mistakes in its methods, its motives were undefiled.

Let me thank you, then, for the inspiration of the old Horizon, for the Niagara Movement, for the Atlanta University Studies, for the Philadelphia Negro, for the Souls of Black Folk, for your part in the N. A. A. C. P., for The Crisis, and last, and most of all, for the example (for my son) of one Negro-American who stood his ground unshaken, amid the temptations of place and preferment, amid the jeers and insults of his own people, and in the face of the covert and open sneers of those white friends (God save us from them) who are forever bound to the wheels of the great interests in this plutocratic democracy. No one who has not reached maturity can quite realize what a mighty, tireless, well-nigh resistless power these forces can wield in a man's long life. It is a perfect modern instance of King Canute and the ocean tide, but this time, with the help of the spirit, the man triumphed, and I regard it as a privilege to take off my hat to him, and wish him long life.

As a little memorial in honor of the occasion I want to do two things, to renew my subscription to The Crisis (as of course I should do anyway), and to send in two blank subscriptions, to be filled in by you for two persons who ought to read The Crisis, but who in the nature of things are not likely to subscribe themselves. To this end I enclose a check and a note of explanation to Mr. Dill. I shall be grateful if you will be so good as to fill in the names. I hope that you may get the 100,000.

With the best wishes for a long life, and the hope that at least some of your dreams may be realized, I remain,

Most cordially yours,

E. C. Williams

2/27 18-155

February 6, 1918.

Mr. E. C. Williams,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much indeed for your kind and encouraging words of January 31.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

EDWARD C. WILLIAMS, A. B.
MILES MEMORIAL COLLEGE
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

FEB 25 19

183

Feb. 21, 1918.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
Editor "The Crisis,"
New York City,

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Count me among those who rejoice today because you have lived to see the fiftieth anniversary of your birthday. Those of us who remember you as friend and teacher during that "hard work and hard play" period of your life, are happy because you have reached the Golden Day of your years. The inspiration we have gained from your life and work has meant so much to us, that words seem inadequate to express our heartfelt gratitude. So accept my hearty congratulations. May you live to see every dream and wish that you have for the success of "The Crisis" come true; to see the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People become a powerful organization that will finally master the opposing currents of American prejudice, and to see at last the triumph of that New Democracy that will make America indeed "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Sincerely and cordially yours,

E. C. Williams.

P.S. You will find enclosed check for subscription for The Crisis.--E.C.W.

The Crisis should be sent to P. O. Box 341, Fairfield, Alabama.

SUBSCRIPTION
53
FEB 26 1918
MAR 5 1918

2/27 18-156

March 13, 1918.

Mr. E. C. Williams,
Miles Memorial College,
Birmingham, Alabama.

My dear Sir:

Thank you for your kind letter on my birthday and the subscription.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GMB.

Columbia University
in the City of New York
SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

TALCOTT WILLIAMS
DIRECTOR AND
PROFESSOR OF JOURNALISM

JUL 31 1918

July 27, 1918.

17

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I presume you have seen a copy of the report by Ben Johnson of Kentucky, on the East St. Louis riots. It is an appalling record, but as it was only ordered to be printed a fortnight ago, it may not have reached you. If it has not, call Morningside 1400 (Extension No. 9), and ask for Miss McGill, my secretary, and she will send it to you at once, but I would like to have it returned for our collection.

Sincerely yours,

Talcott Williams

P7

E. St. Riots

602/51/2

FEB 25 1918

201

50 Yrs

San Diego Cal. 2-16-1918.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois.

Editor of the Crisis.

70 Fifth Avenue. NewYork Citty.

Dear Sir.

Pleas accept Congratulations on haveing reached your Fiftieth Birthday, and on being able to celebrate it with Fifty Years of past History crouded full of noble Achievements. To know that you have climbed to the top under circumstances that a man of no other race could have done. should be an inspiration to every Negro Boy and Girl.

Hopeing that your Birth Days will be many and each one will become pleasant and more enjoyable. I am sincerely yours for the work you are doing.

Thad A. Williams

2418 Fifth Street.

1/27 18-157

February 27, 1918.

Mr. Thad H. Williams,
2418 Fifth Street,
San Diego, California.

My dear Sir:

I appreciate very much your congratulations on my birthday.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

W. T. B. WILLIAMS
FIELD DIRECTOR
JOHN F. SLATER FUND
NEGRO RURAL SCHOOL FUND
(ANNA T. JEANES FOUNDATION)

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

Dec.9,1918.

Z51
-W2

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York,N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Absence from home has caused this unfortunate delay in my reply to your letter of November 14th. relative to joining your editorial board for the History of the American Negro in the Great War.

I shall be very glad to become a member of your board in accordance with your invitation. I will look forward to hearing from you further in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

W. T. B. Williams

2/22/48

DEC 11 1918

43

Dr DuBois Sailed, etc.,

In Dr DuBois absence I beg to thank you for your kind acceptance of his invitation to join the Editorial Board in the

251
-W2

December 12, 1918

Mr. W. T. B. Williams,
Hampton Institute,
Hampton, Va.

My dear Mr. Williams:

Dr. Du Bois sailed for France December 1, on a special ship, "The Orizaba," along with a distinguished number of newspaper men.

2/22/47

Dr. Du Bois will represent The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and THE CRISIS at the Peace Conference. He will also summon a Pan-African Conference, to meet at Paris, and press the question of the African colonies.

In Dr. Du Bois's absence I beg to thank you for your kind acceptance of his invitation to join the Editorial Board for the History of the American Negro in the Great War.

Very sincerely yours,

MGA:CF

OFFICE OPPOSITE P. O.

PHONE NO. 31

L. R. WILLIS
DENTIST

FEB 25 1918

BUXTON, IOWA. 2/19-1918

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
70 Fifth Ave. New York City.

Dear Editor:-

Greetings to you on this your fiftieth birthday anniversary. May this year be the crowning year of your life - and may you be endowed with wisdom from on High to continue your grand work. Enclosed find dollar ($1) for subscription for Mrs. Gertrude Massey, Box 124, Buxton, Ia.

Yours for Health, happiness & Prosperity

Dr. & Mrs. L. R. Willis

MAR 5 1918

SUBSCRIPTION

FEB 26 1918

2/27 18-158

March 13, 1918.

Dr. and Mrs. L. R. Willis,
Buxton, Iowa.

My dear Dr. and Mrs. Willis:

I thank you for your kind greetings on my birthday and for the subscription.

Very sincerely yours,

WEED/GRB.

Parker House.
Boston.

MAR 12 1918

3

504

Boston, Mass.
March

Professor W. E. B. Du-Bois,

Dear Sir:-

In last months Crisis an invitation was extended to readers to give an expression of their ideas of the magazine and editor on the occasion of his fiftieth anniversary as well as to offer congratulations. As one who secures the Crisis each month and who has done so for the past six or seven years and as one who has personally approved the effort put forth by the Crisis and its Editor I extend my hearty congratulations to you Dr. Du-Bois on having reached your fiftieth mile-stone in life a great number of which

2/23/45

Parker House.
Boston.

2/23/14

have been filled with an ardent
desire to help and uplift your peo-
ple and be instrumental as far as
you are able to reduce some of
the discouragements and burdens
to which we have be needlessly
made heir. May the Good Lord
peserve you to us to see the dawn-
ing of that day for which you have
been contending these many years.
Flowers & the like, serve as a token to
those left behind of our esteem for the
de-parted, but words of praise and en-
couragement to one who is striving to
uplift are far better than tons of flowers
denoting delayed or with held approval in
life. Therefore I say to you that I re-
gard you as the foremost, most
competent and most logical leader

Parker House.
Boston.

d/27/17

of our race today and am glad to help if only by my taking the basis to cover your efforts with success.

There are a few thoughts I have cherished for quite a while and I am going to impart them to you for what you may find them worth. 1st. In time of war prepare for peace.

In the world to-day among all the great so called civilized countries a great war is raging. Peoples from all the ~~peoples~~ nations and races of earth are slaughtering each other. But like the worst conflagration, like the mightiest flood its fury its destruction must end. The warring factions will have decided they have had enough and then must come the settlement. Even now Nations are deciding

Parker House.
Boston.

8/12/18

to themselves on what basis they would like to quit or what exactions they will make when they do stop. Some are fighting for democracy? Some are fighting for self preservation. And some are just fighting. God alone knows who will be the victor. When the final settlement comes; when the learned diplomats take their places around the table to discuss the possible exchange of the earths crust or the self determination of small nations countries or races who is going to represent those who are just fighting and they are the Negro or colored people who are bearing arms in this war and from what ever country. Are the governments whose finances have been permitted

Parker House.
Boston.

to exploit the Negro in all the countries where he exists, the governments that have robbed him, that have permitted to be visited upon him the most abominable persecutions, the governments who have been blind to the legal wrongs heaped upon him and deaf to his appeal for the ~~rights~~ guaranteed by constitution in some cases: Are these governments now experiencing a change of heart, are they being so overwhelmed by compassion for the wrongs that they have allowed against the (eyes) of the world that they are even now resolving that in the future era an effort is to be made to rectify the past wrongs by pledging at the great peace conference (that one day must come) to uphold with equal impartiality all constitutional rights

Parker House.
Boston.

that will be sanctioned, and to give
Subject black people the opportunity for
reasonable development in their lands.
Alas! Judging by conditions as they
confronts us even to day during
all the noble talk about and for,
democracy we fear that no such ten-
der feelings are actuating as yet the
powers who control the destiny
of the weaker black brothers.
If then such is the case and if then
we see no likely-hood of any great
flood of compassion coming of those
who now oppress, would not our
conditions receive more attention?
Could not the fact that there are
Negroes in the world that they were
put here by the same maker who
put the other peoples here, and that

Parker House.
Boston.

1/27/04

the Negro in a world of men was justified in expecting consideration and a chance by a world of men? Would not I ask one of us who knew our needs, who knew our aspiration and who knew our deprivation? Would not such a one be a great benefit to us (the (Negroes of the world) in presenting our case if possible, when the representatives from all the 'Big' Powers shall gather to decide the fate of all peoples, least of whom we have been. If we answer. Yes. Then where would we go to select such a man. I answer that a colored man from our own countries educated in the schools of the dominating people yet knowing the needs of all his people from whatever land, would

Parker House.
Boston.

4/27/15?

be the best representative of all of us.
Who then in this country among us
is qualified for so important a mis-
sion? I answer that there is one of
our leaders or one who has used
his talents for the furtherance of just
such causes and who is therefore
above all qualified to do credit to
such an undertaking and that man
Dr. Du-Bois is more other than your-
self. So much so do I believe that that
were the President to select you among
the learned men to represent our country
at the peace conference which will one day
come, I feel that you would do so much
credit to the situation as to bring im-
mortal glory to the country as well as
yourself. Therefore let us take time by
the fore-lock. If this suggestion car-
ries merit to you let us through

Parker House,
Boston.

4/27/153

the Crisis start a move-ment to raise by especial subscription from those who feel that the cause of the Negro at the peace conference (when-ever it shall be) can better be looked after by having one of our own trained men on the field, a fund of say $10,000. to bear the expense of such an undertaking. Let the one we send have ample funds to provide as befitting a plenipotentiary on such a mission so that he may appear as representing a people who have now awakened. Such a representative if only being in the vicinity of where the disposition of the weaker peoples future will be made, will let them know who will deciding our fate that we are alive to alleviating with all other peoples the inconviences we have had to bear. Hoping that my idea

Parker House.
Boston.

1851?

in all this jumble of writing may unfold itself to you and if this proposition is commenced by you it may become a huge success, with best wishes for your continued health and increasing success, I am,

Sincerely,
Daniel G. Wilson
39 Bunard St. Roxbury Mass

Though having a large family I expect to be one of the first to contribute to this noble undertaking. There were two more thoughts which I think had better be reserved for the near future.

2/27 18-159

March 14, 1918.

Mr. Daniel F. Wilson,
39 Cunard Street,
Roxbury, Massachusetts.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of March without date.

The matter which you are taking up is receiving our attention, and it is possible that we shall make a move to be represented at the peace conference.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

American Office
Daily News,
London.

Phone: Bryant 1451

512 Times Building
Broadway and 42nd Street
New York, Sept. 26, 1918.

Africa - P.F.

40-7C-4

Mr. W. E. DuBois,
Editor, The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

Many thanks for your most interesting memorandum dealing with the future of Africa. I am studying this with great care, and will write to you further.

Believe me, with all regards,

Sincerely yours,

P.W. Wilson

SEP 27 1918

3

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Z 51
.S

December 11, 1918.

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of November 18, and in reply would submit the name of Mr. Joseph L. Bowler. He is a fairly well-trained man in history. Mr. Bowler took a bachelor's degree in history at Kansas, and his M. A. degree with us in history in 1918. He is a very faithful, reliable man. His work on his thesis - Elizabethan history - was such that he is entitled to a certain amount of lenience because of his failure to observe all the rules of historical criticism. He took a very good master's degree, and I think he might be of some considerable help to you.

Yours very truly,

C. C. Sellery

2/22/38

DEC 16 1918

memo

In Dr Du B's absence I beg to thank you for your int. & coop. in the Hist. of the Negro in the Great War

251
-S1

December 17, 1918

Mr. E. C. Selleng,
Department of History,
The University of Wisconsin,
Madison, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois sailed for France, December 1, on a special ship, "The Orizaba," along with a distinguished number of newspaper men.

2/22/37

Dr. Du Bois will represent The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and THE CRISIS at the Peace Conference. He will also summon a Pan-African Conference, to meet at Paris, and press the question of the African colonies.

In Dr. Du Bois's absence I beg to thank you for your interest and cooperation in the History of the Negro in the Great War.

Very sincerely yours,

GA/CF

FREE SYNAGOGUE
NEW YORK

STEPHEN S. WISE
RESIDENCE, 23 WEST 90TH STREET

50 yrs

Feb. 14, 1918

FEB 15 1918

Mr. John R. Shillady,
70 Fifth Ave., City

My dear Mr. Shillady:

I cannot tell you how much I regret that I cannot be present at the Du Bois Fiftieth Birthday Anniversary Dinner. I had hoped it might be possible for me to attend, but I have come under the necessity of making an address upon an important occasion at Camp Upton that evening and therefore must deny myself the pleasure of being with you.

Sincerely yours,

Stephen S. Wise

2/24/75

TELEPHONE JOHN 2505

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
20 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK

251
-W6

November 20, 1918.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
No. 70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I saw Mr. Peabody this morning and he said that he had had a conference with Haynes and Woodson, and had also seen Mr. Villard in Washington. He said that Woodson did not mention the circulars and he is still hopeful that something constructive may come of our effort.

Mr. Villard, I understand, will not return before tomorrow or the next day.

Very truly yours,

LHW/MH

2/22/49

FEB 25 1918

50 Yrs

202 E. State St
Bristol Tenn
Feb. 20, 1918

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois:

"Birthday Greetings"

The Crisis is a welcome visitor in our home every month, We only wish that it came oftener, and that we could express our thanks and gratitude to you for the great unselfish work that you are doing for our people.

Though perhaps not endowed for life by a Carnega, Yours is a nobler endowment by the King of Kings to boldly and fearlessly Champion the Cause of the oppressed Negro.

Last year when you were looking "death in the face, our cry was "Lord spare us Du Bois, we cannot afford to loose him now"

May you be blessed with long life And see the reward of the travail of your soul, is the desire of one who is glad to send flowers while you can inhale their fragrance

(Mrs) E. H. Hodgson

2/27/155

2/27 16-160

February 27, 1918.

Mrs. F. W. Woodom,
202 N. State Street,
Bristol, Tennessee.

Dear Madam:

I thank you very much for your kind words concerning THE CRISIS, and for your greetings on my birthday.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

October 27, 1918

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

After talking with you today it occurred to me that I did not make it clear to you that, should I undertake this work and do it myself merely with the advice of you and the other friend mentioned as an editor, I would have to receive full credit for all of the work. I would then be the sole editor and you and the other gentleman concerned associate or advisory editors. I shall not undertake this work unless it is thoroughly understood that I am to have the honor. I am willing to cooperate with you, however, should you succeed in finding some one who will accept your other plan. As I understand it, a managing editor has little to do with the actual writing of the volumes planned; but your conversation indicates that I would have to do most of this work although the honor would go to you and our other friend. It would be both dishonorable and foolish for me to do this.

So far as I am personally concerned it matters little how many histories of the Negro in the World War may be written. I know that I shall still have an opportunity to make a contribution. I believe, moreover, that I can write as valuable a history of this war independently as I can by cooperation. Theonly advantage I see in your plan is a financial one. If I do not raise one dollar for this purpose,

2/22/60

In re History of the Negro in the World War

However, I shall nevertheless write a history of the Negro in the World War.

It seems to me that your association should employ me to do this work with the advice of you and other persons who have had access to important records. I believe that this would make a more direct appeal to the public. You and I are the only persons capable of doing it and you have not the time. I am sure that I can secure the cooperation of the other persons we have in mind.

I thought that I should let you have my last thoughts before you take up this matter with your coworkers.

Respectfully yours,

C. J. Woodson

2/22/61

October 30, 1918

Mr. C. G. Woodson
1216 You Street, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Woodson:

As I told you in our recent conversation, the National Association for the Advancemen t of Colored People has appropriated the sum of $2,000 to be used in the next six months for gathering data preparatory to the compiling of a history fo the American Negro in the great war.

2/22/62

I am writing to ask if you will be one of three or four persons to cooperate in the collection of this data and the preparation of the history. I propose that an Editorial Board of four should do this work, consisting of Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Mr. George E. Haynes, Mr. Carter G. Woodson and Mr. W. E. B. DuBois. I propose that these be co-equal editors of the whole work; that the work, however, be divided into four parts and that each one of these editors write one of the parts.

In the preliminary work I propose that you should collect the historical data with regard tothe action of the United States Government in Washington; that I should collect the historical data from the various states; that Mr. Haynes should collect the economic facts; and that Mr. Scott should record the action of the Government in his personal experience and gain us access to the archives.

C.J.W. #2

I should expect the names of all the editors to appear on each part of the work, but that the name of the person who actually wrote each part should appear as author, and that he should be responsible for his own part.

I think that in the matter of collecting the data you would probably have more todo than the rest of us and that on account of this you should receive compensation for your time and expenses. I should need some funds for expenses, while provably Mr. Haynes and Mr. Scott would need very little from the appropriation.

I think that eventually the N. A. A. C. P. would be willing to supplement this appropriation so as to make their total expenditure $5000, and that they would expect to publish the finished work.

I am writing this propostion to you first in order to have your decision at the earliest moment before I approach the other gentleman. I have talked the matter over in a general way with Mr. Haynes, but have not mentioned it to Mr. Scott.

I should, of course, be glad to have any criticism of this proposal.

Very sincerely yours,

2/22/03

October 30, 1918

Mr. C. G. Woodson
1216 Vou Street, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Woodson:

As I told you in our recent conversation, the National Association for the Advancemen t of Colored People has appropriated the sum of $2,000 to be used in the next six months for gathering data preparatory to the compiling of a history fo the American Negro in the great war.

I am writing to ask if you will be one of three or four persons to cooperate in the collection of this data and the preparation of the history. I propose that an Editorial Board of four should do this work, consisting of Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Mr. George E. Haynes, Mr. Carter G. Woodson and Mr. W. E. B. DuBois. I propose that these be co-equal editors of the whole work; that the work, however, be divided into four parts and that each one of these editors write one of the parts.

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2/22/12

I think that eventually the N. A. A. C. P. would be willing to supplement this appropriation so as to make their total expenditure $5000, and that they would expect to publish the finished work.

I am writing this propostion to you first in order to have your decision at the earliest moment before I approach the other gentleman. I have talked the matter over in a general way with Mr. Haynes, but have not mentioned it to Mr. Scott.

I should, of course, be glad to have any criticism of this proposal.

Very sincerely yours,

November 8, 1918

Mr. C. G. Woodson
1216 You Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Woodson:

I have been waiting to hear from you with regard to the History of the Negro soldier.

Our plans are rapidly developing, and we propose to make an exhaustive study of national, state and local facts and documents, including investigation in France. When Mr. Scott was here last week, I took the occasion to speak of the project to him, and I am writing him by this mail. Could you not let me know by return mail, or by telegram, your decision in this matter?

Our Board meets Monday, at 4 p. m., and I want to place before them at that time rather complete plans.

Very sincerely yours,

2/22/64

November 9, 1918

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am willing to accept your proposal with certain modifications. No such serious work as you have outlined can be accomplished by four editors of equal rank. Furthermore, the history of the Negro in this war cannot be divided into four distinct parts. The entire work must be written by one historian assisted by well informed advisers. If you think that I am qualified to write this history, employ me to do it. If you know of a more competent man in this field, you should seek him. But do not divide this task so as to bring out a hodgebodge of which the race will be ashamed. I cannot honorably attach my name to such a work.

Mr. Scott will hardly cooperate with you. I have talked with him several times, but he seems to be too much attached to his own plan for writing such a work. His attitude has nothing to do with my decision, however, for I believe that it is his duty to publish his valuable experiences during this war. This does not mean that he will preempt the field. You know that he is not an historian and I understand that he is endeavoring to place his volume on the market within the next six months. The sort of history which I want to see written cannot be completed in such a short period.

2/22/65

C. J. W. #2

If I have not made myself clear, I shall be glad to answer such inquiries as may lead to a further elucidation of the position which I have taken.

Respectfully yours,

C. G. WOODSON

Director

2/22/66

November 8, 1918

Mr. C. G. Woodson
1216 You Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Woodson:

I have been waiting to hear from you with regard to the History of the Negro soldier.

Our plans are rapidly developing, and we propose to make an exhaustive study of national, state and local facts and documents, including investigation in France. When Mr. Scott was here last week, I took the occasion to speak of the project to him, and I am writing him by this mail. Could you not let me know by return mail, or by telegram, your decision in this matter?

Our Board meets Monday, at 4 p. m., and I want to place before them at that time rather complete plans.

Very sincerely yours,

2/22/53

(COPY)

November 12, 1918

Mr. C. G. Woodson
1216 You Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Woodson:

I took up the matter of your cooperation with us in the History of the Negro in the Great War at the meeting of our Board yesterday.

We are sincerely desirous of having your work with us on this matter. I, therefore, propose the following plan, which it seems to me would meet most of your objections, and would go, I think, as far as the Board would be willing; i. e., I propose that we plan a History of the American Negro in the Great War, to be issued in five or six volumes, during the next five years, if possible. The whole history should appear as "Edited by W. E. Burghardt DuBois, Director of Publications and Research of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Carter G. Woodson, Editor of the Journal of Negro History."

These editors would be assisted by a board of five or six persons and also by an Advisory Board of historians, and this general editorial supervision should apply to each one the five or six volumes.

The first volume which would be a sort of general survey, and the last volume which would be a summing up and a forecast, with general reference to the Negro race throughout the world, I should expect to write myself. Two or three other volumes, which would be the main, scientific

2/22/19

C.G.W.#2

(COPY)

historical account, which I should expect you to write; and one volume I should propose might be written by Mr. Haynes and Dr. Moorland and Eva Bowles, under our careful editorial supervision.

It seems to me that in this way there would be no question of your not receiving due honor; at the same time there would be general supervision over the whole work, exercized jointly by you and by me. I trust you will realize that since the commission to begin this work was without my solicitation given me, I would not have the power to hand it absolutely over to you. Then, too, my own inclination is to do some writing, especially that which has to do with the larger social aspects and interpretation of war phenomena. On the other hand, I realize, as too few people do, your great value as a historical student, and I want you to have full scope and untrammelled chance to do a great piece of work. If, however, you have any personal objection to working in conjunction with me, I should be very sorry to press this matter further. I trust, however, it is all simply a matter of detail, and that we agree in the main line.

2/22/33

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. E. B. DuBois

(COPY)

November 12, 1918

Mr. C. G. Woodson
1216 You Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Woodson:

I took up the matter of your cooperation with us in the History of the Negro in the Great War at the meeting of our Board yesterday.

We are sincerely desirous of having your work with us on this matter. I, therefore, propose the following plan, which it seems to me would meet most of your objections, and would go, I think, as far as the Board would be willing; i, e., I propose that we plan a History of the American Negro in the Great War, to be issued in five or six volumes, during the next five years, if possible. The whole history should appear as "Edited by W. E. Burghardt DuBois, Director of Publications and Research of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Carter G. Woodson, Editor of the Journal of Negro History."

These editors would be assisted by a board of five or six persons and also by an Advisory Board of historians, and this general editorial supervision should apply to each one the five or six volumes.

The first volume which would be a sort of general survey, and the last volume which would be a summing up and a forecast, with general reference to the Negro race throughout the world, I should expect to write myself. Two or three other volumes, which would be the main, scientific

C.G.W.#2

(COPY)

historical account, which I should expect you to write; and one volume I should propose might be written by Mr. Haynes and Dr. Moorland and Eva Bowles, under our careful editorial supervision.

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2/22/68

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. E. B. DuBois

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OF THE WORLD LONG MAY YOU LIVE TO RENDER EVEN GREATER SERVICE WITH
THE PREPARATION AND EXPERIENCE OF THE PAST

GEORGE H WOODSON.

2/27/156a

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MONROE N. WORK
RECORDS AND RESEARCH

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.

February 20, 1918.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
70 - 5th Avenue
New York City

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

Please accept my congratulations upon this, your fiftieth birthday. May you have many more years to spend in the cause to which you have dedicated your life.

Very sincerely yours,

Monroe N. Work

February 28, 1918.

2127 18-161

Mr. Monroe N. Work,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

My dear Mr. Work:

I thank you very much for your encouraging words of February 20.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/ORB.

MESSAGE

BY A DISTINCTION ALL ITS OWN,
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ADDRESS

WASHINGTON
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POST CARD

FEB 25 1918

2/27/18

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I will send you one & probably two new subscriptions not later than March 1.

Mr. Wright & Aubrey join me in heartiest best wishes for many more useful years.

E. G. H.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor The Crisis
70 Fifth Ave.
New York
N. Y.

50402

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6-14 Tea St. N. W.
Washington D.C. 2-22-18.

Birthday Wishes

I'm sending a wish for Your birthday
A wish and a hope and a prayer
A wish that the day may be joyous and gay
Unclouded by sorrow or care—
A hope that the year that is coming
Will find you both steadfast and true
And a prayer that its strongest temptation
May never be stronger than You

Yours sincerely
Eva A. Nichols Wright.

(over).

March 8, 1918.

Mrs. Eva A. Nichols Wright,
514 Tea Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Wright,

I want to thank you, Mr. Wright, and Aubrey for your kind greetings on the occasion of my fiftieth birthday.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

March 14, 1918.

3/27 16-162

Mrs. Eva A. Nichols Wright,
514 Tea Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

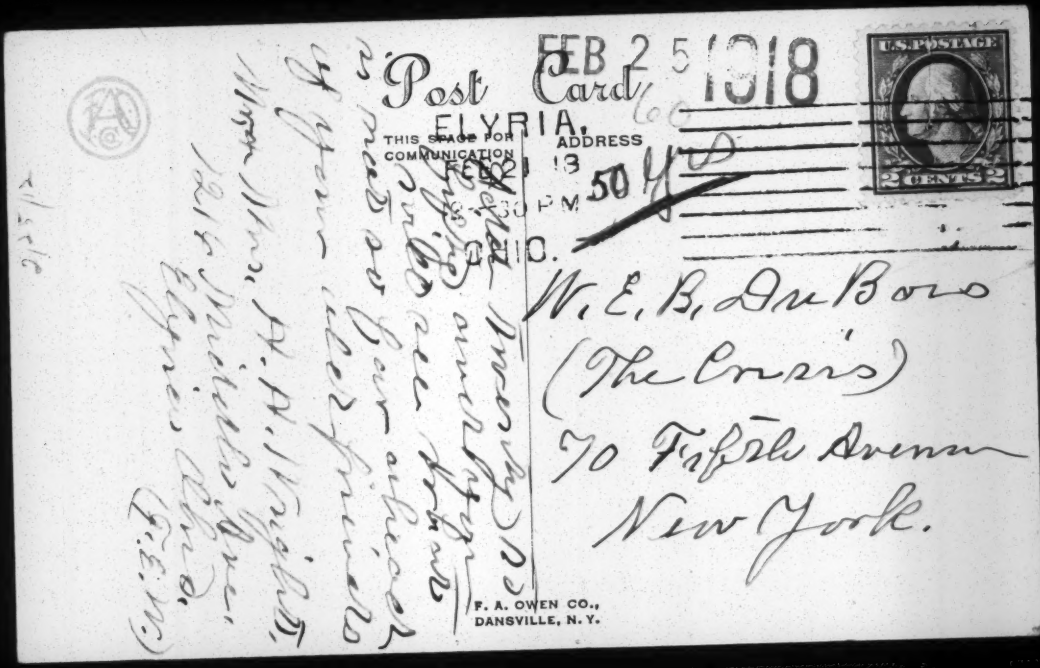
Dear Mrs. Wright:

I thank you for your good wishes.

Mrs. Du Bois and Yolande join me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.



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ADDRESS

FEB 25 1918

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50

W. E. B. Du Bois
(The Crisis)
70 Fifth Avenue
New York.

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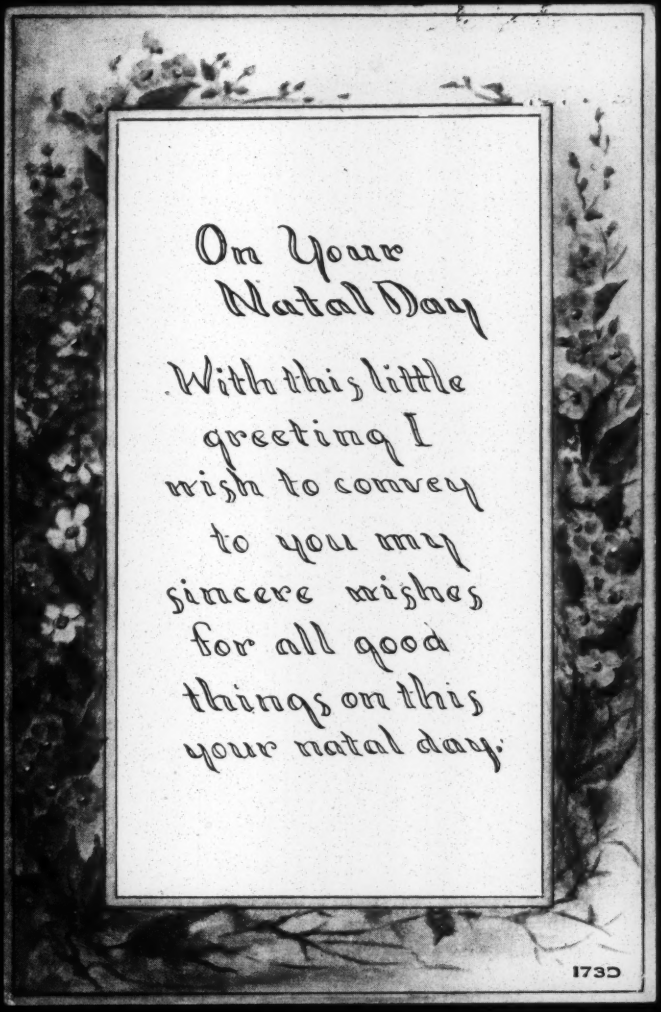
On Your
Natal Day
With this little
greeting I
wish to convey
to you my
sincere wishes
for all good
things on this
your natal day.
1730

18-163.

February 28, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Wright,
1216 Middle Avenue,
Elyria, Ohio.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Wright:

I appreciate very much your kind remembrance on my birthday.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/CRB.

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DR W E B DUBOIS,

705 AVE NY.

CONGRATULATIONS MAY YOU BE SPARED MANY YEARS FOR GREAT USEFULNESS

R R WRIGHT JR.

2/27/18

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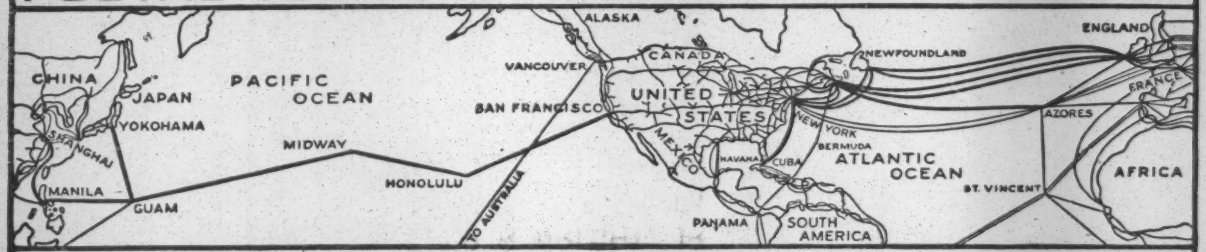

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THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD

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March 8, 1918.

Mr. R. R. Wright, Jr.,
631 Pine Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Wright:

Thank you for your kind words on my birthday.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

AUG 16 1918

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BELL PHONE, WALNUT, 8062

Philadelphia, Pa., August 14, 1918.

215/217

Prof. N. E. DuBois,
75th Ave., New York,
N. Y.

Dear Professor:

At the request of Lawyer Mitchell I am sending you one of his books.

Hoping you will look it over carefully and let him know what you think of the same.

I trust that you are progressing this warm weather.

Sincerely yours,

R R Wright Jr

August 24, 1918.

Mr. R. R. Wright, Jr.,
631 Pine Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Wright:

I am holding on August 26 and 27 a conference on cooperation. Will it be possible for you to come over? It will be small and informal but I expect it to be the beginning of bigger things.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/ORB.

WE PLEDGE OURSELVES TO HELP MAKE PHILADELPHIA A DECENT PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE

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The Colored Protective Association

TO PROTECT COLORED PEOPLE IN THEIR RIGHTS AS CITIZENS AND WORKERS

Office of the President
631 PINE STREET

WHILE WE FIGHT TO GIVE DEMOCRACY TO THE WORLD, LET US NOT NEGLECT TO GIVE DEMOCRACY TO EVERY TRUE AMERICAN CITIZEN AT HOME

Phone: Bell
Walnut 8062

Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 11, 1918.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Prof. DuBois:

What is the ~~Protective~~ Cooperative Organization that you are forming, and who is the "Chairman" to which last month's "Crisis' refers ? Also let me know something about what you propose to do on the 19th, as I happen to be, both in a cooperative organization and also in an organization to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary, and probably we can work together without crossing one another.

Sincerely yours,

R R Wright Jr

Coop.

October 15, 1918.

Mr. A. R. Wright, Jr.,
631 Pine Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Wright:

I am the Chairman of the Cooperative Guild of which I have talked in the Crisis.

I shall be glad to talk with you on the 19th about this matter which I consider of great importance.

Sincerely yours,

2/2/15/2

WEBD:HW

Cooperative Guild

COPY

THE COLORED PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
631 Pine St.,
Philadelphia, Pa. Nov. 13, 1918

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Bishops Coppin and Johnson of the A. M. E. Church, Bishop Johnson being President of the Missionary Board, Drs. A. R. Robinson and L. G. Jordan, President and Secretary of the National Baptist Foreign Mission Board, Rev. W. G. Parks, Vice President of the National Baptist Convention, Henry W. Porter, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., J. Max Barber, President Philadelphia Branch, N. A. P. P. C., W. H. Moses, Educational Secretary of the National Baptist Convention and R. R. Wright, Jr., Editor of the Christian Recorder and President of the Colored Protective Association, met at the Y. M. C. A., 1724 Christian Street, to discuss the Future of Africa, with particular reference to the disposition of the German colonies.

Having been elected Secretary of the meeting, I was asked to invite you and other representative colored men to meet with us on Wednesday, November 20th at 12 o'clock sharp, at the Southwest Branch Y. M. C. A., 1724 Christian Street for further consideration of this important subject; our purpose being that there shall be one united effort among all organizations to obtain the important end we had in view, namely, that Africa shall secure the largest possible share of the efforts of the Allies' victory.

Bishop J. S. Caldwell, representing the missionary education of the A. M. E. Zion Church, while not present, expressed his hearty sympathy with the movement. Please let me know by return mail, whether or not you can be with us.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) R. R. Wright, Jr.,

2/15/215

WE PLEDGE OURSELVES TO HELP MAKE PHILADELPHIA A DECENT PLACE IN WHICH TO [illegible]

251-43

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2/22/69

The Colored Protective Association

TO PROTECT COLORED PEOPLE IN THEIR RIGHTS AS CITIZENS AND WORKERS

Office of the President
631 PINE STREET

Phone: Bell
Walnut 8062

WHILE WE FIGHT TO GIVE DEMOCRACY TO THE WORLD, LET US NOT NEGLECT TO GIVE DEMOCRACY TO EVERY TRUE AMERICAN CITIZEN AT HOME

Philadelphia, Pa. Nov. 15, 1918.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

I have received your letter inviting me to become a member of the editorial board of the "History of the Negro in the great World War," and I appreciate very much the same, and assure you that I shall be willing to cooperate to any extent that I am able. I feel the movement is one in the right direction and that you are the right man at the head of it.

Very truly yours,

R R Wright Jr

NOV 18 1918

3

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BELL PHONE, WALNUT, 8062

Philadelphia, Pa., Deac 12, 1918.

My Dear Dr. DuBois,

Some of my bishops think that I could well join the force of correspondents now in France. I am writing you to get some information What seemsto be the opportunity to get first habd information of the Peace Conference?

After having made the trip what would you advise me to do? Please write me as fully as your time will allow, and as promptly as you can, as I may leave as soon as I hear from you.

Sincerely,

R R Wright Jr

2/15/211

[R.R. Wright, Jr.]

MEMORANDUM

1. The barter of colonies without regard to the wishes or welfare of the inhabitants is a custom to which this war should put an end as it is a fruitful cause of dissension among nations, a danger to the status of civilized labor, and an excuse for unspeakable atrocities committed against natives.

2. It is clear that Germany's specific objects in the present war was the extension of her African colonies at the expense of France and Portugal.

3. As a result of the war the German colonies in Africa have been seized by the Allies and the question of their disposition must come before the peace conference.

38-2-239

While the principle of self-determination which has been recognized as fundamental by the Allies, cannot be wholly applied to semi-civilized peoples yet as the English Prime Minister has acknowledged, it can be partially applied.

The public opinion which in the case of the former German colonies should have the decisive voice is composed of

a. The chiefs and intelligent Negroes among the twelve and one-half million natives of German Africa: especially those trained in the government and mission schools.

b. The twelve million civilized Negroes of the United States.

c. Educated persons of Negro descent in South America and the West Indies.

d. The independent Negro governments of Abyssinia, Liberia and Hayti.

e. The educated classes among the Negroes of French West Africa and Equatorial Africa and in British Uganda, Nigeria, Basutaland, Nyassaland, Swaziland, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Gambia and Bechuanaland and the four and one-half millions of colored people in the Union of South Africa.

Thes classes comprise today the thinking classes of the future Negro world and their wish should have weight in the future disposition of the German colonies.

It would be a wise step to ascertain by a series of conferences the desires, aspirations and grievances of these people and to incorporate to some extent in the plans for the reconstruction of the world the desires of these people.

The first step toward such conferences might well be the chief work of the movement to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the landing (7) 1 of the Negro in America.

38-2-240

OK
RKW Jr

YALE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
MAX FARRAND

Z51
-f5

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

November 25, 1918.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

It has taken some time to prepare an answer to your inquiry of November 15th, because I wanted to consult the other members of the Department. As a result of that inquiry I am able to give you the names of only two men, the first of whom, Rev. H. M. Kingsley, is recommended to me by one of the men in our department as "one of the best colored men I ever had in the School of Religion". You no doubt know all about him.

The other is Charles Harris Wesley, who was in the Graduate School from 1911 to 1913, and obtained in general a grade of about B. in his classes. I believe his address at the present time is Howard University, Washington, D.C.

Sincerely yours,

Max Farrand

W. E. B. DuBois, Esq.

NOV 27 1918

15

2/22/14

No longer is it desirable, even if it were possible, to burden one man with the leadership of a whole race. Booker Washington can have no successor, but what is better, there will be a number of group leaders, thus making for better efficiency and larger growth. At the last National Council in Columbus there was chosen to stand by Day from the East and Barton from the West, Kingsley from the South, a man who is a leader among his people at their weakest point—religious education. Harold Kingsley is yet a young man, but he has already with Spartan pluck worked his way from Emerson School in Alabama up through Talladega and Yale to a position that commands national recognition. In addition to his work as superintendent of Congregational churches in Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Florida, he has just made an exhaustive study of the Negro emigrant in such northern cities as Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis and Jersey City. When he had finished the delivery of an address covering the fruits of his investigations on this subject a president of one of our southern colleges whispered to me: "If I could present a subject as that man did then I would do nothing but speak." As an orator he is forcible, pungent, direct. His work is just begun.

REV. H. M. KINGSLEY

MAR 20 1918

5

Wilberforce, Ohio, March 18, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
The Crisis,
75 Ave.,
New York City.

2115/223.

My dear Dubois:

I wish to thank you and all concerned--and especially You--for the good offices in belling that cat. Being my own case I could not do it, as you will readily understand. But the replies certainly made good reading. Of course you got on to the discrepancy in answer of the Adjutant General and the technical advantage taken of the words "Active Service" used by the Board and the words "Active Duty" used by the Secretary of War.

I believe the Secretary of War was perfectly honest and intended that I should have a regiment and go ahead in the "Active Service" as recommended by the Board and that he wished at the sametime to give me a regiment of Ohio troops.

You will note that the Acting Chief of Staff said in his informal memorandum that the "The Secretary of War" approves the proceedings" and not as stated by the Adjutant General"approves the findings".

The exact recommendations of the Board would make good reading also when put along side of what was done.

Let us hope that everything comes out all right. It is well to remember Jonah, he was also down in the mouth and came out all right. But I thank thee,oh mighty Dubois,if I come out, foh delivering dis Jonah from de belly ob de Army Whale.

Ada and Ma join me in love to yourself, Nina and Yolande.

Always lovingly yours,

Young.

MAR 25 1918

Wilberforce, Ohio, March 21, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor of Crisis,
70, Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear DuBois:

I enclose herewith a copy of my reply to a letter of Mr. Shillady just received, which letter I also enclose with all the correspondence leading up to it when you include the Secretary of War questions and the Adjutant General's answers which you took with you. You may keep the reply to Mr. Shillady, but have the kindness to return the other communications when they have served your purpose.

It appears that there is a new colored gentleman in the wood-pile and that things are going belly up again, if I read aright the inferences of Mr. Shillady's letter.

I hope you will not miss your big red apple.

With the same love and esteem,

Alwasy sincerely your Young.

Young.

2115/221

Copy for Dr. DuBois. [ENCLOSURE]

Wilberforce, Ohio, March 21, 1918.

Mr. John R. Shillady,
Secretary, N. A. A. C. P.,
75th Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Shillady:

I have to thank you for the communications of Feb. 13 and March 19 with all the attached papers in my case.

I agree with Mr. Villard that there was no prejudice in my case, either with the Examining Board or at the War Department; it seems to me to be simply a case of mistake in the terms "Be Placed On Active Duty" used by the Secretary of War and the recommendation of the Board "Be Retained in Active Service." I am sure that the Secretary of War desired as he said in the memorandum "To Approve the Proceedings" and not, as construed by the Adjutant General's office, approve the finding" of the Board.

The full intention of the Board was, that I should be retained in active service and promoted to my next grade despite its findings as to physical conditions; and all the members of the Board including the two surgeons congratulated me upon their recomendation, thinking that this ended a matter which might be very grave. I am not contending, since the mistake has been made, for restoration to the Active List of the Army but for the things recommended by the Examining Board and approved by the Secretary of War, i.e. "To Be Retained in the Active Service until the close of the War."

You know a retired officer on active duty as I am at present is eligible to command troops of the National Army; and the most that I can now ask for possibly without causing trouble is the command of a regiment of colored draftees in the National Forces. I have every confidence that the high sense of justice and right of the Secretary of War will accord me this.

I suppose that I could easily obtain the certificates of five reputable physicians in civil life as to my present physical condition, but I have never antagonized or challenged the opinions or findings of the Army Surgeons in my case but have and still contend that I have never felt any of the ill effects of their diagnosis nor have I had any medical treatment or hospital attention of any kind

Please consult Dr. Dubois on this matter in the light of what I have herein stated and see if the policy of holding to the recommendation of the Board is not the best one. You know it did not recommend my retirement .

Thanking you and Mr. Villard for your kindly interest in this case,

Very sincerely yours,

Chas. Young

Col. U. S. Army, retd.

2115/220

[ENCLOSURE]

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

PROPOSES TO MAKE 11,000,000 AMERICANS PHYSICALLY FREE FROM PEONAGE, MENTALLY FREE FROM IGNORANCE, POLITICALLY FREE FROM DISFRANCHISEMENT, AND SOCIALLY FREE FROM INSULT

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

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WALTER F. WHITE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY

March 19, 1918.

Col. Charles Young,
Wilberforce, Ohio.

My dear Colonel Young:

On February 13 we sent you in confidence some correspondence concerning your case. Since that time we have had other information on the subject which comes to us, however, in a confidential manner. I feel free, however, to inform you that the course suggested by Mr. Villard seems to be the only one to pursue; that is, if reputable civil physicians can certify that your health is such as to fit you for active service, you have a right, as we understand, under military law to apply for re-instatement on the active list.

We shall be glad to know of any steps you take in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

John R. Shillady
Secretary.

JRS/RR

2/15/222

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THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Proposes to make 10,000,000 Americans
Physically Free from PEONAGE, Mentally Free from IGNORANCE,
Politically Free from DISFRANCHISEMENT, and
Socially Free from INSULT.

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70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE, CHELSEA 7481

February 13, 1918.

Colonel Charles Young,
Wilberforce, Ohio.

My dear Colonel Young:

In the absence of Mr. Shillady, Secretary of the Association, I am forwarding to you the enclosed correspondence between Mr. Villard and officials of the War Department. Dr. Du Bois has seen this correspondence as Mr. Villard requested in his letter of February 9 to Mr. Shillady.

Yours very truly,

P. L. Randolph
Office Secretary.

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	Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois			*St. Louis*	Hon. Charles Nagel

Oswald Garrison Villard
No. 20 Vesey Street
New York

February 9, 1918

Mr. John R. Shillady,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Shillady:

Enclosed is the reply to my letter to Mr. Keppel forwarding the Crisis's question in regard to Colonel Young, also copy of my reply to Mr. Keppel. The course I have outlined is now the only one for Colonel Young to follow. They are re-instating retired officers right along. Colonel Young should fortify himself with a certificate from at least ~~five~~ four physicians as to his physical condition and forward the application to the War Department through regular channels. At the same time he should notify us that the application is on the war. I do not believe there has been prejudice in his case, having seen much of medical incompetency in the Army Medical Corps. The point is to establish beyond question Col. Young's medical condition to offset the finding of this board.

Yours very truly,

Oswald Garrison Villard

Please let Mr. Du Bois have & forward this matter to Col Young.
O.G.V.

2/15/25

February 9, 1918

Mr. Frederick P. Keppel,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Keppel:

Thanks for your letter of February 8th enclosing communications between General McCain and Mr. Baker. This is very enlightening. At the time that the matter came up, as perhaps you will remember, we were promised a re-examination because the physicians at the hospital at the Presidio told Colonel Young that there was nothing wrong with him. Then his retirement unexpectedly took place. As there is a law for the reinstatement of a retired officer who chooses to take advantage of it and can prove that he is physically O.K. again, I presume that there is nothing in the regulations to prevent Col. Young from applying for re-examination and transfer to the active list.

Cordially yours,

O. G. Villard

2115/226

WAR DEPARTMENT

February8, 1918.

Dear Villard:

The Secretary asked General McCain for information along the lines of inquiry which you made as to Colonel Young, and at his suggestion I am enclosing a copy of Mr. Baker's inquiry and General McCain's reply.

Very truly yours,

Frkeppel

Mr. Oswald G. Villard,
The New York Evening Post,
New York City.
ft

2/15/2238

(Copy)

February 2, 1918.

Dear General McCain:

Somebody has reminded me about Colonel Young. What is his status at present? The specific inquiries which have been made of me are the following:

(1) Did not the examining board before whom Colonel Charles Young appeared recommend that he be retained in the service and not retired?

(2) Are not the findings of the examining board with this recommendation on file in your office?

(3) Is it legal to retire an officer of the United States Army before he appears before a retiring board?

(4) Did Colonel Young ever appear before a retiring board?

(5) Do not your records show that he did not appear befpre a retiring board, because the examining board decided not to recommend him for retirement?

(6) Who, then, "retired" Colonel Young?

(7) Was he ever legally retired?

Cordially yours,

BAKER

Secretary of War.

Major General H. P. McCain,
The Adjutant General.

FS

2/15/27.

(Copy)

Young - P.F

For the Secretary of War.

In reply to the questions propounded in a communication from the Secretary of War of the second inst., returned herewith, I have the honor to furnish the following information:

(1) The examining board before which Colonel Charles Young appeared for examination with a view to his promotion from Lieut. Colonel to Colonel of Cavalry did recommend that he be retained in active service, but reported as its official finding that he was, "Physically unfitted for promotion by reason of chronic interstitial nephritis, high blood pressure, sclerotic arteries, and hypertrophy left ventricle."

2/15/14

(2) The proceedings of the examining board, with the finding specified, are on file in this office.

(3) It is legal to retire an officer of the United States Army, before he appears before a retiring board, upon the finding of an examining board for promotion. The act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, providing for lineal promotions contains the following proviso: "That, should the officer fail in his physical examination and be found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted in line of duty, he shall be retired with the rank to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted." Colonel Young's examination was held in pursuance of this act, and

(4) It was not necessary for him to appear before a retiring board and he was not ordered before such a board.

(5) The failure of the War Department to order Colonel Young before a retiring board was not because the examining board decided not to recommend him for retirement but because the finding of that board was sufficient in itself and the action of a retiring board was not necessary. The report of the examining board in the case of Col. Young was brought to the personal attention of the Secretary of War, in accordance with his instructions, previously given, on July 20, 1917, by the acting Chief of Staff, (Gen. Bliss) a memorandum, from the Adjutant General's office calling attention to the Secretary's wishes having accompanied the papers. On the date specified the acting Chief of Staff said, in an informal memorandum, "The Sec. War approves the proceedings in this case and directs that simultaneously Col. Young be placed on active duty and left in his present position with Ohio N. G.

(6) As hereinbefore shown, Colonel Young was retired because he was physically unfit for promotion and this finding received the formal approval of the President by whom Colonel Young was retired after the action of the Secretary of War, as shown in paragraph 5.

(7) Colonel Young was legally retired as herein shown under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890.

H. P. McCain
The Adjutant General.

Feb. 6, 1918.
(One inclosure.)

0234

Young - P. F.

Wilberforce, Ohio, April 26, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear DuBois:

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter for your personal perusal, which I think may interest you.

I shall take pleasure in writing the message to the colored officers for the June Crisis. The article will be sent you in a few days.

With best love, your,

Chas. Young.
~~Col. U. S. Army, retd~~.

2115219

1 inclosure.

APR 29 1918

19

(Copy.)

Wilberforce, Ohio, April 26, 1918.

From: Chas. Young, Col. U. S. Army, retd.

To: The Hon. The Secretary of War.

Subject: Asking for work.

1. I beg to call the personal attention of the Secretary of War to the recommendation of the Examining Board in my case, now in the office of the Adjt. General, and which was to the effect that the "finding of the Medical Officers be waived in my case and that I should be advanced to my next grade and be retained in the active service during the period of the war."

2. Not the findings of the Surgeons, but these proceedings of the Board with its recommendations (unanimous), I understand were approved by the Secretary of War; but that through an error the words "active duty" were used instead of "active service," which brought about my retirement.

3. Despite the diagnosis of the Doctors, I feel as physically fit as I did during the hard service in Mexico with Gen. Pershing. I therefore, deem it my duty to my country to inform the Secretary of War that I believe myself wholly able to assume the work of organization, training, and leading troops in the field.

To help in the country's service is my sole motive in making this direct request. Besides I have an abiding conviction that in the present need of the country for higher officers who know the trade of war, that I cannot honorably take advantage of a technicality or an error and thus escape my plain duty.

4. Giving me this chance will but be in line with the national reputation of the Secretary of War for unfailing fairness in dealing with all men, and I submit, will in no small way enhance the enthusiasm of the colored people throughout the United States for the tremendous war task in which we are engaged.

Chas. Young.

49-13-66

Miss Covington
Please return to
M.Q.

Z-51-y1

Camp Grant, Illinois
November 30th, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
75th Avenue,
New York City, New York.

My Dear DuBois-

Replying to your favor of the 14th instant, I want to say that no better man than yourself could of been appointed by the National Association to write the History of the American Negro in the Great War.

Nothing would please me better than to join your Editorial Board for the purposes you require. Indeed you should have been sure of that.

With highest esteem and my very best love,

Very sincerely yours,

Chas. Young.

2/22/71

DEC 2 1918

6

Camp Grant, Illinois
December 9th, 1918.

General John J. Pershing,

Commanding American Expeditionary Forces,

My dear General:

Doctor W. E. B. Du Bois, a very dear friend of mine, one of the principal officers connected with the National Association for the Advancement of colored people, and a highly educated gentleman, is in Europe in the interests of this Association which means so much in the United States to ten millions of colored people.

He is deserving of your most generous consideration; and anything you may do for him to further his work will be taken as a personal favor by me to whom you have always been just and sympathetic.

With assurance of my unfailing loyalty to your interests and my highest esteem,

Sincerely yours,

Chas. Young

CHAS. YOUNG,
Colonel, U.S. ARMY,
Retr.

Y/G

2/28/39

2/28/38

General John J. Pershing,

Commanding American Expeditionary Forces,

Continent of Europe,

Introducing Doctor W. E. B. Du Bois,

Copy.

Z 51 -41

Camp Grant, Illinois,
November 30th, 1918.

Dr. C. G. Woodson, Editor,
Journal of Negro History,
1216 U Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Dr. Woodson:

I shall, by all means contribute financially to the fund for the successful compilation of information for your proposed work, if you think it best. But you know the Crisis is already engaged in compiling information for a through and scientific history of the American Negro in the War. They have already appropriated $2000. and expect to raise a much larger sum. Why not harmonise all differencies and join the Editorial Board and help Dr. DuBois make something worthy of our people and the country?

Trusting that I may hear from you soom again

I am

Very sincerly Yours,

Chas. Young.

2/22/70

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Incorporated

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251 - W4

November 14, 1918.

Col. Charles Young,
Wilberforce, Ohio.

My dear Col. Young:

I address you this to take up with you a matter of the greatest importance to every servant of the truth. There are now in the United States army almost 400,000 Negroes or about thirteen per cent of the Americans under arms. The United States Government has not kept and, as I have been officially informed, will not keep any separate record of the black soldiers any more so than it will make special mention of the Jews or Irish-Americans, although the Negroes, unlike the white races referred to, are segregated in the army and organized as separate units. This means that unless the Negroes soon do something to record their own story, a foreigner reading the official history of this war a generation hence will hardly know that the Negroes as such played any conspicuous part in it. The casual mention of the Negro soldiers in the current newspapers and magazines scarcely gives a hint as to what these black men are actually doing in this great struggle.

Will you not, therefore, cooperate with the Association in raising immediately a fund adequate to the successful prosecution of this work. I need not undertake to explain in detail the need for a large outlay to employ experts for observation and research and to publish and interpret numerous facts constituting the records of a group of half a million fighting men. As the resources of the Association are already taxed to the limit to support the Journal of Negro History, no funds for this purpose are now available. If you are not in a position to contribute yourself, kindly induce some friend to do so.

Permit me finally to say that this is not the usual wail of some one seeking to get money for a scheme. This is one of the most important matters which have come up in connection with this war and it will be too late to attend to it after the war is over.

Respectfully yours,

C. G. Woodson

Director.

CGW/S

2/22/72

FEB 19 1918

304 pro

Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College
FOR NEGROES
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Tallahassee, Florida

February 15, 1918.

A/27/161

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Doctor DuBois:

I note that you are about half a century old. I know how you must feel, for I was once that old myself. I wish to congratulate you upon the fact that you are yet "going strong" despite the mounting years and the surgeon's knife. Thence on the delightful thought may be yours that old age, after all, is but a myth. Till ~~you~~ now you have been getting old; thence on the fight will be to keep young - the challenge that comes to all thoughtful ones at the fiftieth mile post of their life journey.

It is a fine thing to be fifty years old, physically sound, mentally alert and a big job on hand. Again I congratulate you and hope to salute you as you pass the seventy-fifth mile post - still star-eyed and vigorous.

I feel that an apology is due for typing this note; but somehow I wanted you to read it with despatch, knowing that your time is too valuable to spend in an effort to decipher a penmanship wellnigh as illegible as your own.

It might be intersting to know that I have read everything you have offered the public (except of course your Atlanta Studies) in a writing way with delight. Your semi-centennial sketch of yourself is simply par excellence - I hope it is the earnest of an autobiography.

But I must stop here lest I grow reminiscent and betray the years of my pilgrimage. Hoping that for you the best is yet to ~~come~~ be, I am

Your Friend,

Nathan B. Young

NBYoung/MEC

February 21, 1918.

Mr. Nathan B. Young,
Agricultural & Mechanical College,
Tallahassee, Florida.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your kind and encouraging words on my fiftieth birthday.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Young,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

18-165

Refer to Dr. Du Bois for attention and reply. J. R. B. 10/15

[Young Men's Business Association]

OFFICE PHONE: HOME ... MAIN 8373-F
RESIDENCE PHONES: ... MAIN 2770-R
MAIN 8738

RESIDENCE, 353 PINEWOOD AVENUE

B. HARRISON FISHER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
NOTARY--FIRE INSURANCE--COLLECTIONS
218-19 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BLDG.
TOLEDO, OHIO

Cooperative Guild

Chairman, Cooperative Enterprise Guild, October 12, 1918.
% N.A.A.C.P.
70 - 5th Ave., New York, N.Y.

OCT 15 1918

Dear Sir:

I read in the September Crisis that a conference was held at your office in August, for the purpose of establishing a cooperative enterprise guild among colored people throughout the country. I read in the October Crisis that headquarters had been established at the office, and information might be had as to the ways and means of carrying this project into execution in the different cities.

As the attorney for the Young Men's Business Association of Toledo, Ohio, a cooperative body of colored men, I sincerely ask your hearty cooperation with reference to plans and scope that will assist us in our work here.

Any information or assistance that you give us will be highly appreciated.

Very respectfully,

attorney B. Harrison Fisher, per W. C.

BHF/WC

2/13/41

Orest Toledo Branch a "live wire"

J. R. B.

October 17, 1918.

Mr. B. Harrison Fisher,
218-19 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
Toledo, Ohio.

My dear Sir:

I am enclosing a pamphlet concerning co-operation. It is the object of our guild to get as large a number of colored people as possible to make a systematic study of co-operation this winter. Would the Young Men's Business Association undertake this? If so, I should be glad to correspond with you about literature.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:AM:
Encl.

[YMCA]

WITH WAR INDUSTRY

DU PONT

YMCA

Young Men's Christian Association

COLORED BRANCH

HOPEWELL, VIRGINIA

Members' Correspondence

September 21,1918.

The Crisis,

5th Avenue,

New York.

2/13/22

Sirs:

I am planning to have a program which will be known as "An Evening With Colored Poets And Musicians",and I am very desirous of you giving me the names of the leading colored poets and musicians,living and dead,and suggestions as to how this program should be conducted.

Would it be asking too much to give two masterpieces of each? I desire to make the program as attractive as possible.

The favor will be invaluable. Find enclosed stamp for a reply.

Yours truly,

J. A. Ely

SEP 25 1918

3

Charity

October 15, 1918.

Building Secretary,
Colored Y.M.C.A. Hut,
Camp Alexander, Va.

2/15/218

Sir:

I am sending herewith some books which I wish you would put in your Hut for the soldiers' reading. They have been contributed by a white friend.

Kindly acknowledge their receipt.

Very sincerely yours,

WEDB:PMW

TEMPORARY OFFICE:
135 WEST 135TH STREET
TEL. MORNINGSIDE 7040

EMPLOYMENT & ROOMING HOUSE
252 WEST 53RD STREET
TEL. CIRCLE 1965

Colored Men's Branch

Young Men's Christian Association

NEW YORK

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February 12th, 1918.

FEB 13 1918

21

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
The Crisis Magazine,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I want to again thank you for your cooperation of last Sunday in addressing our "Big Meeting." I can assure you that your address was enjoyed by the men present as was manifested by the hearty applause.

I hope and trust that you will be able to annually come before the men of the community in this very helpful way.

Sincerely yours,

Thos E. Taylor

TET/AGC

2/16/40

Personal-PY

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347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

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December 5, 1918.

DEC 7 1918

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your letter of Nov. 29th at hand addressed to Dr. Moorland.

Dr. Moorland will be away from his office for a few days, as he is physically unfit for work at present. His attention will be called to your communication on his return when I am sure you will hear from him relative to the matter about which you wrote.

Very truly yours,

L. W. Nayling
Secretary to Dr. Moorland

H

Neg. Hist

2/24/139

PHYLLIS WHEATLEY BRANCH YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 1918 FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN, JAN. 15-20.
AUDITORIUM NEW Y. W. C. A. ROOMS.
W. Hill and S. Mint Streets.

PROGRAM

Sunday, Jan. 13, 4 P. M.
Membership Rally Address, Miss A. F. Ruffin, Y. W. C. A. Field Sec. South Atlantic Field.

Tuesday, Jan. 15—8 P. M.
Address—What the Churches of Charlotte Can Do for the Y. W. C. A. Dr. P. S. Lewis, President Ministerial Union.
Address—Relationship, Miss A. F. Ruffin, Y. W. C. A. Field Secretary.

Wednesday, Jan. 16—8 P. M.
Address—Does the Social Life of our Men Need the Y. W. C. A? Dr Ellison.
Address—What the Y. W. C. A. is Doing for the Womanhood of the World Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Allan.

Thursday, Jan. 17—8 P. M.
Musical Festival.

We raised $575— in five days. Mc G. McG—

Friday, Jan. 18—8 P. M.
Jubilee Night.

Saturday, Jan. 19—
Reception to Captains and Teams.

Reports from teams each night.
Music by Y. W. C. A. Choral Club—Miss F. I. Sanders Director.

Mrs. G. W. Clinton, Chairman Finance Committee.

Captains.
Mesdames Barber, Flynn, King, Harry, Perrin, Quinn, Misses Anderson, Brown, McCullough, Tate.

YOUNG WOMAN—

You

Are looking for something!

And it is waiting for you
at the
Phyllis Wheatley Branch
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
W. Hill and S. Mint Streets.
Charlotte, N. C.

Turn over and find it!
Check what you want!
Tear off this slip!
Mail to us!

Phyllis Wheatley Branch
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
W. Hill and S. Mint Streets.

Are you interested in:		Would you join a class in:	
Physical Culture	———		———
Domestic Science	———		———
Knitting	———		———
Sewing	———		———
Embroidery	———		———
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Home Nursing	———		———
Current Events	———		———
Clubs	———		———
Choral Work	———		———
Dramatics	———		———
Bible Study	———		———

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

Phyllis Wheatley Branch
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Budget 1918.

Administration	
Rent	$300 00
Maintenance and Upkeep	100 00
Light, Telephone, Heat	200 00
Printing, Publicity, Supplies	50 00
Activities:	
Physical Culture	100 00
Educational	50 00
Social	50 00
Contingent	50 00
Total,	$900 00

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8/27

1918
ANNOUNCEMENT

Phyllis Wheatley Branch.
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN
ASSOCIATION
W. Hill and S. Mint Streets.
Charlotte, N. C.

Help the Girl Grow

Physically,
Socially,
Intellectually,
Spiritually.

A. M. E. Z. PUB. HOUSE.

CHARLES ZUEBLIN
BOSTON

MABEL B. URY, MANAGER

26 PEMBERTON SQUARE
TELEPHONE HAYMARKET 4278

July 23, 1918.

2/16/12 4/19/74

My dear Miss Allison:

The Encyclopedia Britannica, about which I wrote you, is not in the way at all at present, and I shall hold it until I am notified of the place to send it direct.

Yours sincerely,

Charles Zueblin per J

Miss. M. G. Allison,
Secretary to W. E. B. DuBois,
THE CRISIS, New York, N.Y.

CZ:EJ

JUL 26 1918

13

Charity - P. F.

August 6, 1918.

2/16/183.

Mr. Charles Zueblin,
26 Pemberton Square,
Boston, Mass

My dear Sir:

I think that the National Training School, Durham, N. C., or Haynes Institute, Augusta, Ga., would be very glad to have the encyclopedia which you propose giving.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBL/GKB.

CHARLES ZUEBLIN
BOSTON

MABEL B. URY, MANAGER

26 PEMBERTON SQUARE
TELEPHONE HAYMARKET 4278

8/10
1

August 8, 1918.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter of August 6th, giving the names of institutes that may be interested in the "Encyclopedia Britannica." I will be glad to communicate with them.

Yours sincerely,

Charles Zueblin

Dr. W. E. Du Bois,
THE CRISIS,
70 Fifth Ave., New York

L61/9112

Birthday Wishes

2/25/41

I wish you Health
I wish you Wealth;
I wish you Joy and
Gladness;
I wish you Life
that's free from Strife
With ne'er a jot
of Sadness.

FEB 2 1918

FEB 8 1918

374.25

Dear Editor,-

I congradulate you upon your Fiftieth Birthday. I hope you may usher that day in, and out Well and Happy. That all around you may be joyous and bright. May God grant you the full alotment three-score-years and ten and some more. Live and enjoy much of thy labors. "The Shadow of years." gave me a little light upon the man whom I have read and heard much about. Long live Dr Bois!

We as a people think too much about death. Teach us to live. Death is Certain, Life is uncertain therefore teach us to live. I really love the man that loves himself Therefore I love Dr Bois. Because you sprang from some-where, you represent some-thing, you are doing some-thing, and when you have something to say you say it, regardless to where the Stone fall, you throw it and usually it falls aright. I am delighted at your out spoken way. May it please God for you to do more of it.

Now I am a long way apart, but I going shake your glad hand. I am glad you are in sight of the golden mile post 2 fifty-years. May God grant you, longer life, health and happiness, strength to do His bidding.

May the end be, serene, peaceful, and quiet. And may the Angel-quior chant to the those sweet songs, as they bore thy spirit to realms unknown man.

Three Cheers to thee our friend,
Three cheers to thee our brother,
Three Cheers, three Cheers, to thee at fifty
What more can we give?
Three cheers of hearty good will.

From and Admirer,

Marietta, Ga.,
Feb. 5 - 1918

D 0255

FEB 25 1918

50 yrs

Oakland,
California,
February, Eighteenth,
Nineteen, Eighteen.

Mr W, E.B. DuBois,

Editor, Crisis,

Dear Sir; Many happy returns of the day. May God bless and crown your coming years with success and when you pass into the Beyond many years hence may your face not only turn to the South and Eastward but to the Westward as well.

All Glory to the "Crisis.

Yours sincerely,

A Native Daughter of the Golden West.

L

2/14/38

FEB 25 1918

Hampton. Va.
Feb. 20, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

With Birthday Greetings and best wishes that you may live many, many years.

- One who admires you for your earnestness your eloquence and your fearless frankness.

2/25/27

2/25/31

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

The Editor of The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,
N.Y.

FEB 16 1919

Thanks for "The Shadow of Years"! May that Shadow lengthen as the Sun now courses toward the West until the richer beauties of the twilight hours peacefully mark the close of a day more perfect still at the end; and then, even to your vision, may appear the Star of that righteousness, equality, justice, fraternity — of which, O Friend, thou art a prophet.

Ex animo —

50 yrs

FEB 18 1918

25

Anniversary Congratulations

1868 – 1918.

2/25/54

I could not /
wish you more
I could not
wish you less
Than many
years of sweet
content.
Good health
and happiness.

From an
Anglo-Saxon.

SD Yms
FEB 25 1918
181

1868 – 1918.

Washington, February 23/18.

FEB 25 1918

112

Doctor W. E. B. Du Bois;

New York. N. Y.

My dear Sir:

Allow me to add my congratulations on this, your fiftieth anniversary.

"May your shadow never grow less."

Very truly,

[signature]

U. S. Treasury Dept.

2/23/18

Nashville, Tenn. 50 Yrs

FEB 26 1918

"The Editor of the Crisis will celebrate his fiftieth birthday on the 23rd of Feb. 1918. He would be glad on this occasion to have a word from each of his friends."

I read the above and I said, "I'm going to write Du Bois."

I knew you in your first "Age of Miracle" (Fisk)

I shall never forget the first time I saw you. You were walking down the dinning-room of Jubilee Hall - Who is that?

2/14/83

went from mouth to mouth
"a new boy from Mars", some
one answered. Every eye was
on you & you knew it.
You were a slim chap, what
we southerners called copper
colored. In those days you
were a burnished copper
& your hair was longer than
we had been accustomed
to seeing boys hair, you
had a peculiar little
crooked, bashful smile, a
nose with a hump in
the middle & eyes that
told you were enjoying

situation.
I learned afterward that the crooked smile could lose the bashfulness. That was thirty-three years ago and I was sixteen and I was one of those "unbelievably beautiful girls" (I'm quoting you then and now) who sat beside you and talked to you. We loved to talk to you for our southern ears were unaccustomed to the New England brogue and then you were a new

28/11/12

boy and the other boys were
rd jealous!
You happen to be one year &
three days older than I. For
I shall be forty-nine the
26th of Feb. 1918.
I have followed your career,
read every thing you've
ever written that I could
get my hands on. I have
been a silent follower &
admirer.
I watched you thru the
storm of criticism, hoping
that you would not
surrender & you did not!
You say suppose your
mother had acted differ-

... ently as to your education, suppose, suppose & suppose. I answer - had things been different with you many of us who live in the south would have had heavier hearts, not so clear a vision, narrower thoughts, less ambition.

I have often wanted to write & thank you for the vision you have given me and for the many hours of pleasure your thoughts have given me.

2/14/35

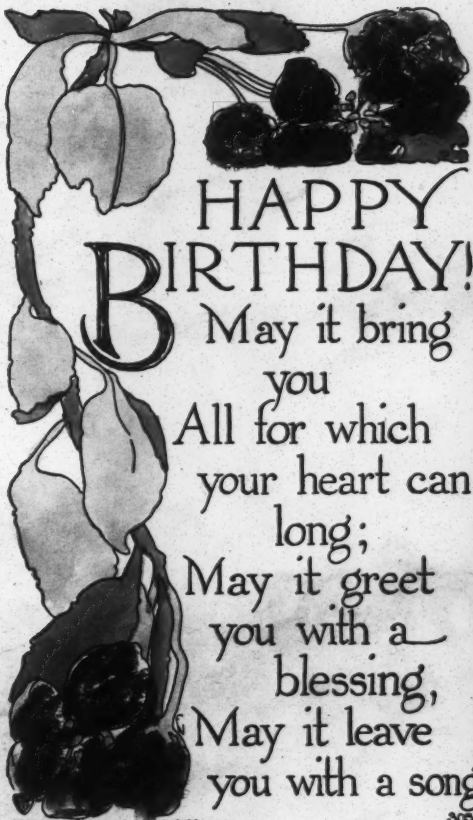
To go far back- I want to say this to you - When I feel blue or "down hearted" I get the Souls of Black Folk & read "The Passing of the first born" & it helps always. That is the most pathetic thing I've ever read in all my reading & it never fails to soothe! I too lost a baby boy.

The Crisis never comes soon enough in the month, is never long enough to read not once but many times. "Yellie" & I discuss it over the fence

...

We who live in a state where the burning of a human being is a Sunday's past time are peculiarly grateful for the Crisis and as out of the silence of thirty years, I want to congratulate you on your fiftieth birthday and hope that you will live long and see the many things for which you are working & hoping, come to pass. How goes wks! Is it sufficient to say an old Fisk friend?

2/14/86


HAPPY
BIRTHDAY!
May it bring
you
All for which
your heart can
long;
May it greet
you with a
blessing,
May it leave
you with a song.
COPYRIGHT 1911 P.F.VOLLAND & CO. CHICAGO
3054

Bamb

2/25/54 mmo

[Abbott, H.O.]

ARMY AND NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
"WITH THE COLORS"

YMCA

JAN 6 1919

Camp Knox, Ky. 11
Y.M.C.A. #5
Dec 30, 1918.

44

Corplt

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.-
Gentlemen:-

I am interested in the co-operative store idea advocated in your columns some months ago, and would like information as to where I could get further matter pertaining to that needed phase of our economic life.-

I have been for the last year engaged in the Army Y.M.C.A. work among our colored troops and am more than interested in the

TO THE WRITER:—SAVE BY WRITING ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS PAPER
TO THE FOLKS AT HOME:—SAVE FOOD, BUY LIBERTY BONDS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

ARMY AND NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
"WITH THE COLORS"

YMCA

ab balling - need of greater co-operation in every kind of endeavor.

I shall appreciate any information you can give me. I would like to know further of the successful operation any of the ideas which you advocate and if so where the nearest store are

Very respectfully

H. O. Abbott -
YMCA 5 -

TO THE WRITER:—SAVE BY WRITING ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS PAPER
TO THE FOLKS AT HOME:—SAVE FOOD, BUY LIBERTY BONDS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
B. F. ALLEN

FEB 19 1918

SUPPORTED BY THE STATE
OF MISSOURI

50 Yrs

Lincoln Institute

Normal, Collegiate, Industrial and Agricultural Courses

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 14, 1918.

Dr. DuBois,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir :- I want to thank you for your frank and honest criticism of the Jesse Jones's report. I am glad that we have such an able advocate in you and that you are in a position to express your honest convictions.

May you live long to carry on the able work you are doing for the Negro race.

Yours very truly,

B. F. Allen

2/14/18

2141?

February 21, 1918.

Mr. B. F. Allen,
Lincoln Institute,
Jefferson City, Mo.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your kind words in your letter of February 14.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

APR 12 1918

5 Adairville, Ky.,
April, 9, 1918.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
Dear Sir:

I cannot renew my subscription to the Crisis, without saying how much I enjoy it, and the help it is to me. It is also to the community a great help, in teaching Race Pride. Often during the story hour, the school children, ask me to tell or read to them, "That Negro Book", what most of them call the Crisis. I have had charge of these young minds, for four years and I want to instil in their minds this great principle, The Love of Race. With the Crisis the greatest negro magazine I am succeeding.

The service you give us is invaluable and I thank the Maker of all men for such a great character. may you live a long life and live to see the effect

2/16/85

of your noble work.

Then may your passing be as quiet and peacable as you wished in the Feb. issue.

Through the teaching of my mother and cousin, of Race Pride, I thank you for the Crisis. its a great help and inspiration to my pupils and I. its covers and pictures furnish people of my race, to make my school room beautiful; its contents, for story hour.

yours for success of Race.

Miss Edna E. Cornwell

2/16/16

Crisis-87

April 16, 1918.

Miss Edna E. Arnold,
Adairville, Ky.

2/16/84

My dear Miss Arnold:

I thank you very much for your kind words of myself and THE CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

The Association of Universal Loyal Negroes.
1199 St James St.
Montreal. Can.
Nov. 19th 18.

Editor —

Dear Sir:—

This is to inform you of plans which are now well under way through the initiative of the Association of Universal Loyal Negroes of Panama and kindred Societies of the United States and Canada, to secure to the Negroes of Africa and their kinsmen throughout the world Sovereign rights to the lately conquered German territories in Africa.

To you I need hardly dwell upon the justness and importance of such a step to the Race.

As the leader of an influential newspaper your co-operation is hereby solicited both in advertising the movement, and to appeal for the small measure of financial support which is necessary to put the matter through.

The Campaign here in Canada and the United States has been launched through the African League, co-operating in England, is Dusé Mohamed Editor of the African Times and Orient Review.

Please prepare the enclosed for early insertion and send us cost of Charges for same which we trust will be nominal.

Yours truly,

Dillon. C. Govan.
Sec A. U. L. N.

1918 C.R.-A

[ENCLOSURE]

We, the undersigned, strongly endorse the Memorial issued by the Association of Universal Loyal Negroes of Panama to be presented at the Allied Peace Conference, praying that one or all of the late German African Colonies be given for the establishment of a Sovereign and Independent African Negro State as a mark of faith and tangible recognition of the loyal sacrifices of the armies of Africans and their descendants from all parts of the world during the great struggle for the rights of small nations.

NAME	ADDRESS	Profession or Occupation

2/3/163

To readers:-

As individuals or a Society as a body sign the above immediately and mail ~~to~~ without delay to.

J. B. Yearwood
P. O. Box 604
Ancon Canal Zone
Panama.

Contributions Welcome

0274

JAN 18 1918 10

Audit Bureau of Circulations

1211 Candler Building
220 West 42nd Street
New York City

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15 E. WASHINGTON STREET
CHICAGO

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BRYANT 1933

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[redacted]

STANLEY CLAGUE,
MANAGING DIRECTOR

January 17th,
1 9 1 8.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
CRISIS,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

We have instructed our Chicago office to send your circulation record book, as requested.

As soon as you receive this book we shall be glad to have one of our representatives call, if you so desire, to assist you in installing same.

Very truly yours,

AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

John B. Barry

Eastern Representative.

JFB/MH.

Audit Bureau of Circulations

APPLICATION FOR PUBLISHER MEMBERSHIP (C)

The undersigned hereby makes application for Publisher Membership, Class C, Service No.____, as set forth in the By-Laws on reverse side of this sheet. We also hereby pledge careful observance of the rules of the Bureau. It is understood we assume no liability beyond the amount stipulated for the class of Service above specified and the cost of the first audit. We agree to keep such records as will permit of an annual audit of our circulation and to preserve for use of such audit all original bills for paper, original subscription orders, mailing lists and one or more mailing galleys each month together with a complete record of cash receipts and disbursements with the circulation revenue segregated.

Firm Name _____

Name of Publication _____

When Published _____

Publisher or Manager _____

Address _____

City _____

Official Signature _____

(Dated) _____ 191___

See other side for classifications.

By-Laws Pertaining to Membership.

1 Any advertiser, advertising agency or publisher in the United States or Canada may become a member by complying with the requirements as set forth herein.

2 (A) **Advertisers:** Annual dues $200, payable quarterly, in advance. Members of this division to receive all reports, data, bulletins, and other service rendered by the Bureau.

3 (B) **Advertising Agents:** Annual dues $300, payable quarterly in advance. Members to receive same service as Division A members. An additional charge will be made of 25% of regular dues for each duplicate service taken.

4 (C) **Publishers:** Annual dues, payable quarterly in advance, based on circulation:

Magazines and Periodicals, Including Trade, Technical and Farm Papers.

		At per week
Service 1	—500,000 circulation or more	$10.00
2	—250,000 and less than 500,000	9.00
3	—200,000 and less than 250,000	8.00
4	—150,000 and less than 200,000	7.00
5	—100,000 and less than 150,000	6.00
6	— 75,000 and less than 100,000	5.00
7	— 50,000 and less than 75,000	4.00
8	— 25,000 and less than 50,000	2.50
9	— 10,000 and less than 25,000	1.50
10	— 5,000 and less than 10,000	1.00
11	—Less than 5,000 circulation	.50

Magazines and Periodicals, including Class, Trade and Technical, and Farm Papers, paying $4.00 a week or more, published semi-monthly or bi-weekly, to pay 10 per cent less than the above weekly rate, and published monthly to pay 15 per cent less than the above weekly rate.

Newspapers.

		At per week
Service 12	—200,000 circulation or more	$10.00
13	—150,000 and less than 200,000	8.00
14	—100,000 and less than 150,000	6.00
15	— 50,000 and less than 100,000	5.00
16	— 25,000 and less than 50,000	3.00
17	— 15,000 and less than 25,000	2.00
18	— 10,000 and less than 15,000	1.50
19	— 5,000 and less than 10,000	1.00
20	—Less than 5,000 circulation	.50

The above newspaper schedule to be considered as applying to six-day issues only. Twenty per cent (20%) of the above six-day rate based on the circulation of such issue to be paid for each Sunday, weekly, semi-weekly, or tri-weekly, issue.

A weekly or semi-weekly newspaper not published in connection with a Daily, to be charged at 60 per cent of the above six-day rate; a tri-weekly 75 per cent of the six-day rate. No rate to be less than fifty cents a week.

(a) Each applicant for publisher-membership shall be audited for such period as the Bureau may deem to the best interest of all concerned at the convenience of the Bureau and pay the cost thereof. No statement to be sent out in advance of such audit except at the discretion of the Bureau. Quarterly dues to start with the quarter following the period for which initial audit is made.

(b) Publisher-members grant the right to the Bureau to examine through qualified auditors or independent auditing concerns, which are certified public accountants, any and all bills, news-agents' and dealers' reports, papers and other records considered by the Board of Directors necessary to show the quantity of circulation, the sources from which it is secured, and where it is distributed.

(c) An annual audit is guaranteed each publisher-member with privilege of republishing the Bureau's full report, without alterations on his publication only.

(d) Every report of a publisher's circulation shall first be submitted to the publisher 10 days prior to its publication and distribution to members.

(e) If a publisher-member questions the Bureau's report concerning his own circulation audit, or that of any other publisher in the same class, he shall have the right to immediate re-examination of the circulation in question. Such re-examination shall not be made by the same individual who made the original examination, but shall be made by other qualified auditors or independent auditing concerns selected by the Board of Directors. When such re-examination is made of the circulation of one publisher-member at the request of another, the individual making the same shall be assisted by the business manager of each such publication. In case such re-examination proves the contention of the complainant, the expense of the same shall be borne by the Bureau. In case such re-examination confirms the original examination, the expense shall be borne by the complainant.

(f) Publisher-members to receive same service as Advertiser-members for their class of publications in their territory upon approval of the Board of Directors, and in addition the Board of Directors may furnish further information to publishers who are already paying annual dues of $200 or more, who are also advertisers and who request reports in connection with the placing of their advertising.

5 (D) **Local Advertisers:** Annual dues payable quarterly in advance, based on population of city where such advertiser is located:

Local Advertisers.

		Per Year
Service 21	—In cities of over 1,000,000 population	$50.00
22	—In cities from 300,000 to 1,000,000 population	36.00
23	—In cities from 100,000 to 300,000 population	$24.00
24	—In cities from 50,000 to 100,000 population	18.00
25	—In cities under 50,000 population	12.00

A local advertiser-member to be entitled only to reports and data of newspapers and periodicals generally circulated in the city where such advertiser is located. Such reports are only for individual member's use.

6 (E) **Associate Advertiser Members:** Annual dues $50, payable quarterly in advance. An Associate Advertiser Member to receive all reports and other service rendered by the Bureau on any one of the following divisions of the service:

Service 1—All Magazines and Periodicals.
2—Trade and Technical Papers.
3—Farm Papers.
4—Newspapers in New England and North Atlantic States.
5—Newspapers in Middle States.
6—Newspapers in Southern and Western States.
7—All publications in Canada.

An Associate Advertiser Member shall pay $100 for any two, or $150 for any three of the above services.

7 (F) **Associate Advertising Agent Members:** Annual dues $75, payable quarterly in advance. An Associate Advertising Agent Member to have the same rights and to receive any one of the divisions of service provided for Associate Advertising Members. An Associate Advertising Agent Member shall pay $150 for any two, or $225 for any three of the above services. An additional charge will be made of 25% of regular dues for each duplicate service taken.

8. When, in the judgment of the Board of Directors, the regular dues from the members are producing a surplus larger than necessary for actual working capital, they may order a discount on quarterly bills, to apply to all members alike.

General Conditions of Membership.

9. A member may withdraw from the Bureau at any time by giving to the Board of Directors three months' notice of such intention of withdrawal in writing, providing such member has paid the quarterly dues up to and including the period covered by such notice.

10. Any member may be denied the privileges of the Bureau for conduct which, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, would endanger the welfare of the Bureau; provided, however, that the Board of Directors shall give such member within fifteen (15) days a fair opportunity for a hearing. Such action of the Board of Directors must, however, on appeal, be confirmed by a majority of the members of the Bureau voting on such action of the Board. Such vote to be taken by mail or at any regular or special meeting within thirty (30) days.

11. Each Division A, B and C member shall have one vote in all meetings of the Bureau, either in person or by proxy; each Associate member shall have a fractional vote of one-quarter for each service taken in accordance with schedule in Paragraph 6, section II: each Local Advertiser member shall have a fractional vote of one-quarter.

A. B. C. Membership List

Revised to May 31, 1917

General Advertisers

The Aeolian Company. New York City
Allcock Mfg. Co. ..... New York City
American Radiator Co. Chicago, Ill.
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Assn. ..... St. Louis, Mo.
Armour & Co. ..... Chicago, Ill.
Avery Company ..... Peoria, Ill.
Barbour's Advertising Rate Sheets, Incorporated ..... Chicago, Ill.
Bauer & Black ..... Chicago, Ill.
Bureau of Advertising of the A. N. P. A. ... New York City
B. V. D. Co. (The). New York City
California Fruit Growers Exchange ..... Los Angeles, Cal.
Calumet Baking Powder Co. ..... Chicago, Ill.
Carter Medicine Co. ... New York City
The Catalogue House. Chicago, Ill.
The Centaur Co. ..... New York City
Chalmers Motor Co. ... Detroit, Mich.
Chattanooga Medicine Co. ..... Chattanooga, Tenn.
The Coca-Cola Co. ... Atlanta, Ga.
Crane Co. ..... Chicago, Ill.
Cream of Wheat Co. ... Minneapolis, Minn.
The Cudahy Pkg. Co. Chicago, Ill.
Deere & Co. ..... Moline, Ill.
A. B. Dick Company. . Chicago, Ill.
Dodge Brothers ..... Detroit, Mich.
Duffy Malt Wky. Co. Rochester, N. Y.
Eastman Kodak Co. ... Rochester, N. Y.
The Ethridge Company N. Y. & Chicago
The N. K. Fairbank Co. Chicago, Ill.
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. ..... Akron, O.
Foster-Milburn Co. ... Buffalo, N. Y.
General Electric Co. ... Schenectady, N. Y.
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. ..... Akron, Ohio.
The H. W. Gossard Co. Chicago, Ill.
Holeproof Hosiery Co. Milwaukee, Wis.
Hotel LaSalle ..... Chicago, Ill.
Hudson Motor Car Co. . Detroit, Mich.
Hupp Motor Car Co. . Detroit, Mich.
International Harvester Co. ..... Chicago, Ill.
Jaques Mfg. Co. ..... Chicago, Ill.
B. J. Johnson Soap Co., Inc. ..... Milwaukee, Wis.
S. C. Johnson & Son. ... Racine, Wis.
Robert A. Johnston Co. Milwaukee, Wis.
Dr. Kilmer & Co. ..... Binghamton, N. Y.
Libby, McNeill & Libby. Chicago, Ill.
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. ..... New York City
Loftis Bros. & Co. ... Chicago, Ill.
The Lowe Bros. Co. . Dayton, O.
Gerhard Mennen Chemical Co. ..... Newark, N. J.
Maxwell Mot'r Co., Inc. Detroit, Mich.
Merrell-Soule Co. ..... Syracuse, N. Y.
Montgomery Ward & Co. ..... Chicago, Ill.
The Musterole Co. ..... Cleveland, O.
National Cash Register Co. ..... Dayton, O.
National Equipment Co. (The) ..... Chicago, Ill.
National Lead Co. ..... New York City
News-Print Manufacturers Association... New York City
Pabst Brewing Co. ... Milwaukee, Wis.
Packard Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.
The Pape, Thompson & Pape Co. ..... Cincinnati, Ohio
Parke, Davis & Co. ... Detroit, Mich.
Pepsin Syrup Co. ..... Monticello, Ill.
The Peruna Co. ..... Columbus, Ohio
Phoenix Knitting Works ..... Milwaukee, Wis.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. ..... Lynn, Mass.
The Pompeian Mfg. Co. Cleveland, O.
Postum Cereal Co. Ltd. Battle Creek, Mich.
The Procter & Gamble Co. ..... Cincinnati, O.
Quaker Valley Mfg. Co. ..... Aurora, Ill.
Railway Executives' Advisory Committee. New York City
Resinol Chemical Co. . Baltimore, Md.
Rumford Chemical Works ..... Providence, R. I.
Jos. Schlitz Brew'g Co. Milwaukee, Wis.
Scott & Bowne. ..... Bloomfield, N. J.
South Bend Watch Co. South Bend, Ind.
Swift & Co. ..... Chicago, Ill.
The Terry Steam Turbine Co. ..... Hartford, Conn.
The Texas Co. ..... New York City
United Drug Co. ..... Boston, Mass.
United Shoe Machinery Co. ..... Boston, Mass.
United States Rubber Co. ..... New York City.
Vick Chemical Co. ..... Greensboro, N. C.
Western Clock Co. ... LaSalle, Ill.
World's Dispensary Med. Assn. ..... Buffalo, N. Y.
Wm. Wrigley, Jr., Co. Chicago, Ill.
Wyeth Chemical Co., Inc. New York City.

Local Advertisers

James A. Hearn & Son. New York City
Mercantile Trust Co. . St. Louis, Mo.
Popular Dry Goods Co., Inc. ..... El Paso, Tex.
Saks & Company. ..... New York City
John Wanamaker. ..... New York City

Advertising Agents

Collin Armstrong, Inc. New York City
N. W. Ayer & Son. ... Philadelphia, Pa.
The Bates Advertising Co. ..... New York City
George Batten Co. ..... New York City
Benson, Campbell & Slaten ..... Chicago, Ill.
Blackman-Ross Co. ... New York City
Bloeser & Bryce, Inc. . Chicago, Ill.
Calkins & Holden. ..... New York City
Cecil Advertising Co. . Richmond, Va.
Churchill-Hall, Inc. ..... New York City
The E. H. Clarke Advertising Agency. ... Chicago, Ill.
Conner Advertising Agency ..... Denver, Colo.
Corman Cheltenham Company, Inc. ..... New York City
Cowen Company. ..... New York City
The Cramer-Krasselt Co. ..... Milwaukee, Wis.
Crosby-Chicago, Inc. . . Chicago, Ill.
D'Arcy Advertising Co. St. Louis, Mo.
Darlow Adv. Co. ..... Omaha, Neb.
Dunlap-Ward Advertising Company .... Cleveland, O.
Elliott Advertising Service, Inc. ..... Rochester, N. Y.
The Erickson Co., Inc. New York City
Erwin & Wasey Co. ... Chicago, Ill.
Federal Advertising Agency ..... New York City
Ferry-Hanly Advertising Co. ..... Kansas City, Mo.
The Richard A. Foley Advertising Agency, Inc. ..... Philadelphia, Pa.
Albert Frank & Co. ... New York City
Charles H. Fuller Co. . Chicago, Ill.
Fuller & Smith. ..... Cleveland, O.
Gardner Advertis'g Co. St. Louis, Mo.
M. P. Gould Co. ..... New York City
The Carl M. Green Co. Detroit, Mich.
The Greenleaf Co. ... Boston, Mass.
Gundlach Advertising Co. Chicago, Ill.
Hanff-Metzger, Inc. . . New York City
Henri, Hurst & McDonald ..... Chicago, Ill.
Honig-Cooper Co. ... San Francisco, Cal.
Hoyt's Service, Inc. . . New York City
H. B. Humphrey Co. . . Boston, Mass.
H. E. James Advertising Agency, Inc. .... New York City
Wylie B. Jones Advertising Agency. ..... Binghamton, N. Y.
H. W. Kastor & Sons Advertising Co. .... Chicago, Ill.
The Martin V. Kelley Co. ..... Toledo, O.
Klau-Van Pietersom-Dunlap, Inc. ..... Milwaukee, Wis.
Philip Kobbé Co., Inc. . New York City.
Otto J. Koch Advertising Agency ..... Milwaukee, Wis.
H. E. Lesan Advertising Agency ..... New York City
Lord & Thomas. ..... Chicago, Ill.
Theodore F. MacManus, Inc. ..... Detroit, Mich.
Mallory, Mitchell & Faust ..... Chicago, Ill.
Massengale Advertising Agency ..... Atlanta, Ga.
The H. K. McCann Co. New York City
Wm. D. McJunkin Advertising Agency. ... Chicago, Ill.
Mac Martin Advertising Agency. ..... Minneapolis, Minn.
Moss-Chase Co. (The). Buffalo, N. Y.
Charles E. W. Nichols Company ..... Chicago, Ill.
Nichols-Finn Advertising Co. ..... Chicago, Ill.
E. LeRoy Pelletier. ... Detroit, Mich.
Power, Alexander & Jenkins Company (The) ..... Detroit, Mich.
John O. Powers Co. ... New York City
Frank Presbrey Co. ... New York City
The Procter & Collier Co. ..... Cincinnati, O.
Wm. H. Rankin Company ..... Chicago, Ill.
Reardon Advertising Co. (The) ..... Denver, Colo.
Roberts & MacAvinche. Chicago, Ill.
Ruthrauff & Ryan. ... New York City
H. E. Reisman Advertising Co. ..... Chicago, Ill.
Frank Seaman, Inc. ... New York City
Russell M. Seeds Co. . . Indianapolis, Ind.
Sherman & Bryan, Inc. . New York City
Shuman Advertising Company ..... Chicago, Ill.
Sidener-Van Riper Advertising Company. . Indianapolis, Ind.
Sloman Company .... Dayton, O.
Snitzler Advertising Company ..... Chicago, Ill.
Stack Advertising Agency ..... Chicago, Ill.
H. D. Stewart Co. ... Chicago, Ill.
Stewart-Davis Advertising Agency ..... Chicago, Ill.
Taylor-Critchfield-Clague Co. ..... Chicago, Ill.
J. Walter Thompson Co. New York City
The Van Cleve Co. ... New York City
Van Patten, Inc. ..... New York City
Williams & Cunnyngham ..... Chicago, Ill.
Woodwards Incorporated ..... Chicago, Ill.

(For Canadian Advertiser and Agency Members See Last Page.)

NEWSPAPERS

ALABAMA

Birmingham, Age-Herald.
Birmingham, Ledger.
Birmingham, News.
Gadsden, Journal.
Mobile, News-Item.
Mobile, Register.
Montgomery, Advertiser.
Montgomery, Journal.

ARIZONA

Phoenix, Arizona Gazette.
Phoenix, Arizona Republican.
Tucson, Citizen.

ARKANSAS

Ft. Smith, Southwest American.
Ft. Smith, Times-Record.
Little Rock, Democrat.
Little Rock, Gazette.

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield, Californian.
Bakersfield, Echo.
Eureka, Humboldt Times.
Long Beach, Press.
Los Angeles, Examiner.
Los Angeles, Express and Tribune.
Los Angeles, Herald.
Los Angeles, Times.
Oakland, Tribune.
Pasadena, Star-News.
Pomona, Progress.
Riverside, Press.
Sacramento, Bee.
Sacramento, Union.
San Bernardino, Sun.
San Diego, Union-Tribune.
San Francisco, Bulletin.
San Francisco, Call and Post.
San Francisco, Examiner.
San Jose, Mercury Herald.

COLORADO

Colorado Springs, Gazette.
Colorado Springs, Telegraph.
Denver, Post.
Denver, Rocky Mountain News.
Denver, Times.
Fort Collins, Courier.
Greeley, Tribune-Republican.
Pueblo, Chieftain.
Pueblo, Star-Journal.

CONNECTICUT

Ansonia, Sentinel.
Bridgeport, Post.
Bridgeport, Telegram.
Hartford, Times.
New Haven, Journal-Courier.
New Haven, Times-Leader.
New London, Day.
Norwalk, Hour.
Stamford, Advocate.
Waterbury, Republican.

DELAWARE

Wilmington, Every Evening.
Wilmington, Journal.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington, Herald.
Washington, Post.
Washington, Star.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville, Florida Metropolis.
Jacksonville, Times-Union.
Miami, Herald.
Miami, Metropolis.
Tampa, Tribune.

GEORGIA

Athens, Herald.
Atlanta, Constitution.
Atlanta, Georgian and American.
Atlanta, Journal.
Augusta, Chronicle.
Augusta, Herald.
Columbus, Enquirer-Sun.
Columbus, Ledger.
Macon, News.
Macon, Telegraph.
Savannah, News.
Savannah, Press.

IDAHO

Boise, Idaho Statesman.

ILLINOIS

Alton, Telegraph.
Alton, Times.
Aurora, Beacon-News.
Bloomington, Bulletin.
Bloomington, Pantagraph.
Cairo, Citizen.
Canton, Ledger.
Canton, Register.
Centralia, Sentinel.
Chicago, Abendpost.
Chicago, American.
Chicago, Examiner.
Chicago, Herald.
Chicago, Daily News.
Chicago, Post.
Chicago, Tribune.
Clinton, Journal.
Dixon, Telegraph.
Elgin, Courier.
Freeport, Journal-Standard.
Galesburg, Mail.
Galesburg, Republican-Register.
Jacksonville, Courier.
Joliet, Herald-News.
Kewanee, Star-Courier.
Lincoln, Courier-Herald.
Mattoon, Commercial-Star.
Mattoon, Journal-Gazette.
Moline, Dispatch.
Monmouth, Atlas.
Ottawa, Republican-Times.
Peoria, Journal.
Peoria, Star.
Quincy, Herald.
Quincy, Whig.
Rockford, Register-Gazette.
Rockford, Republic.
Rockford, Star.
Rock Island, Argus.
Springfield, News-Record.
Springfield, State Journal.
Springfield, State Register.
Sterling, Gazette.
Streator, Free Press.
Streator, Independent-Times.
Waukegan, Gazette.
Waukegan, Sun.

INDIANA

Anderson, Herald.
Crawfordsville, Journal.
Elkhart, Truth.
Evansville, Courier.
Evansville, Journal-News.
Ft. Wayne, Journal-Gazette.
Ft. Wayne, News.
Ft. Wayne, Sentinel.
Huntington, Herald.
Huntington, Press.
Indianapolis, Indiana Daily Times.
Indianapolis, News.
Indianapolis, Star.
Kokomo, Dispatch.
Kokomo, Tribune.
Lafayette, Courier.
Lafayette, Journal.
Logansport, Pharos-Reporter.
Logansport, Tribune.
Madison, Courier.
Marion, Chronicle.
Marion, Leader-Tribune.
Muncie, Press.
Muncie, Star.
Newcastle, Courier.
Richmond, Item.
Richmond, Palladium.
South Bend, Tribune.
Terre Haute, Star.
Terre Haute, Tribune.

IOWA

Boone, News-Republican
Burlington, Gazette.
Burlington, Hawkeye.
Cedar Rapids, Gazette.
Cedar Rapids, Republican-Times.
Clinton, Advertiser.
Clinton, Herald.
Davenport, Democrat and Leader.
Davenport, Times.
Des Moines, Capital.
Des Moines, Register & Leader—Evening Tribune.
Dubuque, Telegraph-Herald.
Dubuque, Times-Journal.
Fort Dodge, Chronicle.
Fort Dodge, Messenger.
Iowa City, Citizen.
Iowa City, Press.
Keokuk, Gate City.
Marshalltown, Times-Republican.
Mason City, Globe-Gazette.
Muscatine, Journal.
Muscatine, News-Tribune.
Ottumwa, Courier.
Sioux City, Journal.
Sioux City, Tribune.
Washington, Journal.
Waterloo, Courier and Reporter.
Waterloo, Times-Tribune.

KANSAS

Atchison, Globe.
Concordia, Blade-Empire.
Emporia, Gazette.
Ft. Scott, Tribune-Monitor.
Hutchinson, News.
Iola, Register.
Lawrence, Journal-World.
Ottawa, Herald.
Pittsburg, Headlight.
Salina, Journal.
Topeka, Capital.
Topeka, State Journal.
Wichita, Beacon.
Wichita, Eagle.
Winfield, Courier.

KENTUCKY

Henderson, Gleaner.
Lexington, Herald.
Lexington, Leader.
Louisville, Courier-Journal and Times.
Louisville, Herald.
Louisville, Post.
Owensboro, Inquirer.
Owensboro, Messenger.
Paducah, Sun.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, Item.
New Orleans, States.
New Orleans, Times-Picayune.
Shreveport, Journal.
Shreveport, Times.

MAINE

Lewiston, Journal.
Lewiston, Sun.
Portland, Express and Telegram.
Portland, Press.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, American.
Baltimore, News.
Baltimore, Star.
Baltimore, Sun.
Cumberland, Times.

MASSACHUSETTS

Attleboro, Sun.
Boston, American.
Boston, Globe.
Boston, Herald and Traveler.
Boston, Post.
Clinton, Item.
Fall River, Herald.
Fall River, News.
Fitchburg, News.
Fitchburg, Sentinel.
Gloucester, Times.
Haverhill, Gazette.
Lawrence, Eagle-Tribune.
Lawrence, Telegram.
Lynn, Item.
Lynn, Telegram.
New Bedford, Standard and Mercury.
Newburyport, News.
North Adams, Transcript.
Northampton, Gazette.
Salem, News.
Springfield, Republican and News.
Springfield, Union.
Taunton, Gazette.
Worcester, Gazette.
Worcester, Post.
Worcester, Telegram.

MICHIGAN

Adrian, Telegram.
Alpena, News.
Battle Creek, Enquirer and News.
Battle Creek, Moon-Journal.
Bay City, Times Tribune.
Cadillac, News.
Detroit, Free Press.
Detroit, Journal.
Detroit, News and News-Tribune.
Detroit, Times.
Flint, Journal.
Grand Rapids, News.
Grand Rapids, Press.
Hillsdale, Daily News.
Jackson, Citizen-Press.
Jackson, Patriot.
Kalamazoo, Gazette-Telegraph.
Lansing, State Journal.
Ludington, News.
Marquette, Chronicle.
Muskegon, Chronicle.
Owosso, Argus-Press.
Port Huron, Times-Herald.
Saginaw, Courier-Herald.
Saginaw, News.
Three Rivers, Commercial.

MINNESOTA

Duluth, Herald.
Duluth, News-Tribune.
Minneapolis, Journal.
Minneapolis, News.
Minneapolis, Tribune.
St. Cloud, Times.
St. Paul, Dispatch and Pioneer Press.
St. Paul, News.
Winona, Independent.
Winona, Republican-Herald.

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson, News.
Meridian, Star.

MISSOURI

Columbia, Daily Missourian.
Columbia, Tribune.
Hannibal, Courier-Post.
Joplin, Globe.
Joplin, News-Herald.
Kansas City, Journal.
Kansas City, Post.
Kansas City, Star and Times.
St. Joseph, Gazette.
St. Joseph, News-Press.
St. Louis, Globe-Democrat.
St. Louis, Post-Dispatch.
St. Louis, Republic.
St. Louis, Star.
St. Louis, Times.
Springfield, Leader.
Springfield Republican.

MONTANA

Anaconda, Standard.
Butte, Miner.
Butte, Post.
Great Falls, Leader.
Great Falls, Tribune.
Helena, Independent.
Helena, Record-Herald.

NEBRASKA

Fremont, Tribune.
Grand Island, Independent.
Hastings, Tribune.
Kearney, Times.
Lincoln, Journal and News.
Lincoln, Star.
Norfolk, News.
Omaha, Bee.
Omaha, News.
Omaha, World-Herald.

NEVADA

Reno, Gazette.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester, Union-Leader.

NEW JERSEY

Asbury Park, Press.
Elizabeth, Journal.
Hoboken, Hudson Observer,
Jersey City, Jersey Journal.
Long Branch, Record.
Newark, Star-Eagle.
Passaic, News.
Paterson, Press-Guardian.
Perth Amboy, News.
Plainfield, Courier-News.
Trenton, Times.

NEW YORK

Albany, Journal.
Albany, Knickerbocker Press.
Albany, Times-Union.
Batavia, News.
Binghamton, Press and Leader.
Binghamton Republican-Herald.
Brooklyn, Standard-Union.
Buffalo, Courier and Enquirer.
Buffalo, Express.
Buffalo, News.
Buffalo, Times.
Corning, Leader.
Dunkirk, Observer.
Elmira, Advertiser.
Elmira, Star-Gazette.
Glens Falls, Post-Star.
Gloversville, Herald.
Gloversville, Leader-Republican.
Hudson, Republican.
Ithaca, Journal.
Jamestown, Journal.
Jamestown, Post
Kingston, Freeman.

(For Canadian Members See Last Page)

NEWSPAPERS (*Continued*)

Lockport, Union-Sun and Journal.
Middletown, Times-Press.
Mount Vernon, Argus.
Newburgh, Journal.
Newburgh, News.
New York City, American.
New York City, Deutsches Journal.
New York City, Globe.
New York City, Jewish Daily Forward.
New York City, Il Progresso Italo Americano.
New York City, Journal.
New York City, Mail.
New York City, New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
New York City, Post.
New York City, Sun.
New York City, The Day.
New York City, Times.
New York City, Tribune.
Niagara Falls, Gazette.
North Tonawanda, News.
Olean, Times.
Poughkeepsie, Enterprise.
Poughkeepsie, Star.
Rochester, Democrat and Chronicle.
Rochester, Herald.
Rochester, Times.
Rochester, Union and Advertiser.
Schenectady, Gazette.
Syracuse, Herald.
Syracuse, Journal.
Syracuse, Post-Standard.
Troy, Record.

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville, Citizen.
Asheville, Times.
Charlotte, News.
Charlotte, Observer.
Greensboro, News.
Raleigh, News and Observer.
Raleigh, Times.
Winston-Salem, Journal.
Winston-Salem, Sentinel.

NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck, Tribune.
Fargo, Courier-News.
Fargo, Forum.
Grand Forks, Herald.

OHIO

Akron, Beacon-Journal.
Alliance, Review and Leader.
Ashtabula, Star and Beacon.
Athens, Messenger.
Bowling Green, Sentinel-Tribune.
Cambridge, Jeffersonian.
Canton, Repository.
Cincinnati, Times-Star.
Cleveland, Leader.
Cleveland, News.
Cleveland, Plain Dealer.
Coshocton, Tribune.
Dayton, Journal and Herald.
Dayton, News.
Delaware, Gazette.
East Liverpool, Review.
East Liverpool, Tribune.
Elyria, Telegram.
Findlay, Republican.
Hamilton, Journal.
Hamilton, Republican-News.
Ironton, Irontonian.
Lima, News.
Lima, Republican-Gazette.
Lorain, Times-Herald.
Mansfield, News.
Marion, Star.
Martins Ferry, Times.
Massillon, Independent.
Newark, Advocate.
Portsmouth, Times.
Salem, News.
Sandusky, Register.
Sandusky, Star-Journal.
Springfield, News.
Springfield, Sun.
Tiffin, Advertiser.
Toledo, Blade.
Toledo, Times.
Urbana, Democrat.
Xenia, Evening Gazette.
Xenia, Morning Republican.
Youngstown, Telegram.
Youngstown, Vindicator.
Zanesville, Signal.
Zanesville, Times-Recorder.

OKLAHOMA

McAlester, News-Capital.
Muskogee, Phoenix.
Muskogee, Times-Democrat.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoman and Times.
Tulsa, Democrat and Times.
Tulsa, World.

OREGON

Eugene, Guard.
Eugene, Register.
Portland, Journal.
Portland, News.
Portland, Oregonian.
Portland, Telegram.
Salem, Capital Journal.

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown, Call.
Allentown, Democrat and Item.
Altoona, Mirror.
Beaver, Times.
Carlisle, Sentinel.
Connellsville, Courier.
Easton, Free Press.
Erie, Herald.
Erie, Times.
Harrisburg, Patriot.
Harrisburg, Telegraph.
Meadville, Tribune-Republican.
Mt. Carmel, Item.
New Castle, News.
Oil City, Derrick.
Philadelphia, Inquirer.
Philadelphia, North American.
Philadelphia, Public Ledger.
Philadelphia, Record.
Philadelphia, Telegraph.
Pottstown, News.
Pottsville, Republican.
Reading, Eagle.
Reading, Telegram and News-Times.
Scranton, Republican.
Scranton, Times.
Sharon, Telegraph.
Warren, Times.
Washington, Observer and Reporter.
Waynesboro, Record.
Wilkes-Barre, Record.
Wilkes-Barre, Times-Leader.
Williamsport, Gazette and Bulletin.
Williamsport, Sun.
York, Dispatch and Daily
York, Gazette.

RHODE ISLAND

Pawtucket, Times.
Providence, Bulletin.
Providence, Journal.
Providence, Tribune.
Westerly, Sun.
Woonsocket, Call and Reporter.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Anderson, Mail.
Charleston, News and Courier.
Charleston, Post.
Columbia, Record.
Columbia, State.
Greenville, News.
Greenville, Piedmont.
Spartanburg, Herald.
Spartanburg, Journal.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Aberdeen, American.
Mitchell, Republican.
Sioux Falls, Argus-Leader.
Sioux Falls, Press.

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga, News.
Chattanooga, Times.
Knoxville, Journal and Tribune.
Knoxville, Sentinel.
Memphis, Commercial-Appeal.
Memphis, News-Scimitar.
Nashville, Banner.
Nashville, Tennessean and American.

TEXAS

Austin, American.
Beaumont, Enterprise.
Beaumont, Journal.
El Paso, Herald.
Fort Worth, Record.
Fort Worth, Star-Telegram.
Galveston, Tribune.
Houston, Chronicle.
Houston, Post.
San Antonio, Express.
San Antonio, Light.
Temple, Telegram.
Waco News.

UTAH

Ogden, Examiner.
Ogden, Standard.
Salt Lake City, Deseret News.
Salt Lake City, Herald-Republican.
Salt Lake City, Telegram.
Salt Lake City, Tribune.

VERMONT

Burlington, Free Press.
Rutland, Herald.

VIRGINIA

Bristol, Herald-Courier.
Harrisonburg, News-Record.
Lynchburg, Advance.
Lynchburg, News.
Newport News, Press.
Newport News, Times-Herald.
Norfolk, Ledger-Dispatch.
Norfolk, Virginian-Pilot.
Richmond, Journal.
Richmond, News-Leader.
Richmond, Times-Dispatch.
Roanoke, Times and World-News.
Staunton, Leader.
Winchester, Star.

WASHINGTON

Everett, Herald.
North Yakima, Herald.
North Yakima, Republic.
Seattle, Post-Intelligencer.
Seattle, Star.
Seattle, Times.
Spokane, Chronicle.
Spokane, Press.
Spokane, Spokesman-Review.
Tacoma, Ledger.
Tacoma, News.
Tacoma, Tribune.
Walla Walla, Bulletin.
Walla Walla, Union.
Wenatchee, World.

WEST VIRGINIA

Clarksburg, Telegram.
Martinsburg, Journal.
Parkersburg, Sentinel.
Parkersburg, State Journal.
Wheeling, Intelligencer.
Wheeling, News.

WISCONSIN

Appleton, Crescent.
Appleton, Post.
Beloit, News.
Eau Claire, Leader and Telegram.
Fond du Lac, Commonwealth.
Fond du Lac, Reporter.
Green Bay, Press-Gazette.
Janesville, Gazette.
Kenosha, News.
La Crosse, Tribune and Leader Press.
Madison, Democrat.
Madison, State Journal.
Manitowoc, Herald.
Marinette, Eagle-Star.
Milwaukee, Evening Wisconsin.
Milwaukee, Free Press.
Milwaukee, Journal.
Milwaukee, Kuryer Polski.
Milwaukee, Sentinel.
Oshkosh, Northwestern.
Racine, Times-Call.
Racine, Journal-News.
Sheboygan, Press.
Superior, Telegram.
Wausau, Record-Herald.

WYOMING

Cheyenne, Tribune.

Live Stock Dailies

S. St. Paul, Minn., Reporter.

Weekly and Semi-Weekly Newspapers

General

Carthage, Ill., Republican.
Clay Center, Kas., Times.
Great Falls, Mont., Weekly Tribune.
Winston-Salem, N. C., Western Sentinel.
Portland, Ore., Weekly Oregonian.
Carlisle, Pa., Valley Sentinel.

Agricultural

Atlanta, Ga., Semi-Weekly Journal.
Atlanta, Ga., Tri-Weekly Constitution.
St. Paul, Minn., Farmer's Dispatch.
Kansas City, Mo., Journal.
Kansas City, Mo., Star.
St. Louis, Mo., Globe-Democrat.
St. Louis, Mo., Republic.
Toledo, Ohio, Blade.
Tulsa, Okla., Oklahoma World.
Memphis, Tenn., Commercial-Appeal.
Spokane, Wash., Spokesman-Review.

Foreign Language

Chicago, Ill., Svenska Amerikanaren.
Chicago, Ill., Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter.

(For Canadian Members See Last Page)

Magazines and Periodicals

American Boy (The), Detroit, Mich.
American City (The), New York City.
American Magazine (The), New York City.
American Review of Reviews, New York City.
Atlantic Monthly (The), Boston, Mass.
Boys' Magazine, Smethport, Pa.
Butterick Trio:
The Delineator, New York City.
The Designer, New York City.
The Woman's Magazine, New York City.
Century Magazine, New York City.
Christian Herald, New York City.
Collier's Weekly, New York City.
Comfort, Augusta, Me.
Cosmopolitan, New York City.
Creighton Chronicle (The), Omaha, Neb.
Current Opinion, New York City.
Everybody's Magazine, New York City.
Every Week, New York City.
Extension Magazine, Chicago, Ill.
Field and Stream, New York City.
Golfers Magazine, Chicago, Ill.
Good Housekeeping Magazine, New York City.
Harper's Magazine, New York City.
Hearst's Magazine, New York City.
Home Life, Chicago, Ill.
House Beautiful (The), Boston, Mass.
Independent, New York City.
Judge, New York City.
Ladies' Home Journal (The), Philadelphia, Pa.
Ladies' World, New York City.
Leslie's Ill. Weekly, New York City.
Life, New York City.
McCall's Magazine, New York City.
McClure's Magazine, New York City.
Messenger of the Sacred Heart, New York City.
Metropolitan, New York City.
Modern Priscilla, Boston, Mass.
Mother's Magazine, Elgin, Ill.
Motion Picture Magazine, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Munsey's Magazine, New York City.
Nation (The), New York City.
National Sportsman, Boston, Mass.
Needlecraft, New York City.
New Republic (The), New York City.
North American Review, New York City.
Outlook (The), New York City.
People's Home Journal, New York City.
People's Popular Monthly, Des Moines, Ia.
Photoplay Magazine, Chicago, Ill.
Physical Culture, New York City.
Pictorial Review, New York City.
Popular Mechanics Magazine, Chicago, Ill.
Popular Science Monthly, New York City.
Red Book, Chicago, Ill.
Saturday Evening Post (The), Philadelphia, Pa.
Scientific American, New York City.
Scribner's Magazine, New York City.
Something to Do, Boston, Mass.
Southern Woman's Magazine, Nashville, Tenn.
St. Nicholas, New York City.
Sunset Magazine, San Francisco, Cal.
System, Chicago, Ill.
Today's Housewife, New York City.
Truth Magazine, New York City.
Woman's Home Companion, New York City.
World's Work (The), Garden City, N. Y.
Woman's World, Chicago, Ill.
Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.

(For Canadian Members See Last Page)

Agricultural Publications

Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
Brownell's Dairy Farmer, Detroit, Mich.
California Home and Farmer, San Francisco, Cal.
Capper Publications:
Missouri Valley Farmer, Topeka, Kas.
Farmer's Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kas.
Nebraska Farm Journal, Omaha, Neb.
Missouri Ruralist, St. Louis, Mo.
Oklahoma Farmer, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Country Gentleman (The), Philadelphia, Pa.
Dakota Farmer, Aberdeen, S. D.
Farm and Fireside, New York City.
Farm and Home, Springfield, Mass.
Farmer, St. Paul, Minn.
Farmer and Breeder, Sioux City, Ia.
Farmer's Guide, Huntington, Ind.
Farmer's Review, Chicago, Ill.
Farmer's Wife, St. Paul, Minn.
Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.
Farm Life, Spencer, Ind.
Farm Progress, St. Louis, Mo.
Farm, Stock and Home, Minneapolis, Minn.
Fruit Grower, St. Joseph, Mo.
Gleaner, Detroit, Mich.
Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.
Hoard's Dairyman, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
Indiana Farmer, Indianapolis, Ind.
Journal of Agriculture and Star Farmer, St. Louis, Mo.
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kas.
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, Waterloo, Ia.
Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.
Missouri Farmer, Columbia, Mo.
Missouri and Kansas Farmer, Kansas City, Mo.
Modern Farming, New Orleans, La.
Montana Farmer, Great Falls, Mont.
National Stockman and Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Nebraska Farmer, Lincoln, Neb.
Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio.
Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Orange Judd Weeklies, New York City.
Middle States Edition:
American Agriculturist, New York City.
Western Edition:
Orange Judd Farmer, Chicago, Ill.
New England Edition:
New England Homestead, Springfield, Mass.
Northwestern Edition:
Northwest Farmstead, Minneapolis, Minn.
Southern Edition:
Southern Farming, Atlanta, Ga.
Orchard and Farm, San Francisco, Cal.
Pacific Northwest (The), Portland, Ore.
Pacific Rural Press, San Francisco, Cal.
Pacific Northwest Farm Trio:
Idaho Farmer, Boise, Idaho.
Oregon Farmer, Portland, Ore.
Washington Farmer, Spokane, Wash.
Pennsylvania Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pierce's Farm Weeklies:
Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.
Farmer and Stockman, Kansas City, Mo.
Wisconsin Farmer, Madison, Wis.
Power Farming, St. Joseph, Mich.
Practical Farmer (The), Philadelphia, Pa.
Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill.
Progressive Farmer (The), Birmingham, Ala.
Southern Agriculturist, Nashville, Tenn.
Southern Planter (The), Richmond, Va.
Southern Ruralist, Atlanta, Ga.
Successful Farming, Des Moines, Ia.
Twentieth Century Farmer, Omaha, Neb.
Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.
Wallaces' Farmer, Des Moines, Ia.
Western Empire Magazine, Los Angeles, Cal.
Western Farm Life, Denver, Colo.
Wisconsin Agriculturist, Racine, Wis.
Wyoming Stockman-Farmer, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Class, Trade and Technical Publications

Abel's Photographic Weekly, Cleveland, Ohio.
Advertising & Selling Magazine, New York City.
Amateur Photographer's Weekly, Cleveland, Ohio.
American Architect, New York City.
American Builder, Chicago, Ill.
American Chauffeur (The), Cincinnati, O.
American Fertilizer, Philadelphia, Pa.
American Machinist, New York City.
American Motorist, Washington, D. C.
American Photography, Boston, Mass.
American Printer, New York City.
American School Board Journal, Milwaukee, Wis.
American Wool & Cotton Reporter, Boston, Mass.
Architecture, New York City.
Architectural Forum, Boston, Mass.
Architectural Record, New York City.
Associated Advertising, Indianapolis, Ind.
Automobile, New York City.
Automobile Dealer & Repairer, New York City.
Automobile Trade Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bakers Review, New York City.
Bakers Weekly, New York City.
Billboard (The), Cincinnati, O.
Blacksmith & Wheelwright, New York City.
Boiler Maker, New York City.
Bon Ton (Le), New York City.
Boot & Shoe Recorder, Boston, Mass.
Building Age, New York City.
Buildings and Building Management, Chicago, Ill.
Clothier and Furnisher, New York City.
Coal Age, New York City.
Coal Field Directory & Mining Catalog, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Commercial Bulletin, Los Angeles, Cal.
Commercial Car Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.
Concrete, Detroit, Mich.
Confectioner's Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.
Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
Daily News Record, New York City.
Domestic Engineering, Chicago, Ill.
Dry Goods Economist, New York City.
Dry Goods Reporter, Chicago, Ill.
Editor & Publisher and Journalist, New York City.
Electric Railway Journal, New York City.
Electrical Age, New York City.
Electrical Review and Western Electrician, Chicago, Ill.
Electrical World, New York City.
Embalmer's Monthly (The), Chicago, Ill.
Engineering and Mining Journal, New York City.
Engineering News-Record, New York City.
Export American Industries (English), America e Industrias Americanas (Spanish), New York City.
Factory, Chicago, Ill.
Fireman's Herald, New York City.
Furniture Manufacturer & Artisan, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Furniture Record, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Gas Age (The), New York City.
Good Furniture, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.
Haberdasher, New York City.
Hardware Age, New York City.
Hide and Leather, Chicago, Ill.
Horseless Age, New York City.
Ice Cream Trade Journal, New York City.
Ideal Grocer, New York City.
Industrial-Arts Magazine, Milwaukee, Wis.
Inland Printer, Chicago, Ill.
Iron Age, New York City.
Keystone Weekly (The), Philadelphia, Pa.
Lumber World Review, Chicago, Ill.
Machinery, New York City.
MacRae's Blue Book, Chicago, Ill.
Manual Training Magazine, Peoria, Ill.
Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.
Marine Engineering, New York City.
Merchants' Index (The), Denver, Colo.
Merchants Journal, Topeka, Kas.
Merchant & Manufacturer, Nashville, Tenn.
Merchants Trade Journal, Des Moines, Ia.
Metal Worker, Plumber and Steam Fitter, New York City.
Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering, New York City.
Mill News, Charlotte, N. C.
Mill Supplies, Chicago, Ill.
Mining and Scientific Press, San Francisco, Cal.
Modern Grocer, Chicago, Ill.
Modern Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.
Motor, New York City.
Motor Age, Chicago, Ill.
Motorcycle and Bicycle Illustrated, New York City.
Motor Cycling & Bicycling, Chicago, Ill.
Motor Life, New York City.
Motor World, New York City.
National Baker, Philadelphia, Pa.
National Builder, Chicago, Ill.
National Engineer, Chicago, Ill.
Nautical Gazette (The), New York City.
Northwestern Banker, Des Moines, Ia.
Odd Lot Review (The), New York City.
Omaha Trade Exhibit, Omaha, Neb.
Photographic Journal of America, New York City.
Pocket List of Railroad Officials, New York City.
Power, New York City.
Practical Engineer, Chicago, Ill.
Printers' Ink, New York City.
Railway Age Gazette, New York City.
Railway Electrical Engineer, New York City.
Railway Maintenance Engineer, New York City.
Railway Mechanical Engineer, New York City.
Railway Signal Engineer, Chicago, Ill.
Retail Grocer's Advocate, New York City.
Retail Lumberman, Kansas City, Mo.
Shoe and Leather Reporter, Boston, Mass.
Shoe Retailer (The), Boston, Mass.
Simmons' Spice Mill, New York City.
Southern Engineer, Atlanta, Ga.
Southern Lumberman, Nashville, Tenn.
Tea & Coffee Trade Journal, New York City.
Textile World Journal, New York City.
Thomas' Register of American Manufacturers, New York City.
Twin City Commercial Bulletin, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.
Vehicle Monthly (The), Philadelphia, Pa.
Welding Engineer (The), Chicago, Ill.
Western Engineering, San Francisco, Cal.
Wood-Worker (The), Indianapolis, Ind.

CANADIAN MEMBERS OF THE A. B. C.

General Advertisers

Armour & Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Canadian Kodak Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, Que.
Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.
Carter Medicine Co., Montreal, Que.
Centaur Company (The), Montreal, Que.
Chalmers Motor Co., of Canada, Ltd. Walkerville, Ont.
Coca-Cola Company, Toronto, Ont.
Cudahy Packing Company, Toronto, Ont.
The N. K. Fairbank Co., Montreal, Que.
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ont.
The Canadian H. W. Gossard Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Holeproof Hosiery Company of Canada, Ltd., London, Ont.
Hupp Motor Car Co., Windsor, Ont.
B. J. Johnson Soap Co., Toronto, Ont.
Libby, McNeill & Libby of Canada, Ltd., Guelph, Ont.
Lowe Brothers, Limited, Toronto, Ont.
Maxwell Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., Windsor, Ont.
Gerhard Mennen Chemical Co., Toronto, Ont., and Montreal, Que.
The Procter & Gamble Distributing Company of Canada, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.
Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.
United Drug Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
William Wrigley, Jr., Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Advertising Agents

Desbarats Advertising Ag'cy, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
J. J. Gibbons, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
A. McKim, Limited, Montreal, Que.
Norris-Patterson, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Smith, Denne & Moore, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Newspapers

ALBERTA

Calgary, Herald.
Edmonton, Bulletin.
Edmonton, Journal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver, Province.
Vancouver, World.
Victoria, Colonist.
Victoria, Times.

MANITOBA

Winnipeg, Free Press and News Bulletin.
Winnipeg, Telegram.
Winnipeg, Tribune.

NEW BRUNSWICK

St. John, Telegraph.
St. John, Times-Star.

NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax, Herald and Mail.

ONTARIO

Guelph, Mercury.
Kitchener, News-Record.
Kingston, British Whig.
London, Advertiser.
London, Free Press.
Ottawa, Citizen.
Ottawa, Evening Journal and Morning Journal-Press.
Stratford, Herald.
St. Catherines, Standard.
St. Thomas, Times.
Toronto, Globe.
Toronto, Mail and Empire.
Toronto, Star.
Toronto, Telegram.
Toronto, World.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Charlottetown, Guardian.

QUEBEC

Montreal, Gazette.
Montreal, La Patrie.
Montreal, La Presse.
Montreal, Le Canada.
Montreal, Le Devoir.
Montreal, Mail.
Montreal, Star.
Sherbrooke, Record.

SASKATCHEWAN

Moose Jaw, News.
Moose Jaw, Times.
Regina, Leader.
Regina, Post.
Saskatoon, Phoenix.
Saskatoon, Star.

Weeklies

Guelph, Ont., Mercury.
Kingston, Ont., British Whig.
Montreal, Que., Family Herald and Weekly Star.
Montreal, Que., Saturday Standard.
Ottawa, Ont., Ottawa Farm Journal.
Toronto, Ont., Canadian Courier.
Winnipeg, Man., Farmers' Telegram and Family Magazine.
Winnipeg, Man., Free Press Prairie Farmer.

Magazines

Toronto, Ont., Canadian Home Journal.
Toronto, Ont., Everywoman's World.
Toronto, Ont., MacLean's Magazine.

Agricultural Publications

Toronto, Ont., Canadian Farm.
Peterboro, Ont., Farm and Dairy.
London, Ont., Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.
Winnipeg, Man., Grain Growers' Guide.
Winnipeg, Man., Nor'-West Farmer.

Class Trade and Technical Publications

Toronto, Ont., Canadian Grocer.
Toronto, Ont., Printer and Publisher.

AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

Rules and Procedures Governing Applications for

PUBLISHER MEMBERSHIP.

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1. Application Blank: Formal application for membership shall be made on the Bureau's blank furnished for that purpose. The provisions on both sides of the blank should be read carefully. Then fill out, sign, retaining a duplicate copy for your files. Be sure to give the service number in the space provided on the face of the blank. This classification is based on your gross circulation and can be ascertained by consulting Paragraph 4 (c) on the reverse side of the application blank.

2. Circulation Record Analysis Blank: Applicants are also required to fill out and sign the Bureau's Circulation Record Analysis blank. Great care and attention should be given to this in order that information concerning your records shall be as full and complete as possible, enabling the Bureau to determine whether or not a conclusive audit of your circulation from available records can be made for a back period of not less than six months from either January 1st or July 1st in the case of periodicals, and April 1st or October 1st in the case of newspapers, (The Bureau's semi-annual audit periods).

3. Deposit Required With Application: The Applicant is further required to send in with the application blank and Circulation Record Analysis Blank, as an evidence of good faith, a check for an amount equivalent to the annual dues. (For the amount see reverse of application blank, Section 4(c). This check is held by the Bureau and applied against the cost of the initial audit. If the cost of the audit is less than the amount of the deposit the difference shall be either rebated by the Bureau in cash or applied against the regular dues, as applicant may elect; if the cost of the audit exceeds the deposit, the applicant shall pay the difference to the Bureau. Where a publication deposits with the Bureau the necessary amount to insure the acceptance of its application for membership and then fails to comply with the requirements of the Bureau by failing to install the necessary records, or by refusing to permit an investigation to be made, the amount deposited with the Bureau shall be forfeited to the Bureau.

4. Regular Dues: The regular dues do not begin until the quarter following the period covered by the initial audit, so there is no overlapping of expense. The dues cover the entire cost of all future audits and service, providing records are kept and compiled in accordance with the Bureau's requirements, as established at the time of the initial audit.

5. Acceptance of Applications: Upon receipt from applicant of application blank, record blank and deposit check in proper form, the Bureau will immediately pass upon the record information submitted.

If the records are found to be adequate for an initial audit covering a period of not less than six months prior to April 1st or October 1st (newspapers), January 1st to July 1st (periodicals), the application will be accepted and all members of the Bureau notified by special and regular Bulletin. The applicant is also privileged to give publicity to his application, using the phrase "Applicant for Membership in the Audit Bureau of Circulations".

If the records are found insufficient for the purposes of initial audit covering the required period, the applicant will be so notified. He may then have the option (a) withdrawing his application or withholding it until a future date, in which case deposit check will be returned or (b) installing the Bureau's Circulation Record Book and supporting records considered essential, whereupon the Bureau will hold his application in abeyance until such time as it is notified that the records have been installed and will be available for an initial six months' audit at a definite future date, when application will be accepted and all members advised as outlined in the preceding paragraph.

6. Initial Audit: When an application is accepted and bulletined, the Bureau will, as soon thereafter as convenient, assign an auditor to make the initial audit covering a period of not less than six months. The applicant will pay the cost of this audit at the rate of $15.00 a day for each auditor employed, plus the railroad fare of the auditor or auditors from the point assigned. If there are other initial or regular audits to be made in the same city, applicant will only pay his pro rata of the railroad fare. It is the Bureau's policy whenever possible, to make the initial audits in any city at the same time the regular members' audits are due, which is a saving to the applicant in cost of the audit. Auditors are also instructed to give applicants all possible help and assistance in perfecting their records and installing the best circulation systems.

7. When Applicants Become Members: An applicant becomes a regular A.B.C. member as soon as his initial audit report has been received and accepted by the Bureau and released to its advertiser and agency members. Membership is then announced by regular Bulletin and membership certificate issued and forwarded. The publication is then entitled to all membership privileges, including the rendering of regular semi-annual statements subject to annual verification by the Bureau's auditors. As above stated, his regular dues begin with the first quarter following the period covered by the initial audit and take care of all future expense of membership providing records are kept and compiled as required.

RECORDS NECESSARY FOR INITIAL AUDIT.

PAPER PURCHASES:

Have you records from which auditor will be able to ascertain the amount of paper stock purchased and used for the printing of your publication?_____

_____

Are these records subject to verification by invoices from paper mills, cancelled checks in payment of same, and freight bills or dray tickets?_____

_____

If your printing is done by outside printers, invoices for same should be on file. Have you such invoices?_____

_____

MAIL CIRCULATION:

Have you post-office receipts, express receipts, etc., showing the number of pounds mailed?_____

_____

Are the names appearing on your mailing list (or stencils) as "Paid Subscribers" traceable to collection accounts or cash payments?_____

_____

Are the original letters or orders of subscribers so filed that they can be readily obtained by the auditor?_____

_____

MAILING LISTS:

Have you preserved mailing lists during the period to be audited?_____

_____

Do your mailing lists show date of expiration?_____

_____

If you have not preserved mailing lists in the past, we have to ask that you start immediately, upon receipt of this letter, to keep at least one list for every second week (in case of weekly publications) or one for each month (in case of monthly publications).

NEWSDEALER CIRCULATION:

If you have newsdealer circulation, you should maintain a record showing the number of copies of each issue drawn by newsdealers. Have you these on file?_____

_____ _____

Do you maintain trading accounts with dealers showing the number of papers drawn, the cash received for same; and, if returns are accepted, the amount credited for returns?

_____

RETURNS:

Do you maintain a record showing the number of returns from all sources?_____

_____

CASH RECORDS:

Is all circulation cash posted so that it can be identified as such?_____

_____

It shall be stated that the above records are considered basic for an initial audit. More complete records will be considered essential for the making of future audits- the auditor will make the necessary suggestions in regard to these in due course. The Bureau is prepared to furnish a Standard Circulation Record Book at cost price - $2.50. This book will be found invaluable in reducing the work of the circulation department, and will assist publisher in rendering his semi-annual statements (as required by the Bureau) without difficulty and with exactness.

AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

TOWN _____ PUBLICATION _____

DATE _____ (PUBLISHER'S SIGNATURE)_____

PHONE 430

MAJESTIC DRUG COMPANY

MADAM ZENOBIA H. BAGBY, PHC. MGR.

1751 WASHINGTON ST.

GARY, IND. Oct 3 2d 18

2/13/38

Crisis Pub Co:-

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing a tribute I have written to Dr Dubois & ment it for the Oct nomber but it is too late so I am sending it any way I do not feel that it is worthy of him but I could not refrain from saying something as I know he has been so much misjudged. Respectfully Yours

Mrs Zenobia H Bagby Ohio

OCT 7 1918

[ENCLOSURE]

A TRIBUTE TO DR. W. E. DUBOICE, by Madam Zenobia H. Bagby.

After reading much comment on the July Editorial and comparing the interpretation that some of our thinkers are pleased to place upon it; With the life and work of Dr. W. E. Duboice I am forced to speak from a sense of deep gratitude which I believe every loyal member of the race owe him.

I do not question the wisdom of his critics, for indeed it must be wisdom that can not look beyond the limits of its own selfish needs. I do not question their patriotism, for indeed it must be patriotic to seek in the moment of his country's peril his own personal gain.

2/13/39

The charge of a traitor is summed up in this sentence: "First your country and then your rights." Is it traitorous to stand by the grand and sublime principal of the American flag even though in doing this, we forget for the moment the wrongs done us by those who have its keeping. Is it ~~a treason~~ traitorous to be guided by the light of his lofty soul, or in other words is it a traitor to be an honest man? Is it a traitor to fight the battle of the oppressed? If this be a traitor, we should make the most of it.

"He who essays to teach the multitude can not long escape crucifixion" is a truth that has been often demonstrated in the lives of great men; Yet I will say to Dr. Duboice, there are always the faithful Marys, who are last at the Cross and first at the Sepulcher, who will wrap the wounds of the crucified in spotless linen; Who will be the first to herald forth their resurrection to the would be critics, who doubted in the moment of your greatest triumph.

There are no words intense enough to express my admiration for this great and gallant soul: Nothing can be grander than to sow the seed of noble thoughts; to liberate the souls of men.

To this end Dr. Duboice's life and work is a fitting monument. This imperious man has known no sacrifice too great to prevent the accomplishment of his lofty purpose; In him our sublimest hope is fulfilled.

1918 CB-B

I can find no words to pay a more fitting tribute than in the language of the immortal dead. "He is of Classic mould, a figure from the antique world; He has the pose of a great statue; The pride and bearing of the intellectual Greek of the conquering Roman and he stands in the wide free air, as though within his veins there flows the blood of a hundred kings."

2/13/40

0282

Personal

October 9, 1918.

Mrs. C. A. Bagby
1751 Washington Street
Gary, Ind.

My dear Mrs. Bagby :

I thank you very much for th kind words which you have written concerning me. Of course, you will understand that the Crisis does not exist for defending me, but for doing the World's work. Consequently I would not dare publish the kind things that many people say. Just the same I appreciate them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GM.

2/13/37

Dup-Per

WEDB.

28 251

DEC 27 1918

Omaha Nebr
Dec. 23rd 1918

To
Natl Assn for the Ad. of Col. People

3[illegible]103

In reading the Crisis I see there is soon to be a History compiled of the Negro Soldier in the Great War, I will send you soon a photo. of "Cyprus Attucks Chapter of the Red Cross" of which I am Chairman also some data to be used in your history I would like to ask that I be given the exclusive agency for Omaha, when said book is released.

Respt.
Mrs Isaac Bailey
2816 Pratt St
Omaha

JAN 6 1919

22

MAR 26 1918

9

FRANCIS J. BATCHELDER
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND STAFF
110 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

March 18, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor "The Crisis",
70 Fifth Ave., New York.

2/13/53

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thanks for your thanks. That is quite sufficient compensation for what little I have been able to do for "The Crisis." I am much pleased to note its steady growth from year to year.

Wishing you and the magazine success, I am,

Yours very truly,

F. J. Batchelder

Copy

FRANCIS J. BATCHELDER
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND STAFF
110 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

July 5, 1918.

To the Post Office Department. In re "THE CRISIS"

Gentlemen:

Since the year 1913 I have been engaged to make annual examinations of the books of the magazine called "The Crisis," and in consequence am very familiar with its financial affairs. It is not conducted by a stock company, nor owned by any individual. There has been no distribution of profits or capital in the form of dividends or otherwise to any individual or association, but the entire capital, made up of earned profits, has been used solely for the widening needs of the magazine.

2/13/52

Yours very truly,

F. J. Batchelder
Certified Public Accountant.

FEB 2 1918

50 Yrs

97

San Quentin, California,
February 19, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Since I am a reader of the Crisis magazine so ably edited by you, it behooves me to express my gratitude for your untiring efforts, and the many accomplishments towards the progress of people of our race. Although my present position may appear doubtful, as to my interest in the welfare of members of my race.

Nevertheless I regard indeed, that the future holds good things in store for people of our race, who have been hindered in numerous ways from working out their own destiny. Progress seeming to be one of nature's requirements, does nt apply to any special race of people.

2/24/40

However the way of progress is open to every one, which applies to those that possess a progressive spirit to attain that end. There is no gainsaying that the people of our race, as a whole, are not in possession of that spirit to move forward. Such an attitude I will venture to say is attributed a great deal to your devotion to further their cause.

2/24/41

I am really off the subject I have in mind, and it is this. The biography pertaining to you published in the Crisis of February 1941, I read with great interest, and I readily discerned, through my scant knowledge that you possess a most wonderful personality. Such was apparent when you were quite a youth.

Ability is like a seed that takes root where the soil is fertile. There is no question about your ability whatever.

I write on different subjects occasionally, but I am rather backward about having one of literary note pass judgment upon such. I have a fear my writings would be of no merit, although I have been told they were of the contrary.

2/24/42

As you are a man of literary note, with your permission, I will send to you some of my writing to be examined as to merit. If composed a poem pertaining to your character, and should it be of any merit I would be very much pleased that it be published in the Crisis.

Hoping I have not intruded upon you in any way. I thank you for any consideration concerning the inclosed poems you deem necessary. Wishing your birthday shall be a pleasant one, and you shall live to pass many more.

Yours sincerely
Oscar Bell

To Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois. [ENCLOSURE]

"The Harp Of Life"

He took up the harp of life; then he played
A refrain, and the sweetness in the tone
Revealed an ideal nature all its own.
Yet, there were wisdom in the gentle touch,
For the harmonious sounds affirmed such;
The inner notes flowed out into the air,
And scattered their heavenly presence there.
No charms more than they his life can persuade.

It seems his soul is like the bird that flew
High upon the tossing oak --- singing too ---
Still he knew-should the bough break-that his wings
Would guide and bear him upward while he sings.
Could we look within him for truth we'd guess
The presence of some unknown blessedness.

2/14/30

By:-

Oscar Bell.

March 4, 1918.

Mr. Oscar Bell,
San Quentin, California.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your kind words, and also for the poem which you kindly sent. You can readily see that I can hardly dare to print any of the poetry that has come to me. I am afraid it would not be quite modest. I appreciate the intention, however.

Very sincerely yours,

WMBD/GRB.

OCT 2 1918

15

1094 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

October 26, 1918.

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, Editor of the Crisis,

70 - Fifth Avenue,

New York City.

Dear Sir:

I am sending you under separate cover an article entitled 'TRY', for submission if found available to your current magazine.

I also enclose in this letter stamps to value 4¢, for the immediate return of the article if found unavailable.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest opportunity, I remain

Yours sincerely

Shaphan O. Best.

2/13/55

Hq. Co. "C", 350th Machine Gun Battalion,
Camp Grant, Ill.,
February 13, 1918.

50 Yrs

FEB 18 1918

Book to Du B

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Altho pressed by many military duties, I must take time to join your numberless admirers and friends in congratulating you on your fiftieth birthday. The race - no the entire world needs you, so may God bless and keep you for all of us for many more years to come. Your reply to Dr. Jones' "Thesis" is a masterpiece and will serve as a bulwark in directing and setting the standard for Negro education in America. The thoughtful Negro appreciates your clear, forceful criticism of Hampton Institute, our Alma Mater and all similar institutions. It is to be hoped that those in authority at Fisk will be benefited.

Will appear

Mr. Snyder, I am told, has sent you a photo of my company. Should it appear in the Crisis, kindly send me 100 copies C. O. D. The enclosed check for two

Dollars in for my membership in the N.A.A.C.P. Address 1520 - 23rd. Ave., Rockford, Ill.

With every good wish for continued success,

Yours truly

Capt. V. M. Bontle'.

Wrtd - P. P.
FEB 18 1918

2/14/54

Camp Stuart Va
Apr 3/9/18

APR 6 1918

251

Editor of Criers
New York
N-9,

Er I have my naiis shares for over there I want to have a ward of protest against the foolish artiels in the Outlook in Mar 3rd "Wotlyjing Rastus,

If you could use this copey one of which I have sent to the Outlook.

Very Kindly
Capt-Wm S Braddan
Chap-370th Infy U.S.N.G
Amer Exp'd force
France

2/22/6

I greatly tire of the abortive effort of a certain class of White men, who in these times of World Conflict would so far forget the tremendous responsebility of the U.S. to Coordinate her efforts, and man power and out of it, and thruogh a united effort, form a Scourge with which to whip the Huns into the line of Common Decenty to say nothing of Democracy.

But instead of abandoning themselves to this supream task , there area a large class of "Bevo" Officers, whose views the writer of the Outlook of March 13, inst., but voices, in the article " Moblizing Rastus", their chief thought is , how may we discredit and discourage.the Negro Ability as a leader of men, an Officer in the Great World War now Raging. Well it just cant be done my young Bevo Lientenant, better devote your energy to the study of Control of Fire, and care of Soldiers in the field, for twill do you more good in the trying days to come than will your effort to discredit the power of the Negro Officers in this Great National struggle, for a very large precentage of the men that you Slure were leading men, and receiving their Baptism of fire before you were born, and will be leading men when you are dead.

In my twenty odd years of Military Experince,I have served under White Officers in the 10th Calvary, and under Negro Officers in the 8th Infantry, and I am free to confess that I have followed, with greater pride, and fearlessness the leadership of my Race Officers than I did under White Ones, and this in view of the fact, in those Days White Officers lead with galantry and love the Soldiers of Eboney Hue, These same Soldiers thus lovingly lead and taught in the hard school of Experience are men Officering Bone of their Bone and flesh of their flesh, and it becomes any 2nd Lientenant in the Army, whose only abilityiisaa Pen of Rediculo or a peredorical of the recognised standing of the Outlook, with its much loved and Venerated Lyman Abbott one after whom I have read, and to whom I have listened with graat profit, to stoop so low as to try and discredit the Valor of menof any Race in general, the Negro Race in particular who have gladly placed their body on their Nations Alter for Service or Slaughter.

The best refutation of the Inname Article by the Youthfull, Inexperienced and Predjiced 2nd Lientenants of Questionably Ability, is found in the " Non- perial" 8th now the 370th Ill. Infantry. Thiers not a White Officer in the Regiment and I refer to Army Records to find another Organization better Disciplined, more Patriotic, more Loyal, more untiring in their efforts to make good, more healthy and neater.

To the young 2nd Lientenamts I would say "Repair your Breath, and pen, good youth lest it comes to ruinious waste, consult the files of the Adjutant General Office if you know what that is and where it, and how to obtain the necessary data, before you tyy and traduce your Supperiors in Courage, Di Disciplined and Ability to lead men into the" Valley of Death in the Jaws of Hell"- until then Read, Study, Learn, forget your peedjjice and remember your countrys need.

Hopping to meet you over there, on the firing line, and praying for an oppertunity to come to your assistance leading the same Dispised troops.

Capt. Wm. S. Braddon,
Chaplin 370th Inf., USNG.

2/13/70

Feby 24, 1918.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I have long deferred sending the enclosed notices of a production soon to be made at the Metropolitan Opera House — an event which I think will be of great interest to the readers of the Crisis. I have no doubt that you were already aware of this contemplated production.

Kindly return

FEB 25 1918

N. Y. P. O.—8-28-17

the Tribune
notice and
oblige,
Yours sincerely,
Chas. Burroughs.

630 E. 227th St.,
Bronx.

JAN 31 1918

29

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission

OLIVER BUILDING

Pittsburgh, Pa.

F. M. WILMOT
MANAGER
C. B. EBERSOL
ASSISTANT MANAGER

January 29, 1918.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
The Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

As requested in your letter of January 25, I am sending you under separate cover a copy of our booklet of the issue of January 31, 1917, in which you will find the histories of all the cases we granted in 1916. Our booklet giving the history of 1917 cases will not be ready for distribution for some weeks yet.

I assume that you desire the data sent you as a basis for an article on our work. If my assumption is correct, permit me to state that it is our custom, before furnishing data to a person who proposes to write such an article, to ask him if he would be willing to submit his story to us for approval before publication. Our object in wishing to pass upon such stories is to make sure that an erroneous impression regarding our work is not conveyed. We do not think you would convey an erroneous impression intentionally, but it would be easy for you to do so unwittingly. I feel sure that you will be willing to comply with this practice of ours, and send the information requested without first receiving your assurance that you will, as is our custom.

2/13/7

Yours very truly,

F. M. Wilmot

Manager.

— Jan 1 1918

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September 27, 1918.

Mr. F. H. Wilmot,
Carnegie Hero Commission,
Oliver Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

2/13/6

My dear Sir:

I am at work on the article based on the reports of the Carnegie Hero Commission and have to do with the colored recipients of medals. I shall submit it to you within a few weeks. Meantime, I am writing to ask if you have on file the pictures of any of the medallists.

Would it be possible, for instance, to get pictures of the colored men who have received gold and silver medals; namely, numbers 638, 141, 401, 631, 818, 964, 966, 1008, 1249? We would be glad to pay any expense either for the pictures or for the making of cuts from the pictures. If neither is possible, could you furnish us the present addresses of these persons or their relatives? I trust I am not asking too much.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

Send to Carnegie Hero Fund Commission for approval

DARK HEROES OF PEACE.

From April 15, 1904, the date of its founding, to January 31, 1918, the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission has granted 1374 medals for heroic conduct. Of these 40 or 20.9 % were granted to colored folk who form only 10.9 % of the total population.

The total awards to colored persons were 40.- 38 to men, and 2 to women. They were distributed as follows --

		Total granted
Gold Medal - -	1	18
Silver Medals -	8	431
Bronze Medals -	31	925
	40	1374

Eight of these heroes lost their lives by their deeds of bravery.

The recipients were of the following ages;

Under 20 -	5
20-29 -	3
30-39 -	18
40-49 -	9
50 and over	5
	40

2/13/8

The deeds which were rewarded included thirteen cases of rescue from suffocation, eight rescues from drowning; six rescues each from runaways at railway trains; four rescues from burning, two from mad animals and one from an electric wire.

Some of the instances of heroism deserve special notice: Nathan Duncan, a colored farmer and well digger of West Point, Texas, received the highest award of a gold medal and $2,000 for purchasing a farm, for rescuing W. C. Anderson in 1907. Anderson was working in a well, three feet in diameter, forty feet below the surface, when sand slid from the sides and buried him to his shoulders. For a distance of

twenty feet above his head, there was an unsupported wall of sand from which other slides seemed imminent. Of the twelve or more men who gathered, all were afraid to go to the aid of Anderson. Duncan was summoned, and, fastening a rope to himself, was lowered into the well. He dug the sand from about Anderson until he was free to the waist, when another slide occurred which covered Anderson to a depth of ten inches. Duncan escaped being buried by jumping up and grasping a rope dangling over his head, the sand coming only to his knees. Duncan, after two hours' work, dug Anderson free, and he was hoisted out. Duncan was then drawn up. After the two had reached the surface, Anderson, to test the wall, gave the curb at the top a poke with a stick, and the curb and a large mass of sand fell into the well, filling it to a depth of over twenty feet.

2/13/9

Eight negroes were awarded silver medals, four of whom were killed by their deeds of heroism: George Grant, thirty three years old, rescued two prominent men of Groton, Conn., in a runaway in 1906, by leaping grasping and throwing one of the horses. He was killed. James L. Smith, thirty-three years of age saved a little child from burning at Sistersville, W. Virginia, after two or three men had failed.
James Pruitt, aged forty-four, saved one man from suffocation in a well at Walhalla, S.C., in 1911, and tried to save a second.
Arthur Lockett, of Jefferson, Ga., aged thirty-three saved a child from a railway train in 1912.
Robert Kennedy was killed at the age of forty-five in trying to save four from drowning at Troy, Ohio, in 1913.
Henry West of Asbury Park, N.J., thirty-four years old, and a one-armed crossing watchman, died in saving two boys from a train.
William R. Dyke, a teacher, aged forty, tried to save a child from burning at Goodes, Va., in 1913.

Julius T. Malone, aged thirty-eight, was a hotel engineer in Los Angeles. When the hotel caught fire in 1912, the elevator man deserted, but Malone ran the elevator and rescued guests until he was burned to death.

2/13/10

Heroes of Peace

Carnegie Medals granted from ~~establishment of the fund~~ April 15 in 1904 to Jan 31-1918

Total no. of medals granted 1374. 6/ these 40 or nearly 2 1/0 (20.9%) were granted to Colored people

Total — 40

Sex — 38 men - 2 women (out of 90 in all)

age

award

gold + money	I	1
gold		
Silver + money	IIIIIIII	8
Silver		
Bronze + money	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	28
Bronze	III	3

2/13/11

6
5
15
6
6
9
5
7
4
7
13
5
72
90

gold medal — 1 (14)
Silver — 8 (431)
Bronze 31 — (925)
40 (1374)

ages

13 — 1
16 — 3
17 — 1

20 — 1
26 — 1
29 — 1

31 — 2
32 — 2
33 — 3
34 — 3
35 — 1

36 — 3
37 — 2
38 — 2

40 — 2
41 — 1
44 — 1
45 — 2
48 — 3

50 — 1
53 — 1
56 — 1
57 — 2

2/13/12

under 20 — 5
20-30 — 3
30-40 — 18
40-50 — 19
500 over — 5

40

Cause.

Runaways — 6
— Drowning — 8
— Traumatic — 6
Electric wire — 1
— Burning — — 4
— Suffocation — 13
Mad animals 2

40

Killed - ++++++++ — 8

Pictures of

Carnegie medal — 2-2½ in.

gold - Nathan Duncan, West Point, Texas (638) (Page)

silver - George* Grant, Groton, Conn., (Killed)(141.) * Col.

James L. Smith, Sistersville, W Va (401) — 1"

James Privett, Walhalla, S.C. (631) — 1"

Arthur Lockett, Jefferson, Ga (818) — "

Robert Kenney, Troy, O.(Killed)(964) — " * Col

Henry Vest, Asbury Park, N.J (966)(Killed) * Col

* William R. Dyke, Gordes, Va. 1008 — *

Julius T Malone, Los Angeles (killed) 1249 * Col

2/13/13

* Received.

- Bronze + $500 - child from runaway - 35
- silver + pension to widow - killed in rescuing from runaway - 33
- bronze + $500 - child from runaway - 32
- bronze ——— Children from drowning - 26
- bronze + $500 — child from railway train - 26
W) bronze + pension - child from electric shock - 57
- bronze & pension to widow - killed in rescue from drowning - 34

2/13/14

- bronze + $500 - rescue from drowning - 53
- silver + $1000 - child from burning - 36
- bronze + $2000 - child from train - 16
- bronze + $500 — 5 from runaway - 29
- bronze + $1000 — man from suffocation - 31
- bronze & pension for widow - killed in rescue from suffocation - 33
- silver + $500 - 2 from suffocation - 44
- bronze + $500 — 1 from suffocation - 56
- gold & $2000 — from cave-in of well - 41
- bronze + $1000 - 2 from drowning - 31
W) bronze - child from mad dog - 37

~~bronze + $2000 1 from suffocation - 21~~

~~Brought $1000 needed from marble~~

- bronze + $2000 - child from drowning - 16
- bronze + $2000 - child from auto truck - 16
- silver + $1000 - rescue from locomotive - 33
- bronze + $500 - rescue from cave-in - 17

107
141
284
288
294
339
352
353
401
472
494
501
564
631
632
638
649
767
778
779
818
839

2-13-15

- silver +$500 to father – killed in rescuing 4 from drowning – 45
- silver +$500 to father rescuing – killed 2 children from train – 34
- bronze +$500 – 1 from suffocation – 50
- bronze +$1000 – 1 from train – 40
- bronze +$500 to father – drowned in rescuing boy from drowning – 13
- silver +$1000 – child from burning – 40

2/13/16

- bronze + Ⓑ 500 - rescue from suffocation - 48
- bronze + Ⓑ 500 - " " " -37
- bronze + Ⓑ 500 - 2 from runaway - 48
- bronze + Ⓑ 500 - 6 from drowning - 36
- bronze + Ⓑ 500 - rescue from suffocation - 48
- bronze + Ⓑ 500 - " " " -57

2/13/17

15

- bronze + $500 - rescue from ravaged hull - 45
- bronze + $500 - " " burning - 38
- bronze + $500 - 2 from suffocation - 34
- bronze + pension to widow - died rescuing from suffocation - 36
- silver + pension to mother - died rescuing ^ no. of persons from burning hotel - 38

2/13/18

16

- bronze - child from runaway - 32

2/13/19

(1)

DARK HEROES OF PEACE

From April 15, 1904, the date of its founding, to January 31, 1918, the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission has granted ~~1574~~ 1461 medals for heroic conduct. Of these, ~~42~~ or ~~2.5%~~ were granted to colored folk, who form only 10.9 % of the total population.

The total awards to colored persons were ~~40~~ 42 - ~~38~~ 40 to men, and 2 to women. They were distributed as follows --

	Total granted
Gold Medal - 1	18
Silver Medals - 8	~~461~~ 449
Bronze Medals ~~33~~ 33	~~985~~ 994
~~42~~ 43	~~1674~~ 1461

2/24/137

Eight of these heroes lost their lives by their deeds of bravery.

The recipients were of the following ages:

Under 20	- ~~6~~
20-29	- ~~4~~
30-39	- 18
40-49	- 9
50 and over	5
	~~42~~ 42

The deeds which were rewarded included ~~thirteen~~ ten cases of rescue from suffocation, ~~eight~~ nine rescues from drowning, six rescues ~~each~~ from runaways at railway trains, four rescues from burning, two from mad animals and one from an electric wire, and one from an auto-truck

(2) (3) (4)

Some of the instances of heroism deserve special notice: Nathan Duncan, a colored farmer and well digger of West Point, Texas, received the highest award of a gold medal and $2,000 for purchasing a farm, for rescuing W. C. Anderson, in 1907. The official report states: "Anderson was working in a well, three feet in diameter, forty feet below the surface, when sand slid from the sides and buried him to his shoulders. For a distance of

Eight Negroes were awarded silver medals, four of whom were killed by their deeds of heroism: George Grant, thirty-three years old, rescued two prominent men of Groton, Conn., in a runaway in 1906, by grasping and throwing one of the horses. He was killed. James L. Smith, thirty-three years of age, saved a little child from burning at Sistersville, W. Virginia, after two or three men had failed.

James Pruitt, aged forty-four, saved one man from suffocation in a well at Walhalla, S.C., in 1911, and tried to save a second.

Arthur Lockett, of Jefferson, Ga., aged thirty-three, saved a child from a railway train in 1912.

Robert Kennedy was killed at the age of forty-five, in trying to save four from drowning at Troy, Ohio, in 1913.

Henry West of Asbury Park, N.J., thirty-four years old, and a one-armed crossing watchman, died in saving two boys from a train, in 1913.

William R. Dyke. a teacher, aged forty, tried to save a child from burning at Goodes, Va., in 1913.

(3)

Julius T. Malone, aged thirty-eight, was a hotel engineer in Los Angeles, Cal. When the hotel caught fire, in 1912, the elevator man deserted, but Malone ran the elevator and rescued guests, ~~until~~ he was so badly burned ~~to death.~~ He died two hours later.

2/24/136

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission

OLIVER BUILDING
Pittsburgh, Pa.

F. M. WILMOT
MANAGER
C. B. EBERSOL
ASSISTANT MANAGER

October 14, 1918.

1920

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
The Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of October 8 with your article on our work has been received; also, your letter of September 27.

I have had the data contained in your article carefully checked, and have indicated by interlineations wherein your statements differ from the facts as contained in our records, and have embodied a correction and some suggestions in the same manner. I find that the thirteen cases of suffocation include two cave-in cases. We draw a distinction between cases of suffocation by gas and by being buried by earth, sand, etc.; also, we distinguish between danger from railroad trains and auto-trucks. You refer to six rescues at railway trains, and this number includes an auto-truck case. I have added the asterisks on the second page to show that all of the record is not quoted. The word "leaping" seems to me to be incorrectly used in the line marked 6 in the right-hand margin of page 2. These remarks are all I have to make regarding the article as written, and I leave to your judgment what changes to make in the article. I return your article herewith.

I had hoped that you would include in your story something as to the scope of our Fund; i.e., our requirements for recognition, the awards we make and the manner in which the pecuniary awards are administered, how one should proceed to report a case, etc. We should like your race, as well as all others to which our Fund applies, to be thoroughly familiar with these things to the end that your people would report to us acts performed which they believe fall within our scope. If you care to include such statements, I shall be glad to criticise them if you will send them to me.

January 10, 1918.

Mr. L. B. Cash,
Pittsburgh Texas.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your interest in the CRISIS and your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRP.

2/13/73

Vanderbilt Pa.

June 14, 1918.

Dear Editor:-

I sending you a story touching on the racial question. I have noticed that you desire such material. If you find this unavailable please return the same. Enclose you will find return postage. I am yours

Respectfully

James. E. Clopton

Vanderbilt Pa.

P.S. I am a loyal and enthusiastic reader of the Crisis. I think that it more than any other organ expresses the hopes, the aspirations and the pride of the darker races of the world and more than any other champion their rights.

JUN 19 1918

27 (4)

[A. C. COOK?]

AUG 29 1918

SEP 4 1918

V

295-3

716 W. Horah St.
Salisbury, N. C.
Aug. 26, 1918.

OG/8212

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed two copies, one a letter from a soldier to his teacher. This letter was printed in the Salisbury Evening post. A rich northern philanthropist at Badin read the letter and wrote the teacher to come down to his town and do social work among the negroes of his town at a handsome sum of ($150) one hundred and fifty dollars per month.

Badin is a town forty miles south east of Salisbury, where a two million dollar construction work is in progress.

This man has started a beautiful town there it is run on new order. He gives the colored every chance to advance as the White he offers special inducement to business and professional negroes to live and do business as you can see from the

[ENCLOSURE]

295

B

TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE NEGRO RACE IN BADIN

Dear Friends:--

We have been appointed by the Tallassee Power Company as as Welfare Workers among the colored people of Badin.

Our Director is Prof. F. A. Cummings, of the White race, graduate of Wofford College, S. C., and Columbia University, New York City, who was head of the Department of English in one of the oldest and best colleges in the South, and is now Director of Welfare Work in Badin.

2/28/29

Our greeting to you today, Dear Friends, one and all, is God bless you in the future as He is now blessing you with wonderful opportunities in Badin.

We all agree with Prof. Cummings that there is no place in the South equal to the educational and material advantages here in Badin. Let us get together at once, and agree to appreciate and make the most of them.

Every Negro man and woman of Badin is requested to meet together and express himself after having been addressed by Prof. F. A. Cummings at the Cummunity Building, Thursday, August 8th at 8:30 o'clock P. M.

Come one, Come all!

Mary A. Lynch, Supervisor Col. Dept. Welfare Work

Cecelia M. Stafford, Associate Worker.

II

2/28/31

second circular.

Now sir I am the leading photographer of the state and a member of the N.A.A.C.P. and hope to organize here in Baden with this rich man, as its leading member.

We want to know if we can run in one issue of your Crisis on one page a copy of these two enclosed articles with the teacher's the soldier's and the rich white Man's cut. And I have a beautiful oil painting of this teachers Mother the woman who greatly inspired Dr. J. C. Price, who is known all over the state, painted from life by myself. I would like for it to go on this issue as a fronticspiece .. or Cover

please write me the condition I could get this in your paper. I can dispose of at least three hundred extra copies.

It will win a great friend for your paper, and if we could get in a little description of the town I may be in position

2/28/12

to get a large contribution for the Crisis, as he has spent and is still spending thousands of dollars to advertise Badin.

Please write what issue you can give me and what will be the cost or condition.

Respectfully
A. C. Cowan

584 ro

FEB 15 1918

2/4/23

Feb. 13, 1918.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

It seems that some of our folk in Staunton, Va. have been sending you data respecting the work of Leo M. Morris — a thing that has place who had been serving on the Legal Advisory Council having to do with the draft. For some reason

they have seen fit to ask
me to write you and request
that you make reference to
the matter in the Crisis.
Just as if I should dare
to ask you to put anything in the
Crisis! I knew Morris years
ago. He is so far as I know
worthy any consideration you may
see fit to show him. Just how
much of that correspondence is
the real thing and how much
something else you will know
as well as the people who are
responsible for it.

Thank you for the auto-biograph-
ical sketch of yourself. It is
really very like you — elusive
and tantalizing! Why did you
leave out so much and why
did you not give yourself a little
more credit for all your splendid
self-sacrifice? Oh why did you
not somewhere if only between
the lines let the many know how

Barring your passion
serve the miserable, you
would long ago have claimed
your own in the world
of letters? The few of course
know it, have known it.
I give you credit for keeping
your promise about
Thos Jesse Jones - in which
connection I wish to
quote - "The letter killeth
etc. Sincerely,
Oralie F. Cook.

2/14/24

February 18, 1918.

Mrs. Coralie F. Cook,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Cook:

Several notices concerning Mr. Morris has come to me, but I really don't see very much to say about him except that he had a small piece of work which he did well.

I appreciate very much your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

Church Green,
Taunton, Mass.
July 22, 1916.

Editor of The Crisis,

Dear Sir:- JUL 20 1916

A copy of your magazine was lent me the other day, - the July number, - and I want to tell you how much I like your editorial "The Common School" for its broad, commonsense views. I wish all the schools in the country would

2/13/92

follow your program for the youngest children, and realize that "to read, to write, to cipher" should be the aim first of all, - for our white children quite as much as for the colored children.

Your whole July number of The Crisis is very interesting.

Very truly yours,

(Miss) Julia E. Deane.

Camp Infirmary.
Camp Alexander
Newport News, Va.
Dec. 30/18.

JAN 6 1919

15

Dear Sir:

Being interested in the Crisis which I read from time to time, I thought that the enclosed piece of poetry which I wrote in my spare moments would be of some interest to the public. I have been a member of the Medical Corps of this camp for six months and we are doing great work here. Our people as a whole, I believe hardly think about the colored men in the Medical Corps as they do of the other branches of Service, and so I wrote this my first piece of poetry to let them know what we are doing and what is expected of us before we are discharged from service

I am a resident of New York City and live at 19 West 136th St.

Hoping this will be of some help to the Crisis.

I remain,
Pvt. Wm. H. Cozzens
Med. Dept. U. S. A.

2/13/87

July 26, 1918.

Miss J. F. Dean,
Church Green,
Taunton, Mass.

My dear Madam:

In Dr. DuBois' absence from the city, I beg to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of July 22, concerning the CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

2/13/91

JAMES B. DUDLEY, PRESIDENT
A. T. WHITSETT, TREASURER

S. B. JONES, DIRECTOR ACADEMIC DEPT.
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F. C. JOHNSON, DIRECTOR MECHANICAL DEPT.

50 Yrs

Sent Mar. 5. 8.B.

THE NEGRO AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

FEB 25 1918

187

GREENSBORO, N. C., February 19, 1918

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:--

I read your very interesting review of the Jones' report and as I spoke of it last night at our Mass Meeting, I am writing now to thank you for the splendid service you have rendered the cause of Negro education in this country by this excellent review.

I want to ask you to kindly mark copies and send as follows:

Prof. M. C. S. Noble, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Prof. T. E. Brown, A. and E. College, Raleigh, N. C.
Hon. J. Y. Joyner, State Supt. of Public Instruction, Raleigh

Please send marked copies of the Crisis to the addresses here given and send the bill to me. I am satisfied that the gentlemen will read these carefully ~~and that your sentiment will be helped by the review~~. ~~I am sure~~ Confident their reading the same will be very helpful to us in this state.

I am enclosing you a clipping from the Greensboro Daily News containing article written by a whiteman in this county that I think you will enjoy reading "Calling A Crime A Crime".

I want to congratulate you upon the anniversary of your birth and to extend the hope that you may be spared to enjoy many returns and that my race may have the continuance of the magnificent services that you are so efficiently giving us.

Very truly yours,

JBD/CW.

James B. Dudley

NINETEENTH ANNUAL SUMMER SCHOOL TERM, JUNE 24, 1918
SPRING TERM, MARCH 1

2/14/65

Please return copy

February 19, 1918

Mr. Dore Korner Donnell,

Oak Ridge, N. C.

Dear Sir:--

I did not read the New carefully yesterday but so many of my friends spoke to me that I have turned again to it and I am now writing upnn "Calling a Crime a Crime". I want to tell you that I know of a number of Negro readers of the Daily News who will find much encouragement in your letter. The Negroes of the country are asking President Wilson to speak and if he could be induced to speak anything like the sentiment your letter expressed, there would be so much more willingness on the part of the Negroes who are going by the thousands to help make the world safe for democracy; for we would feel much better if we could have democracy safe at home. I assure you while the Negroes are going to give their very best service to the Government; such sentiments as are here expressed by you and from time to time by you and others like you give such splendid encouragement for them to stand-up and hope for the day to come when the Negroes--even Negro crimnals--will be given their rights----the rights of legal trial.

I am taking the liberty of clipping your letter and sending the same to The Crisis which is the most prominent Negro publication in the world. I know The Crisis would be very glad to read a letter such as you have written.

Very truly yours,

JBD/CW.

2/16/50

...account ...y's issue of ...brutal m... ...h took place at ...still Springs, ... February 12, has so aroused my h... ...r that I cannot resist expressing ...my regret and wonder that we of the boasted democratic creed should tolerate such crimes within our borders. The article called the crime a lynching and did not even call it a crime, but why should we not call it by its proper name? Several adjectives might be prefixed when we consider that the victim was wounded and then tortured

[CONCLOSHRE]

ARY 18, 1918

with hot irons before he was burned to death at the stake.

Yes, the man was a negro, and perhaps a bad negro at that, but did he not have the "common right of humanity," even if his skin was black? Will the burden of his soul, blameless or blackly guilty, rest any the less lightly upon his murderers?

Yes, the negro was supposed to have shot two white men. I say "supposed," because there was no real evidence, no positive evidence, no evidence other than that wrung from the man's lips while in agony. Who of us would not confess almost anything if we were being done to a turn with hot irons and thought we could win even a moment's respite from the most mortal pain? Is such a confession a justification for the posse who "made no effort to prevent the lynching," or for the woman who encouraged the mob by addressing it, and denouncing her brother's slayer, or by the crowd who did the deed?

While we shudder in wordless horror at the atrocities of poor, brave Belgium, or the massacre of helpless Armenia, why not gasp a little at the same spirit of cruelty and breathlessness and injustice displayed by some of our own brothers and sisters? How many of us really give a lynching—no matter how brutal—more than a passing thought these days; and, does it mean anything to us that there were 1,000 citizens in that mob on February 12?

Strangely enough, the birthday of Lincoln, defender of liberty and democracy, was being celebrated in the south, in the north, in England, and by our boys "Somewhere in France" at almost the same hour when this lynching was in progress.

Where does this similarity to German kultur come from? Why can't we, as public opinion, be our own censors, and seek to eliminate any spirit which endangers us or brands us as something we are not?

Have I said too much? In defense, I ask: When has our sense of justice and universal right been more aroused than now?

DORE KORNER DONNELL.
Oak Ridge, Feb. 13, '18.

SUNDAY MORNING FIRE BURNED THE WHITSETT

March 5, 1918.

Mr. James B. Dudley,
Negro A. & T. College,
Greensboro, N. C.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your kind words concerning the "ones' report.

I am sending marked copies to the three gentlemen whom you mentioned. Thank you for your congratulations.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/14/1966

AMERICAN Y.M.C.A.

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WITH THE
U. S. NAVAL FORCES OPERATING IN
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OCT 31 1918

Oct 11th 191 8

Dear Editor:-

Return

I am a soldier with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

During my leisure minutes I have composed a short poem, which I am sending to the Crisis for publication.

2/13/07

I am a friend to the Crisis and I am also under the influence that the Crisis is a friend to me.

So, Editor if you consider my Poem worthy of publication in the Crisis, your reward for the Poem will be appreciated, whatever it may be.

If you do not consider the Poem worthy of publication, I am

sending postage necessary for return to sender.

Should the Crisis publish my Poem; it would be a great remembrance to many of my friends who read the Crisis, of me.

Barney M. Durham
Co. C. 32nd U.S. Col.
Co. C.

The title I think best for my Poem is:

"The Vosges as they are"

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LIBRARIAN

Durham N.C.
Dec. 7, 1918.

Dr. Du Bois.

Dear Sir.

Sometime
ago I sent you two pictures of
the library and will you
please send them back when
you are through as they are
all we have.

I am sending you
a check for $1.00 for my subscription to the
Crisis.

Very truly
Mrs. Hattie B. Wooten.

2/13/105

DEC 11 1918

41

Enc 1.00

[Durham Colored Library]

October 17, 1918.

Mrs. Hattie B. Wooten,
The Durham Colored Library,
Fayetteville & Pettigrew Sts.,
Durham, North Carolina.

3/9/80

My dear Madam:

I shall be very glad to make note of your library in the Crisis. Perhaps you could send us the original photograph from which the enclosed cut was taken. I cannot use the cut, but would be glad to have the photograph.

Very sincerely yours,

WEDB:AM:
Encl.

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

October 24, 1918.

Mr. William R. Dyke,
Goodes, Va.

My dear Sir:

The Crisis magazine is publishing an article concerning colored men who have received Carnegie medals. I would like very much to have your photograph for publication.

I trust you can favor us.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEB/GP

Buck's Dukes

Thank you Mr. Dickson.
I inclose ck for $1.00 to start
my subscription to your paper
and you might say

OCT 28 1918

36

"W.R. Dyke graduated from
Va Seminary & College, Lynchburg Va
was Valedictorian of a class of 23 grad-
uates. He is Prin. of Goode High School
President of W. R. Dyke & Co. Store and owns
GOODE, VA.
a large farm and other real estate"

2/24/139

Please insert the above with
cut & oblige

Wm R Dyke

SUBSCRIPTION
34
OCT 28 1918

also

"Received Carnegie Silver Medal
and one thousand dollars giving into
a burning building & bringing out a
3 yr old child one minute before the
house fell in"

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305 E. LAFAYETTE STREET
CUMB. PHONE 345
HOME PHONE 1254
JACKSON, TENNESSEE

MISS BETTIE W. McDANALD, R. N.
Supervising Nurse

JUL 25 1918

18

Mr. A.G. Dill:
Crisis Office
New York, City

Dear Mr. Dill:

I have been enrolled in the National Red Cross Nursing Service. I was the first Colored nurse enrolled. My Number on my pin is 1-A. To verify my statement I am enclosing the letter from Miss Jane Delano Chairman of the National Committee of Red Cross Nursing Service.

They sent me the National pin also the insegnia for wear on the cap also the enrollment card. So you see I have been properly enrolled with all the Standards. I have received letters from so many persons asking if this is true. I would wish to ask you if you will put the information in your paper. I can send my picture if you like.

Very Respt yours
Frances B. Elliott.

July 26, 1918.

Miss F. R. Elliott,
Red Cross P.H. Nurse,
Jackson, Tenn.

My dear Madam:

Allow us to congratulate you on your appointment and send our best wishes for your success.

2/13/18

We would be glad to have data concerning your life,-when and where you were born, and your training and work, at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

Form 400 A-J-25M 7-10-18.

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Richmond, Va.

2/3/21

October 29, 1918.

Negro Cooperative Guild,

In care of "The Crisis",

70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Gentlemen:-

I am interested in modern consumers' cooperation and am writing you for whatever direction you may be able to give me in a study of this subject. An editorial in "The Crisis" for November prompts me to make this request.

Yours sincerely,

A. C. Ellis

(Accountant)

OCT 31 1918

7

1919 (?) Tuesday [1st?]

Dear Mr. Du Bois - I am not sure whether you caught my point or not - over the phone this morning. The Washington salaries have been raised to $2100 - If. course I do not expect to start with what you seemed like to know what my initial salary would be and what and how rapid my chances for increase. Today I had to decline you, but as I had not signed a contract with you

3/10/13

I might like to tell Mr. Wilkinson that I was leaving, until I knew just what was coming to.

Yours truly
Jean Nevers

Mr. Wilkinson has succeeded in holding my position open and says he is to come back. But I just got a letter that we moved again & vacation now, so after so much I probably will not meet with God.

Of course I never believed I was

you to come over here to settle it. Then
some things can be arranged
by by mail.

Kindest regards to all.

V. F.

June 12, 1918.

Miss Jessie R. Fauset,
1716 Seventeenth St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

7/16/1136

My dear Miss Fauset,

I have the pleasure of offering you the position of Literary Editor of THE CRISIS on the following terms: From July 1, 1918 to July 1, 1919 at the rate of fifty dollars ($50) per month, with the understanding that you will live in Philadelphia and pursue work at the University of Pennsylvania, doing such duties for us as we shall from time to time designate. Now and then during that time we shall want your presence for a few days in New York. In that case your railway travel will be defrayed.

During the months of July and August, I shall want you, FIRST, to make a study of Colored Building and Loan Associations in Philadelphia, and SECONDLY, to assist with a congress on co-operation which I am calling. From September 1, on, I shall put into your hands

the writing of the Looking Glass in THE CRISIS and some other matters. From July 1, 1919 to July 1, 1920 your salary will be one hundred dollars ($100) per month, and I shall expect you to be in residence in New York Succeeding years your salary will be raised as the revenues of THE CRISIS permit.

I trust you will see your way to accept this offer.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/16/137

2-28-18-12 M

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2/1/19

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Upholstered furniture, Rugs, Carpets and other articles subject to damage by moths should be examined at least once a year; preferably in the Spring.

[GEORGE FORD]

Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill.
July 27, 1918.

Dr W. E. DuBois
New York City.

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

I want to commend you for the splendid editorials in the July and August numbers of the Crisis, and for the stand you take regarding the attitude of our people while our country is at war.

No one feels more keenly than I the bitter humiliations to which we are subjected. I beleive that we are entitled to, and should receive every right and privilege common to all other American citizens; but, while our country is at war with an intolerant and brutal foe, we must not waver in our loyalty by quibbling for redress, but rather welcome and seize the opportunity to again show our loyalty and patriotism, and that we are worthy of these rights.

Very sincerely yours,

Geo. Ford

2/161179

JUL 31 1918

9

27 Bellevue place
Chicago
June 1st 1918

To the editor of
The Crisis

Dear Sir.

I have been a subscriber to your Magazine for seven years, and have been a member of the N.A.A.C.P. for one year and a half, which I think is a guarantee of my interest in the welfare of the colored

[2] people. When the May
Crisis came I contrived
at once to secure mention
of the death of Mrs. Calvin
Parker Woolley, which
occurred on March 9th.
finding here I supposed.
the Magazine was made
up too early to admit of
any notice in that
month's issue but I thought
I should find an
adequate memorial
in the June number.
That number has just

cerns and I can find no mention of Mrs. Woolley. I hope sincerely that the ~~omission~~ omission is due to the fact that by the death has failed to reach you, for I cannot conceive of a paper which should, really, for the best interests of those I have served, fail to commemorate the life and work of Mrs. Woolley. I am writing you at the same time the

[illegible] of the Chicago
Women's Club with an
account of the memorial
meeting held by them in
her honor, and I hope
in your next number you
will give space to do
honor to Mrs. Wolley's work
among the Colored people
of Chicago.

Yours sincerely
Margaret Truman

My dear Mr. Du Bois

In response to your note I am sending you under separate cover the Memorial number issued by the Unity for Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley. It will give you the necessary data for her life. It also contains a cut of Mrs. Woolley which I

hope you can reproduce
in the Crisis, in case I
cannot get the photo-
graph from which it
was made. I am
trying to get the original
and will send it to
you in a day or so if
I am successful.

Yours sincerely
Margaret Sumner

Miss Sumner
27 Bellevue place, Chicago
June 20th 1918

June 29, 1918.

Miss Margaret Furness,
27 Bellevue Place,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Miss Furness:

I thank you very much for the data and picture of the late Mrs. Woolley. I am using it in the August number of THE CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

(CANELINE?)

Calexico Calif
Nov. 18 – 18

NOV 25 1918

2/3/15

The American Co-operators

Gentlemen:

In reading the Crisis I read of the last convention of the American Co-operators in which I am greatly interested, especially in any Co-operation of the race. I realize that is one of our short comings, we fail to Co-operate

sent literature 12-9-18

Fraternally
Miss I. Caneline
Calexico Calif

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The Quality Restaurant of the City

FEB 26 1918

8

2/3/53

SHREVEPORT, LA. 2.27.1918

mr ~~W~~ E B DuBois

my Dear Sir I was very glad
to read of you all nominating
mr R. C. Ransom for congress I truly
Hope That you 50,000 voters will
Stand By him to [illegible] The
negro can vote in Shreveport La
mr Because I have did so
your truly T. L. Garrett

[GLENN]

JUL 25 1918

29

4509 Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill., July.22,1918.

Dr. WM.E.B.DuBois,
Editor "THE CRISIS",
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, City.

Dear Sir:

After much thought I have hardly been able to bring myself to believe that I have read an article, from the pen of one WM.E.B. DuBois, thus: "Let us, while this war lasts,(forget our special grievances)and close our ranks sholder to sholder with our own white fellow citizens and the allied nations that are fighting for democracy."

I have marked parenthetically and underscored the words to which I take special exception. We may sacrifice, we may fight, we may forgive; but we cannot forget nor relinquish our efforts for the cause for which we so admirably started out to defend. "This is the stone which was set at naught of you builders,which is become the head of the corner." (Acts 4-11)

Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name given among men, whereby we must be saved.

Democracy will not obtain in America, to say the least of the world, if we neglect the principle for which we fight. Duty and justice go hand and hand. We cannot conjure the world into democracy. The world must be willing,or forced by economic necessity to acknowledge the principles for which we fight.

Trusting that in another editorial,in an other issue you may see fit to show to the world that you have not lost faith in the idea that our cause is the cause of democracy itself.

Very respectfully,

Joseph O. Glenn

JOG/M

2/16/176

"Equal Rights and Opportunities for All Americans"--Our Motto

National Equal Rights League

BYRON GUNNER, President
WM. M. TROTTER, Cor. Secretary
34 CORNHILL BOSTON, MASS.
THOMAS WALKER, Esq. Treasurer
506 5TH ST., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

WITH VICE-PRESIDENTS AND BRANCH LEAGUES IN VARIOUS STATES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

Hillburn, N. Y., July 25, 1918.

JUL 1918

25-1918

21-1-23

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I am finding it very difficult, in my mind, to credit to your pen the advice; "Let us, while the war lasts, forget our special grievances".

I've said to myself, and to interested members of my family; "Surely Dr. DuBois did not write those words himself; possibly he's away on his vacation and some other person has written the editorials for the July issue of the Crisis". Etc.

As I have known you during the past twenty years, as I recall the addresses I've heard you give, as I

remember your wise utterances when sitting in council with you in the Niagara Movement at Buffalo and Harper's Ferry, I simply find myself unable to conceive that said advice comes from you. It seems to me that the impossible has happened and I'm amazed beyond expression.

I believe that we should do just the reverse of what you advise. "Now," while the war lasts," is the most opportune time for us to push and keep our "special grievances" to the fore. This we should do for the very best interest of the democracy for which the war is being waged.

With sincerest wishes for your continued prosperity, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Byron Gunner.

Withdrawn

August 10, 1918.

21-24

Mr. Byron Gunner,
c/o National Equal Rights League,
Hillburn, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Gunner:

I wrote the editorial which you mention in your letter of July 25. It expresses my exact thought and is in my opinion entirely consistent with my well-known attitude.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GNB.

[INCOMPLETE LETTER]

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL
BISHOP FOR AFRICA
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
BLUE ASH, OHIO

10

May Twenty Three
1 9 1 8

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor "Crisis",
70 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I read every number of the "Crisis" with great interest and have also enrolled as a member of the N. A. A. C. P. The work being done by you and your associates in the interest of the darker races, especially the Negro, is worthy of all commendations.

2211/1122

Every month after reading through "The Looking Glass" my feelings of indignation and humiliation are often tremendously stirred, but after finishing reading "The Horizon" my hopes are strengthened and I realize what remarkable progress is being made and my temperamental optimism that right will surely prevail takes possession of me again.

~~I had no thought of writing so much~~ My purpose in writing is to refer to your note about "white Methodists" on page 11 in the May "Crisis," where you say "The white Methodists have almost agreed to disfranchise their Negro members until they grow to 600,000, when they will automatically become an independent church in everything but name."

You will be glad to know the actual facts of the case in the matter of the proposed Unification between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South as discussed by their joint commissions of fifty men. The climax was reached in their third meeting in St. Louis, the report of which was sent to the General Conference of the Church, South which has just adjourned at Atlanta.

The point of the report was that no agreement had been reached and that the chief difference related to the Negro.

2/16/123

I felt sure you would thank me for giving you these points. It certainly is something of tremendous import that the largest section of the Protestant world, the Methodist Episcopal Church, should stand as it does and has stood, in relation to the Negro from the beginning of its organization in America which was a little company of five, one a Negro, in a ~~sale~~ Sail loft in New York, in 1766.

I am asking the publishers of the New York Advocate to send you two recent copies of that paper. One contains an editorial and the other contains large ~~extracts~~ & extracts from a very notable address made by Bishop W. F. McDowell before a great audience in Pittsburgh when a reception was given to our Board of Bishops at their semi-annual conference.

This is not an article for publication but I felt that I wanted to chat with you, but of course anything I have said you are at liberty to quote. My twenty five years in Church, editorial and educational work in the Southern states, following the war and 20 years Espicopal work in Africa, you can well understand gives me very great interest on all racial lines. Sincerely yours, J C Hartzell

Editorial P7

May 25, 1918.

Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell,
Methodist Episcopal Church,
Blue Ash, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

In Dr. Du Bois' absence from the city, I beg to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of May 23.

Very sincerely yours,

MGA/GRB.

Secretary.

2/16/121

April 25, 1918.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Sir:

In your April issue, under the heading " The Republican Party," you speak of Mr. Perry Howard's contestant as a Negro-hating " Lily White." I cannot permit such a term to be applied to Mr. M.J. Mulvihill, the gentleman in question, without a challenge and strong contradiction as a member of the N.A.A.C.P.--my wife also-- and a regular reader of the Crisis.

I do not believe that knowingly, you would apply such a false epithet to such a kind, helpful and staunch friend of our race as Mr. Mulvihill.

2116/148

As Post Master at Vicksburg, Mississippi, he permitted four colored men to serve as Mailing Clerks which is an unsual thing in the south. He indorsed a colored man for Receiver of Public Moneys, U.S. Land Office at Jackson, Mississippi, the highest salaried federal office in the state, which position the colored man filled creditably until his death. If this is a type of a Negro Hating white man, please fill the south with such men for then it will be a paradise indeed.

For twenty-eight years as a Railway Postal Clerk, my run has carried me in to Vicksburg, Mr. Mulvihill's home city, and with thousands of his colored friends I can say that no man in this country stands higher as an honorable, high mannered, christian gentleman than Mr. Mulvihill.

I am with you to my last dollar, Mr. Editor, but I most urgently beg of you to publish a disclaimer of the term " A Negro Hater " as applied to Mr. Mulvihill or publish this, my defense of him, written not by a politician but by a man for one who is indeed a man.

Respectfully,

APR 29 1918

W. J. Harvey,
R.P.C.

Member Memphis Branch N.A.A.C.P.

927 Mississippi Ave,
Memphis, Tenn.

Editorial p7

June 28, 1918.

Mr. W. J. Harvey,
927 Mississippi Avenue,
Memphis, Tenn.

2/10/147

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of April 25, I beg to say that I cannot understand how a man so favorable to the Negro as you say Mr. Mulvihill is could take from him his only chance of being represented on the National Republican ~~Party.~~ Committee

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/CRB.

MAR 29 1918

316 West 52nd Street
New York City
March 28, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing to thank you for the current issue of the "Crisis". The play in one act by Alice M. Dunbar-Nelson, and the "Billy" Sunday cartoon are especially good. When Sunday's promoters were planning their New York City campaign, I protested against Negro preachers taking part in it on the grounds suggested by your cartoon. I contributed an article to the "New York Age", a copy of which I enclose herewith.

I am thinking of using Alice M. Dunbar-Nelson's play as a part of the Re-Union program of Mount Olivet at the Manhattan Casino May 16th, and I am writing you this line to ask if this can be done without the consent of the author and publisher.

Thanking you for an early reply, I am,

Sincerely yours,

William P. Hayes

2/5/5

No enc.
mgl

Crises

April 1, 1918.

Mr. William P. Hayes,
316 West 52 Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Hayes:

Thank you for your kind words of March 28.

THE CRISIS would be glad to grant you permission to use the Dunbar-Nelson play on payment of the normal fee of three dollars ($3) and provided that in all advertising full credit is given THE CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/5/14

CASELY HAYFORD,
AND AT
TARKWA, AXIM, CAPE COAST AND ACCRA.

CODE: BEDFORD & McNEIL.

SEP 9 1918

3 yr. 11 mo.
3 years H.R.P.
SUBSCRIPTION

Anona Chambers. 16
Sekondi. SEP 5 191
Gold Coast.

June 22nd, 1918.

SEP 4 1918

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I have been wanting to write to congratulate you upon your birthday number of the "Crisis", but I have been rushing about a good deal, and pressing engagements hitherto have prevented me from doing so.

As a rule, I read the "Crisis" from cover to cover, and occasionally draw the attiontion of our people to some of the striking articles that appear in its pages.

The "Crisis" is doing a great work for our race, and every sensible Ethiopian must acknowledge that.

I enlose £1 in British coin herewith to renew my subscription for as long a period as it will cover.

You are at liberty to publish this, if you think it will do any good. I enclose my card.

With every good wish,
Yours sincerely,
Casely Hayford
Gold Coast.

DR. W. E. DU BOIS,
75th AVENUE,
NEW YORK. U.S.A.

P.S. money order - Sekondi Gold Coast
no. 4176 for 28th June 1918 for £1.
Please apply. CH.

103 Burch Street,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
April 2, 1918.

Back to Desk

APR 5 1918

APR 6 1918

2/16/67

Dear Dr Du Bois:-

You will find enclosed
an order for two dollars
which renews my member-
ship in the Association
and also pays for The Crisis.

I am sure it is almost
unnecessary for me to say
I enjoy every number of
The Crisis. All of us

here do and we would
not try to do without it.
I especially enjoyed the
article written by you
about yourself.
We all keep well here.
I hope that Mrs Du Bois
and Miss Du Bois are
well. My kindest regards
to them.
Please remember me
also to Mr Dill.
With hopes that you
are in the best of
health, I am Sincerely,
(Miss not Mrs.) Emma J. Perry.

[A. L. JACKSON]

Wabash Avenue Department

The Young Mens Christian Association of Chicago

Thirty seven sixty three Wabash Avenue

Telephone, Boulevard 9540

OFFICE OF
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Nov. 20, 1918.

Crisis

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
75th Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I want to express my appreciation of the article by Miss Mary E. Jackson of the Y. W. C. A. entitled "Colored Women in Industry." In my judgment this article is very timely and of exceptional interest to the race and its friends at this time. I have bought additional copies of the Crisis and sent them to some of my influential friends in various chicago industries for their information.

2/15/25

The Crisis is to be commended for publishing the article in such an attractive form, and Miss Jackson certainly deserves the highest priase for the thoroughness with which the article has been put together. Some of us who are particularly interested in industrial problems and the various social problems growing out of industry would like to see more articles of this kind published in your very influential organ. In our judgment they would go a long way toward stimulating the interest of colored and white people too in the wonderful opportunities which war productions have opened up to colored folk. I feel that all would get courage and inspiration from having first hand information on what is being done in different parts of the country in this field. Moreover, I suspect that the Crisis itself would add some additional friends to its credit by the publication of such interesting data in the form of special articles. Believe me to be

Very sincerely yours,

A. L. Jackson

Executive Secretary.

J
G

MAY 1 1918

APR 29 1918

22 Watt Street
Pittsburgh Pa.
Apr. 25, 18

Mr. Augustus Granville Dill
70 Fifth Avenue, New York,

2/16/92

Dear Sir:- I, Margaret R. Jackson, in behalf of some of the younger negro race of the City of Pittsburgh and vicinity, wish to have your consent to produce the One Act Play "Mine

Eyes Have Seen" which appeared
in The Crisis for April 1918.

If you are unable to provide
us with your signature for the above
please furnish us with the address
of the author, Alice M. Dunbar-Nelson.

All of us have had some training in
plays & we have a splendid coach.

Sincerely Yours
Margaret R. Jackson.

Crisis

May 2, 1918.

Miss Margaret R. Jackson,
22 Watt Street,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dear Madam:

2/16/91

The charge for using the play, "Mine Eyes Have Seen," is five dollars ($5), half of which we transmit to the author. On receipt of this sum we will send you formal authorization.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

Particular Cleaning and Pressing for Particular People

The Lawrence Pantatorium

Tailors, Cleaners, Dyers and Hatters

W. C. BROWN, PROPRIETOR
12 W. 9TH. ST.
BOTH PHONES 506

2114253

LAWRENCE, KANSAS. 11/25 1918

DEC 2 1313

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois
New York City.

Dear Sir:- Your letter to the Lawrence Kansas Daily Journal and their letter are handed concerning the picture of C. E. James which have been turned over to me and in reply I am sending you the post card pictures and under cover I am sending the half tone used by the Journal.

If you can use any of them I will appreciate it very much.

Kindly return the pictures and the cut as these are all of the likeness I have.

Thanking you for the interest shown I am

Very respectfully yours

Mrs C E James
737 Vermont St.
Lawrence, Kansas.

President's Office
State College for Colored Students
Dover, Delaware.

FEB 5 1918
28

Feb. 1, 1918

Editorial p1

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

Dear Sir:

I mailed you yesterday as requested a copy of our catalogue.

This letter is written to thank you for your article on the current crisis on Negro Education and a former word on Hampton.

For seven years I ~~have~~ contended for the right to make this school available for such students as desired to prepare for college or professional school as well as for those who would go at once to work as teachers or in some other way to earn a livelihood.

In consequence I have been called stupid and stubborn. Stupid because I could not see the wonderful advantages of dedicating all efforts to the study and teaching of the farm, and stubborn because unwilling to yield unreservedly to the advice of those who did see.

Under threat of loss of the Federal appropriation our board of trustees at last ordered me to cease the teaching of Latin. Something of a compromise was made when it was agreed that except for the Latin we should have a course equivalent to that in the accredited high schools of the state.

It was while these matters were pending that the report was made which gives us the "black eye".

My pleasure in reading your words expressing my

2/16/36

thoughts and feelings better than I could myself is too great to permit one to refrain from this word of grateful appreciation.

I might add that in the "report" there are inaccuracies to which attention was called by letter to the author of the report and to the Commissioner of Education. No notice has been taken thus far of the protest. For example, it is stated that the president's traveling expenses were $874 when as a matter of fact not even $100 has been so used in any one year.

I did not mean to write so much when I began. Pardon if I have trespassed on your time.

Very truly yours,

W C. Jason

3

FEB 21 1918

32

"WITH THE COLORS"

YMCA

Back to DuB

Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va.
February 18th, 1918.

SUBSCRIPTION
FEB 21 1918

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois.
#70 5th Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

My Dear Doctor:-

I have not seen you but once since you taught me Latin at Wilberforce and that was at a lecture in Toledo, Ohio where I have been practicing Medicine for over fifteen years.

I used to think that your paper, "The Crisis", was radical but I have come to the conclusion that it is a true statement of the pertinent needs of the Colored people of to-day, uttered at an opportune time.

2/16/52

Although we must concede the veracity of Sherman's statement that war was H--l, it is a blessing to the Colored people for it has taken the war to show them their true position in America and to bring out strongly the mockery of the oft repeated claims for Democracy in America.

My experience at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala. and also at Camp Stuart, Va, has convined me that the Southern White man does not have any respect for a colored man regardless of his attainments or of his rank in life.

My Crisis has been sent to C camp Sheridam, heretofore. Please send it to me at the address below.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheridan PT

P. M. Johnson
Captain M.C.N.G.
372nd Infantry.
Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va.

Help your Country by Saving. Write on BOTH Sides of this Paper.

Orixes p7

June 13, 1918.

Miss Bertha Johnston,
389 Clinton Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Madam:

Your letter of May 2 came just as I left for a month's lecture tour.

I should be very glad indeed for you to use the "Mother's Resolution" in your magazine. Also your suggestion for a story is excellent. I shall see if it cannot be written.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/16/43

(Lincoln High School Alumni Association)

Kansas City, Missouri
Young Men's Christian Association
PASEO DEPARTMENT
Public Correspondence

MAY 10 1918

824 Paseo
Kansas City, Mo
May 6/18

The Crisis
70 Fifth Ave
New York City
N.Y.

2/10/102

Gentlemen: —

In behalf of the Lincoln High School Alumni Association, I am requested to ask your kind permission to reproduce the splendid one act playet "Mine Eyes Have Seen" by Alice M. Dunbar-Nelson — for our Alumni night program, June 5/18

Parts will be taken by amateurs, admission will be free.

Hoping to receive an early and favorable reply —

I am
Respectfully —
James E. Williams

MAY 13 1918

45

[LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION]

Crisis - P,=

May 15, 1918.

Mr. James A. Williams,
1824 Pasco,
Kansas City, Mo.

2/16/10

Dear Sir:

THE CRISIS would be glad to grant you permission to use the play, "Mine Eyes Have Seen," provided that on all advertising full credit is given to THE CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

MGA/GRB.

Secretary.

[LOUISIANA - DEPT. OF EDUCATION]

See Louisiana Clipping March Crisis 1919

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
BATON ROUGE

December 5, 1918.

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sirs:-

The enclosed circular letter sent out by the State Superintendent of Education, T. H. Harris, shows the significance of and the program of activities attendant upon the passage of five educational amendments to our state constitution at the general election held in November.

I trust that you can use the information in your journal.

Very truly yours,

Leon M. Favrot

LMF/KC

2/3/20

DEC 11 1918

37

[Enclosure] Marked Copy

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
BATON ROUGE

Circular No. 732.

LOUISIANA'S PROGRESS.

State Superintendent T. H. Harris of Louisiana, issued a circular letter to school officials of that state on November 26, directing their attention to the significance of the passage of the educational amendment to the constitution, at the November election. The letter follows:

2/3/30

" The people of our State have recently voted four or five to one in favor of the educational constitutional amendments. These amendments provide, in effect, for full value assessments, and for a State school tax of one and one-half mills and parish school taxes of three mills (a parish tax of a mill and a half in each of two amendments). They also require that a minimum of one-third of a mill of the State taxes for general purposes shall be devoted to the support of the higher institutions of learning, and that the $10,000 limit on the support of Southern University (the negro State school) shall be removed, leaving the Legislature free to make such appropriations for the support of that school as it may think proper and wise.

The approval of these school amendments should be very gratifying to the friends of public education, for they represent the greatest step forward ever taken in the advancement of our schools, and they speak volumes for the wholesome public school spirit existing in our State. The amendments increase substantially the support of the higher educational institutions, and place that support upon a stable basis, namely, in the constitution. The future growth of these institutions can now be planned systematically because a definite minimum revenue is assured. The amendments mean infinitely more for the development of the public schools proper than most of us have probably taken time to appreciate. They practically double our regular school funds, and they place the school revenues upon a permanent basis, that is, in the constitution. As property values in the State increase, the school funds will increase without reference to action by parish and State taxing bodies, and they distribute the expense of education equitably, requiring the State government to bear one-third of the expense and the parishes two-thirds, and the parish funds are raised on the basis of the parish-wide unit, reducing to the minimum the burdensome district taxes. The amendments represent a wonderful forward step, placing us in the forefront, financially, of the progressive states of the nation. Our educational progress from this day forth should be assured. The educational shortcomings which have been inevitable in the past we should now be able to overcome. Many needed things we have been forced to leave undone on account of the lack of funds; these should soon be accomplished facts for our funds will be annually materially larger than they have been in the past. We find ourselves today in position to adopt plans looking to the growth and expansion of our schools to the working out of which plans we can devote our efforts systematically, and as educational demands increase (as they must) school funds with which to meet these demands will also increase year after year.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
BATON ROUGE

2/3/31

Our General Assembly mapped out a wonderful constructive program in proposing the school amendments, and our electors demonstrated great patriotism and wisdom in voting them into the constitution. It is now our part and duty to see that every dollar which shall result from this legislation is used wisely for the advancement of the children of the State. The following are some of the ideals which I think we should strive to realize:

1. The schools should be taught by competent, permanent teachers. Teachers should be well qualified for their work, and they should be in the profession to stay. There should even be a minimum of shifting about from school to school. In order that these results may be realized school officials must be willing to pay reasonable salaries to teachers of ability, they must reward successful experience by making additions from time to time to the salaries of those teachers who remain in their positions year after year and render satisfactory service, and they must exercise care and wisdom in the selection of teachers.

2. Ample provision should be made for the close supervision of classroom instruction. The superintendent should be given the clerical and field assistance that will enable him to see that the schools are properly organized, that the instruction is the best that the teachers can give, and place him in position to test from time to time the results of instruction. Are the children in the different grades really learning as much arithmetic, spelling, reading, etc. as they should be learning? These facts are not difficult of ascertainment, but to learn them the superintendent's office must be organized to make the necessary investigation and give the required direction. The annual report of this office shows that our overhead charges are remarkably small--entirely too small to make possible the wisest planning, supervising and follow-up leadership needed in our school work.

3. The compulsory attendance law should be faithfully and rigidly enforced. Some parishes do enforce it, but others do not. Its enforcement should be universal. The law is an excellent one, but it accomplishes nothing unless we require it to be observed. Every child should attend school whether his parents are interested in his education or not, and the school authorities should see that he does so.

4. It should be the burning, sacred purpose of every parish school board to provide elementary instruction for every child in the parish. Allow me to suggest that you examine the last pamphlet of school maps furnished you by this office with the view of ascertaining whether or not that fortunate situation prevails in your parish. It does in some parishes, it does not in many. All

2/13/32

the children must be brought into the schools and given at the least an elementary education. To realize this program we shall need to consolidate more schools, build more schoolhouses, and employ more teachers; but these things we should and can do. If every school official will bear in mind that EVERY child in the parish is just as important as HIS child, the school funds will be used to provide good schools for ALL the children.

5. The negro children are included in No. 4. We have neglected the education of the negro children in past years. Our neglect has been due in part to inadequate school funds. We have had scarcely enough money to support one system of schools, and we elected to spend the most of the funds on the white schools. Our inattention to the education of the negro children can no longer be excused on those grounds. We are in position now to do much better in this field of education, and I urge strongly that it should be our purpose to provide good schools for the children of the negro race. To do this we shall have to build many schoolhouses, largely increase the teaching force, pay the teachers living salaries, and make the school term much longer. I am not in the least afraid to launch out upon this program for I believe that sound intelligence makes for peace and happiness and prosperity, and that ignorance is the one great obstacle to progress, good-will and plenty, and that the ignorant negro is as much of a menace in any community as the ignorant white man.

We called on the negro recently when the ideals of civilization were at stake, and how nobly did he respond! He threw his labor, his money and his blood into the scales on the side of right and humanity--his record in the war is one that the entire nation is proud of. In the face of such loyalty to his country when the country sorely needed his labor and his blood, we cannot afford to withhold educational privileges from his children. If you will consider this question seriously, and without prejudice, I believe you will reach the decision that it is essential to perfect plans having in view to provide good schools for the negro children.

6. In many of the parishes there are large numbers of adult illiterates. These men and women who were denied the privilege of attending school in their youth should now be taught to read, write and cipher. It will be necessary to maintain separate schools for these grown people--they cannot be taught with the children and they cannot use the same books that the children use; a different corps of teachers will have to be employed for the instruction of these adults, or if the regular teachers are used, it will be necessary to pay them extra for this extra service. The problem is easy of solution. If the parish boards will attack it vigorously only two or three years will be required to eliminate permanently adult illiteracy, and the elimination will not cost large sums of money.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
BATON ROUGE

2/13/33

This work should be undertaken at once, for the major reason that the instruction is due these adult illiterates, and for the minor purpose of getting in ahead of the census takers of 1920! We must permit some other state to enjoy the privilege of occupying the bottom rung of theilliterate ladder in 1920!

The above are some of the important questions which will, I am sure, receive your careful consideration. May wisdom and the best interests of the children of your parish characterize your efforts in solving these and other important school problems.

Yours sincerely,
T. H. HARRIS,
State Superintendent of Public Education.

THH:EMR.

Misc 3
P-4
A2

2/17/22

WHEN OUR BOYS WENT OVER THE TOP
November 10th 1918.

IT was the word to wake to die,
When thru the trenches came the cry.
Over the top!

Again the Captain's voice we hear,
Who will be a volunteer ? To go.
Over the top.
All with one accord did may cry
I Captain ! I !
Over the top.

Not one man in such a time
By his choice was left behind;
When our boys went over the top.

No braver boys were ever born
Than our boys, who on that morn;
Went over the top.

Although it seemed quite out of place,
There was asmile on each brawny face;
Just before they went over the top.

This was no strange incidence,
There was a mutual confidence;
When our boys went over the top.

They were in it soul and heart,
Each one eager to do his part;
When our boys went over the top.

Lo, the crucial hour is here,
When a man should know no fear.
Again, the Captain's voice we hear,
Over the top boys ! Over the top !

Over they went to do and die,
The mission to win-not to try;
When our boys went over the top.

They followed the trail of shot and shell,
'Twas like the path to a burning hell;
When our boys went over the top.

They surged out on no man's land,
Treading upon awaiting graves;
Thru the clouds of poisoned gas,
Onward and Onward moved the braves.
Over the top.

They went across the no man's land,
Where thousands there had died;
But they made it to the goal,
An Angel was their guide.
Over the top.

Home Address:
1813 Tudor Ave.
East ST Louis, Ill.

Composed by Corporal
William Gladstone Miller,
Co. "A" 365th Infantry,
92nd Division;
American Expeditionary Forces.

This might be improved upon and used.

CRISIS FORECAST

THE CRISIS FOR JANUARY 1918

THE CRISIS Magazine, organ of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will contain in its January number:

ART COVER
BY WALTS

A colored child in a wreath of flowers. A striking and unusual conception

ARTICLES

A Special Article on the "Congressional Investigation in East St. Louis" by our own correspondent, illustrated.

PICTURES

In "Men of the Month" are noted: Meta Warrick Fuller, the Artist: Dr. C. C. Johnson of Aiken, S. C.; Mrs. Florence Randolph of New Jersey; Francis Walton Wand of Ohio; the late Mrs. Dr. Crum of South Carolina: Richard Brown, the Artist; and L. L. Jordan the Teacher.

A double page picture of the Houston Trial of Colored Soldiers

and other striking pictures of current interest.

FICTION

A splendid story, "The Way of the Transgressor" by Wallace Green.

DEPARTMENTS

as usual, with country wide comment on Segregation, Labor, and Massachusetts' Rebuke to West Virginia. All the news of the month.

10 Cents a copy $1.00 the year.

For Sale by

44-1-3C

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF

THE CRISIS

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

44-1-44

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

January 9, 1918.

Will The Crisis Committee meet Friday afternoon, January 11, at four?

I should like them to consider the following recommendation to the Board:

"Voted: that as rapidly as The Crisis Fund can justly afford the expense, the salary of the Director of Publications and Research be raised to $5000 a year. [redacted]

W. E. B. Du Bois

4-1-175

THE CRISIS

1918

Gain & Loss	During January		Balances January 31st	
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	2246	138360		136114
Sales	1454	240372		238918
Adv. Revenue	600	32395		31795
EXPENSE				
General	30551		30551	
Postage	32021	435	31586	
Publishing	167631	4697	162934	
Salaries	94550		94550	
Sta. & Supplies	7296		7296	
Gain	79910		79910	
Loss				
	416259	416259	406827	406827
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	420130	258075	116220	
Advertisers	32395	15220	158045	
Agents	240622	220030	272110	
N. A. A. C. P.	15430	18220	9320	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.			214942	
CRISIS Book Acct.	5843	49906		16376
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	107962	88204	107962	
The Berkeley Press	73289	66248	73289	
W. E. B. DuBois	42		420	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH		79910		938542
	895813	895813	954918	954918

CR-N 0376

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1918.

Published ------- 56,000
Sold ---------- 55,800

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of January		$ 4,111.27
Rec'd on book postage	$ 4.37	
Discounts on publishing	46.97	
		51.32
Total		--$ 4,162.59

Expenses for the month of January were --

Subscriptions	$ 22.46	
Sales	14.54	
Adv. Revenue	6.00	
Postage	320.21	
Publishing	1,676.31	
Salaries	945.50	
Sta. & Sup.	72.96	
General	305.51	
		3,363.49
Gain in business during Jan.		$ 799.10

Received in cash during the month of January	$ 4,201.30
Expended " " " " " " "	3,580.75
Cash Balance Jan. 31st, 1918 ----------	1,162.20
Indebtedness ----------	none
Net Worth ----------	9,385.42

44-1-148

Dear Dr. Du Bois: -

Thank you for your memorandum of 5 February with its direction concerning my salary. I shall strive to give my best service to the work.

Concerning your own salary: I shall endeavor to conduct the business of the Crisis in such a manner as to be able to put into effect the vote of the Board of Directors at any time you care to direct the same - no matter how soon.

Very truly yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

6 February, 1918,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

2/16/37

FEB 13 1918

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Crisis p7

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

February 9, 1918.

Mr. Oswald G. Villard,
20 Vesey Street,
New York City.

2/16/38

My dear Mr. Villard:

Enclosed is the auditor's report on THE CRISIS for the year 1917.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

W. E. B. Du Bois

I congratulate you heartily on this showing.

Enc.

Oswald Garrison Villard

2

(JWS 1918)

and Mob murders

THE YEARS' LYNCHINGS 1917

(source space 2 carbons

2/10/229

Proctor, Ark. - February 9 - James Smith (alias Coy Anderson)- hanged - murder

Hammond, La. 2- " 28 - Emma Hooper - hanged- wounding a constable

Meigs, Ga. - March 2 - Linton Clinton - shot - assault upon a white girl

Phoenix, Ariz. - May 7 - Starr Daley - hanged - murder

Shreveport, La. - " 11 - Henry Brooks - shot - intimacy with white woman

Fulton, Ky. - " 20 - Lawrence Dempsey - hanged - wounding a railroad watchman

Memphis, Tenn. - " 22 - El Persons - burned - rape and murder - hanged

Holdenville, Okla. - June 16 - Henry Conley - assault upon a white woman

Courtney, Tex. - " 21 - Ben Harper - hanged - drove an automobile that ran down and killed a white girl

Riesel, Tex. - " 23 - Elijah Hays - beaten to death - striking a white woman

Galveston, Tex. - " 25 - Shep Trent - shot - attempt to attack a white woman

Reform, Ala. - July 16 - unidentified Negro - hanged- petty burglary

Pickens Co., Ala. - " 23 - Poe Hibbler - hanged - attempted assault upon a white girl

Montgomery, Ala. - " 23 - Will Powell, Jesse Powell } hanged - hold-up

Amite, La. - July 30 - Dan Rout, Jerry Rout } hanged- murder of Simeon Bennett

Garland City, Okla. - " 31 - Arland Avery - hanged - assault and robbery of William Woods

Butte, Mont. - August 1 - Frank Little - hanged - member of executive board I. W. W.

Ashdown, Ark. - " 9 - Aaron Jimerson - hanged - attacking a constable

Heathsville, Va. - " 16 - William Page - hanged - attempted assault upon a white girl

Memphis, Tenn. - " 17 - Strickland - hanged - reason unknown

Marshall, Tex. - " 22 - Charles Jones - hanged - entering room of a white woman

York, S. C. - " 23 - W. T. Sims - shot - opposing draft law

Chester, Pa September - 3 Colored men killed by mob.

Columbia, Miss. - - I Unknown Negro- hanged - murder and robbery

Beaumont, Tex. - September 3 - Charles Jennings - shot - cause unknown

Athens, Ga. - " 18 - Rufus Moncrief - hanged - attacking a white woman

Goose Creek, Tex. - " 21 - Unknown Negro - hanged - attacking a white woman

England, Ark. - " 2[illegible] - Sam Cates - shot - annoying white girls

October

Quitman, Ga. - November 10 - Jesse Staten - shot - insolent letter to white woman

Welch, W. Va. - " 22 - unidentified Negro - shot - attacking white woman

Dyersburg, Tenn. - December 2 - Ligon Scott - burned - attacking a white woman

East St Louis, Ill. - July 2 - 175 Colored men women and children slain by mobs.

(Details of 4 lynchings missing from record)

2/10/229a

1918

CRISIS Gain & Loss	During February		Balances February 28th	
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	1275	141198		276037
Sales	1041	249042		486919
Adv. Revenue	75	37239		68959
EXPENSE				
General	34621		65172	
Postage	29542	426	60702	
Publishing	189395	4984	347345	
Salaries	106775		201325	
Sta. & Sup.	13278		20574	
Gain	56887		136797	
Loss				
	432589	432589	831915	831915
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	382590	392979	105831	
Advertisers	37239	23547	171737	
Agents	251742	215701	308151	
N.A.A.C.P.	1 05	4200	1 35	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.	4410		219352	
CRISIS Book Acct.	6774	15206		24808
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	115980	107962	115980	
The Berkeley Press	75226	73389	75226	
W. E. B. DuBois	205		625	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH		56887		995429
	889871	889871	1020237	1020237

44-1-176

THE CRISIS

1918

N 0381

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1918, AND FOR THE YEAR 1917.

The director was absent from the February meeting because he received no notice concerning it and did not know that it was being held. He was absent from the March meeting because of an invitation to speak to a group of students at Vassar College. The Chairman thought it best to keep this engagement.

The auditor's report on THE CRISIS for the year, 1917, was delayed but is now in hand. It shows that the net income for the year was $32,863; the expenses were $31,044; the chief items of revenue were sales through agents $19,494; subscriptions $9,352; advertising $3,279; profit on books, sales, etc., $736. The chief items of expense have been $14,289 for publication; $9,381 for salaries; $2,382 for postage; and $3,134 for general expenses. $778 was written up for bad debts and $113 for depreciation. The net worth of the business December 31 was $8,586.

The net paid circulation for January was $55,800. The total income was $4,201; the figures for February are

THE CRISIS is in excellent condition. Mr. Calloway is still traveling among the agents and we are hoping to have a net paid circulation of one hundred thousand (100,000) this spring. We shall then consider the regular employment of an advertising manager.

There are three matters outside of THE CRISIS which I would like for the Board to consider and on two of them action ought to be taken. I have been in conference with leaders of the New National Party urging them to take a stand on Negro suffrage and provided various planks and consulted with leading colored men throughout the country. I was invited to be present at their convention but the chairman did not think this advisable if the association had to pay

the traveling expenses . I am glad, to say, however, that a plank on Negro suffrage was adopted by the Social Party as was seen in news paper clippings.

The League of Small and Subject Nationalties wishes this association to become one of its constituent members as representing Africa and the Negro race and to appoint a member of the association on its council. On default of action last time I have acted on the council as representing this association. If the association joins this league, and it certainly ought, some appropriation toward the expenses of the league ought to be made. This can be paid at any time and should, I suggest, be about one hundred dollars ($100). Dr. Frederic C. Howe is president of the League and can furnish all information. I should be very glad to have the association take action on this matter today.

Mr. James H. Dillard of the Slater Fund has made a proposal of a method of national aid to Negro education which has received the approval of the Department of Superintendents of the National Education Association. As I am saying in THE CRISIS this month, "it is the greatest piece of constructive statesmanship that has come out of the South fn fifty years." It is imperative that this association should get behind this proposal and push it in every way possible. I recommend that action on this matter be taken at this meeting.

Prof. Franklin Johnson of Toronto University, Canada, has prepared a thesis at Columbia on legislature especially effecting the Negro in the South. It covers the time since reconstruction and in the North it covers the whole period of United States history. It is, I believe, a much more accurate piece of work than Stevenson's and it ought to be published. The university, I understand, can only pay tow or three hundred dollars toward this publication which will cost about one

thousand dollars ($1,000). Prof. Johnson has mentioned the matter to me only incidental and does not want anything like solicitation. I strongly recommend that the secretary look into this matter and if he decides that the publication is worthy to see if some special donner cannot be secured to help in the publication. Prof. A. A. Tenny of Columbia University may be consulted.

44-223

81-1-44

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1918.

Published ---------	68,000
Sold ----------	64,000

Due the CRISIS FOR subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of February		$ 4,274.79
Rec'd on book postage	$ 4.26	
Discounts on publishing	49.84	54.10
	Total --	$ 4,328.89

Expenses for the month of February were --

Subscriptions	12.75	
Sales	10.41	
Adv. Revenue	.75	
Postage	295.42	
Publishing	1,893.95	
General	346.21	
Salaries	1,067.75	
Sta. & Sup.	132.78	3,760.02
Gain in business during Feb. --		$ 568.87

Received in cash during the month of February	$ 3,825.90
Expended " " " " " " "	3,929.79
Cash balance February 28th, 1918 ----------	1,058.31
Indebtendess ----------	none
Net worth ----------	9,954.29

47-1-141

Shillady

MEMO FOR MR. SHILLADY ON N.A.A.C.P. NOTES IN THE CRISIS.

Several years' experience in the value of THE CRISIS as an organ of the N.A.A.C.P. has to my mind settled these general principles:

1. The N.A.A.C.P. monthly contribution should, if possible, be one unified article, carefully written and if possible illustrated on some particular phase of our work or some investigation or some suggestion.

2. It should not contain matter previously sent out to the Negro press, as this goes to essentially the same reader.

3. It should not be simply a routine diary of activities, save in some exceptional cases where these have a real news value and THE CRISIS can print the news first.

4. It should be interesting and readable to the end, not using long letters and involving repetitions. Our most successful N.A.A.C.P. articles have appeared in September, 1917; August, 1917; June, 1917; May, 1917; May, 1916; July, 1916; March, 1916.

5. The matter should invariably be in the editor's hand the first day of the month (i.e., April 1 for May issue, etc.,) and any delay greatly upsets us and the printer.

I should be glad to have any suggestions as to the above notes and any new way of using the four pages. My point is that the notes must be readable in the magazine rather than the newspaper sense and a point of view or special information rather than news.

March 16, 1918.

2nd copy sent Sept 5 1918

44-1-138

44-1-2

MEMO FOR MR. SHILLADY ON N.A.A.C.P. NOTES IN THE CRISIS

44-1-139

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March 16, 1918.

CRISIS

1918 Gain & Loss	During March		Balances March 30th	
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	2839	136814		410012
Sales	3742	280801		763978
Adv. Revenue	1070	34644		102533
EXPENSES				
General	36680		101852	
Postage	41953	723	101932	
Publishing	256447	5748	598044	
Salaries	84150		285475	
Sta. & Sup.	15800	495	35879	
Gain	16544		153341	
Loss				
	459225	459225	1276523	1276523
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash In Bank	447649	476413	77067	
Advertisers	34644	34668	171713	
Agents	284794	276835	316110	
N. A. A. C. P.	21876	14980	27731	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.			219352	
CRISIS Book Acct.	20010	15045		19843
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pul. & Paper Co.	141373	115980	141373	
The Berkeley Press	75345	75226	75345	
W. E. B. DuBois			625	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH		16544		1011973
	1025691	1025691	1031816	1031816

4-1-14

CR-N 0386

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH
FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1918.

The March edition of THE CRISIS was 75,000 copies of which 69,000 were sold. The total cash income was $4,476.49 . The cash balance is $770.67

Mj-1-145

The Director has delivered lectures as follows: at Harrisburg, Pa., 500 persons; at Dayton, Ohio, 1200; at Youngstown, Ohio, 300; at Detroit, Mich., 1000; at Syracuse, N. Y., 300.

The speeches at Harrisburg, Detroit and Syracuse were before Branches of the Association.

The Director is lecturing before the Colored Business League of Bryn Mawr, Pa., Friday night, April 5, and the Forum of State Normal School, West Chestern Pa., Monday night, April 8. If possible, he will return to the meeting Monday afternoon.

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1918.

Published ----- 75,000
Sold ---------- 69,000

44-1-142

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of March		$ 4,522.59
Rec'd on book postage	$ 7.23	
Discounts on publihsing	57.48	
Rec'd on stationery	4.95	69.66
	Total -	$ 4,592.25

Expenses for the month of March were ---

Subscriptions	$ 28.39	
Sales	37.42	
Adv. Revenue	10.70	
General	366.80	
Postage	419.53	
Publishing	2,564.47	
Salaries	841.50	
Sta. & Sup.	158.00	4,426.81
Gain in business during Mar.-		$ 165.44

Received in cash during the month of March	$4,476.49
Expended " " " " " " "	4,764.13
Cash balance March 30th, 1918 ----------	770.67
Indebtedness ----------	none
Net Worth ----------	1,011.73

[APRIL 20, 1918]

April 20, 1918.

2/16/110

MEMORANDUM TO MR. SHILLADY

Carbons of letters to Kelly and Calloway are attached. THE CRISIS will cooperate with the drive in every way possible. The reason for THE CRISIS drive is revealed in the following figures: The circulation of THE CRISIS in Boston (this does not include suburbs) is as follows:

Persons subscribing through N.A.A.C.P. ----------	21
Other subscribers subscribing directly to THE CRISIS office ----------	150
Monthly sales through agents, April number, ----------	950
Total circulation -----	1121

W.E.B.D.

NOTES FOR MR. STUDIN

The United States Attorney probably refers to Holmes' article, page 113, January number, and possibly the editorial "Thirteen" on page 114, and a letter on page 126; also, in the March number the editorial on our "President," page 116.

Against these may be instanced the fact that we publish each month a special department in The Horizon on "The War."

44-1-330

Secondly, we have published numbers of pictures of colored soldiers and war work as, for instance, the center picture in November, April and May.

Thirdly, we have defended the war in editorials, for instance, December, page 61.

Fourthly, we have made a special effort to help the Field Artillery, April, page 267.

44-1-24

Fifthly, we have published special articles on war work - December, pages 65 and 74, March, page 226.

In general, THE CRISIS has been a supporter of the Allies in this war before the United States entered the war, and has been a critic of the Government only in so far as it kept the Negroes out of the war, or refused to attack evils that discouraged them.

Crisis-pf

Apr 30-18

THE CRISIS

	During April		Balances April 30, 1918.	
Gain & Loss				
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	690	132100		541422
Sales	2415	310572		1072135
Adv. Revenue	1056	43979		145456
Books				
EXPENSE				
General	43435	500	144787	
Postage	26862	589	128205	
Publishing	231621	6099	823566	
Salaries	100200		385675	
Sta. & Sup.	15620	200	51299	
Gain	72140		225481	
Loss				
	494039	494039	1759013	1759013
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	425819	408930	93956	
Advertisers	43979	25224	191468	
Agents	311028	271666	355482	
N.A.A.C.P.	24375	14195	37911	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.			219352	
CRISIS Book Acct.	8952	9835		20726
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	124810	141373	124810	
The Berkeley Press	80324	75345	80324	
W. E. B. DuBois	36	625	36	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH		72140		1084113
	1019333	1019333	1104839	1104839

34-1-178

R-N 0390

LAW OFFICES OF
STUDIN & SONNENBERG
55 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK

LOUIS M. SONNENBERG
CHARLES H STUDIN

TELEPHONE
6461 CORTLAND

MA - 1918

10

May 1st, 1918.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

No. 70 Fifth Avenue,

New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I have just had a conference with Mr. Earl B. Barnes, Assistant United States Attorney, whom I called upon in response to the United States Attorney's letter to The Crisis under date of April 29th, 1918.

Mr. Barnes directed my attention to the article of Dr. Holmes in the January, 1918, number, page 113, and the article signed "A Voice from the Orient" on page 126. He likewise found fault with the article on page 228, pointing out particularly the part commencing "Do they consider themselves prisoners, etc." He wants a complete file of our magazines from last April to date. Will you please see that these are forwarded to me. He also requests that he be put on the mailing list of The Crisis and I will appreciate your seeing that this is done. The magazine should be addressed to him at the United States Attorney's office, Post-Office Building, New York City.

2/16/96

Sept. 5/1/18

He states that the tone of articles of the kind indicated is calculated to create a feeling of dissatisfaction among colored people and says that the Government proposes to take steps to prevent propaganda of this kind. I pointed out to him the various articles referred to in your notes to me under date of April 30th, 1918, and called his attention to the letters from the Secretary of War and General Ballou. I emphasized the fact that our magazine and those in control of it are loyal to the Government to the last degree and that their paramount purpose is to aid the Government in the prosecution of the war. I also alluded to the fact that a number of our executive officers have gone into the military service of the Government.

Mr. Barnes seemed to feel that in spite of the patriotic stand we had taken and the effective service which the magazine had rendered in promoting the interests of the military establishment of the Government, that the color of some of our articles of the kind criticized by him should be changed during the present juncture. I told him that we would do everything within our means to meet the views of the Government, because, as I said to him, General Pershing himself is not more concerned about winning this war than we are. I knew that in making this statement I was expressing your sentiment as well as that of every other person connected with the organization.

Mr. Barnes seemed to think that the enthusiasm of The Crisis for the propsganda which it was organized to espouse sometimes gave it a wrong sense of proportion and prevented it from seeing the effect some of its articles might produce on the feelings of the colored people toward the war, however far it may have been from the purpose of the magazine to create such an effect. He was of the opinion that if any articles hereafter could, in your opinion, be open to misconstruction, it might be advisable to have these submitted to the view of someoutside person, and suggested that I might be used for this purpose. You understand, that if any such doubt arises in your mind in connection with future articles, you are quite free to call upon me.

2/16/97

It is unfortunate, of course, that in spite of the loyalty and patriotism of The Crisis and its publishers that the Government should have been induced to feel that some things may have been said by it which were better left out of the magazine during this period, and I am confident that the Government can rely upon the assurance I gave Mr. Barnes that hereafter no question will arise as to the whole-hearted determination of The Crisis to render its service in the cause of winning the war.

I return herewith the letter of Secretary of War Baker to yourself dated Dec. 13th, 1917, your copy of letter of April 19th, 1918, to Mr. Baker, Mr. Baker's letter of April 29th, 1918, to you, and General Ballou's letter of April 23rd, 1918, to The Crisis.

Very truly yours,

Chas. H. Studin

Enclosures.

May 3, 1918.

Mr. Charles H. Studin,
55 Liberty Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Studin:

Thank you very much for your efforts in our behalf. I shall communicate with you from time to time.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GHB.

2/16/95

Cries-P7

May 3, 1918

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATION AND RESEARCH TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

THE CRISIS published 100,000 copies. We have sold to date 74,000 copies and are hoping to sell several thousands more.

The result of Mr. Calloway's 12,000 mile journey, together with the drive for members, etc., has raised THE CRISIS circulation to nearly 75,000.

The demand for lectures seems to be steadily increasing. I lectured during April in Chester, West Chester, and Cheyney, Pa., and in Washington, D. C. This month I have about twenty lectures in North Carolina and Virginia, including several school commencements.

The Department of Justice has warned us against the tone of some of the articles in THE CRISIS, especially the editorial of Dr. Holmes and one or two other clippings. It will probably be necessary, especially if proposed laws are passed, to discuss the war hereafter very carefully.

May 3, 1918.

May 3, 1918

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATION AND RESEARCH TO THE BOARD OC DIRECTORS.

For the month of April THE CRISIS published 100,000 copies, and sold to date copies. We expect to sell several thousand more of these.

The result of Mr. Calloway's 12,000 mile journey together with the drive for members etc., has raised the CRISIS circulation to over 70,000, possibly 80,000.

44-1-133

The demand for lectures seems to be steadily increasing. I lectured during April in Chester, West Chester, and Cheyney, Pa., and Washington, D. C. This month I have about twenty lectures in North Carolina and Virginia, including several school commencements.

The Department of Justice has warned us against the tone of some of the articles in THE CRISIS, especially the editorial of John Haynes Holmes and one or two other clippings. It will probably be necessary, especially if proposed laws go through, to discuss the war hereafter very carefully.

May 3, 1918.

THE CRISIS

Gain & Loss	During May		Balances May 30, 1918.	
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	406 185859		726776	
Sales	3386 315636		1384385	
Adv. Revenue	5177 51013		191292	
Books				
EXPENSE				
General	75736		220523	
Postage	40131	516	167820	
Publishers	217039	5609	1034996	
Salaries	98875		484550	
Sta. & Supplies	31859		83158	
Gain	86025		311406	
Loss				
	558633	558633	2302453	2302453
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	553630	486671	160915	
Advertisers	51013	71565	169916	
Agents	318635	313259	360858	
N.A.A.C.P.	61055	42061	56805	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.	10250		229602	
CRISIS Book Acct.	3772	10808		27762
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	126600	124810	126600	
The Berkeley Press	90568	80324	90568	
W. E. B. DuBois			36	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH		86025		1170038
	1215523	1215523	1197800	1197800

41-1-174

R-N 0394

44-1-143

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1918.

Published ---------- 80,000
Sold ---------- 74,000

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of May $ 5,525.08

Rec'd on Postage . $ 5.16

Discounts on Publishing 56.09

61.25

Total - $ 5,586.33

Expenses for the month of May were --

Subscriptions	$ 4.05
Sales	33.86
Adv. Revenue	51.77
General	757.36
Postage	401.31
Publishing	2,170.39
Salaries	988.75
Sta. & Supplies	318.59

4,726.08

Gain in business during May --- $ 860.25

Received in cash during the month of May	$ 5,536.30
Expended " " " " " " "	4,866.71
Cash balance May 31, 1918 ----------	1,609.15
Indebtedness ----------	none
Net Worth ----------	11,700.38

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH
FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1918.

Eighty thousand copies of the May CRISIS were published and 74,000 to date have been sold.

The cash income during the month of May was $5,536; the cash balance, $1,609; the net worth is $11,700.

44-1-135

During the month of May the Director delivered twenty-four lectures in Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina. He found conditions most encouraging both in general matters and with regard to the N.A.A.C.P. and THE CRISIS. A detailed report of this trip will be given later.

The Director would call the attention of the Association to the possibility of closer relations with the N.A.A.C.P. and the Circle for Negro War Relief and would recommend that a small committee including the chairman and the secretary be appointed to investigate this subject.

June 10, 1918.

THE CRISIS Committee met in Room 521 Friday, June 7.

The recommendation of the Board was taken up and it was voted that Mr. Studin pass upon all matter appearing in THE CRISIS relating to the war or the government; that in general it be the policy of THE CRISIS during the war to confine itself to facts and constructive criticism.

44-1-186

VOTED that since the financial condition of THE CRISIS warrants it, fifty dollars per month be added to the salary of the Director of Publications and Research in accordance with the vote of the Board and on its recommendation.

The meeting adjourned.

June 10, 1918.

THE CRISIS
1918

Gain & Loss	During June		Balances June 30th	
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	2575	168744	892945	
Sales	3255	322155	1703285	
Adv. Revenue	565	51293	242020	
Books				
EXPENSE				
General	22413	77	242859	
Postage	32831	705	199946	
Publishing	231715	5742	1260969	
Salaries	107700		592250	
Sta. & Sup.	9735		92893	
Gain	137927		449333	
Loss				
	548716	548716	2838250	2838250
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	493286	424268	229933	
Advertisers	51293	27793	193416	
Agents	323695	292515	392038	
N. A. A. C.P.	72630	62605	66830	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.	15620		245222	
CRISIS Book Acct.	7503	20008		40267
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	137800	126600	137800	
The Berkeley Press	80421	90568	80421	
W. E. B. DuBois	36		72	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH		137927		1307965
	1182284	1182284	1348232	1348232

44-1-80

R-N 0397

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1918.

Published -------- 80,000
sold ------------- 78,500

441-1-44

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of June $ 5,421.92

Rec'd on Postage --------	$ 7.05	
" " General Expense	.77	
Discounts on Publishing -	57.42	
		65.24
	Total -	$ 5,487.16

Expenses for the month of June were --

Subscriptions	$ 25.75	
Sales	32.55	
Adv. Revenue	5.65	
General	224.13	
Postage	328.31	
Publishing	2,317.15	
Salaries	1,077.00	
Sta. & Supplies	97.35	
		4,107.89
Gain in business during June -----		$ 1,379.27

Received in cash during the month of June	$ 4,932.86
Expended " " " " " " "	4,242.68
Emergency Reserve Fund ----------	2,000.00
Cash Balance June 30, 1918 ----------	299.33
Indebtedness ----------	none
Net Worth ----------	13,079.65

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1918.

The net-paid circulation of THE CRISIS for June was 78,500 copies; the cash income was $4,932. There is no indebtedness and the cash balance is $2,299.

There are some difficulties in the near future: the price of paper is going up 12 per cent and the freight charge is put upon the consumer; this will mean an increase of perhaps $200 a month in our already large paper bill. Last month we paid $1,378 for paper. Then, too, the new increased rate for periodicals together with the zone provision has gone into effect. We are hoping to escape the zone provision because we are a philanthropic organization, but it is not certain that we can. Having in mind these increased expenses and the fact that all periodicals are increasingin price we are considering, on the one hand, increasing the price of THE CRISIS, and on the other hand, increasing its size by sixteen pages. Also, we shall have to increase the advertising rates. On account of these considerations I am setting aside an emergency fund of $2000 which will be used in future to tide us over lean months and pay extraordinary bills.

July 8, 1918.

Crisis

July 3, 1918.

MEMORANDUM TO MAJOR SPINGARN, MR. STUDIN AND MR. SHILLADY:

The Department of Justice is still after THE CRISIS. Yesterday a Mr. Corrothers called a second time and inquired minutely into the causes of our increased circulation, evidently with the idea of discovering German contributions. Possibly it would be well to suggest to the Department that our books are open to examination at anytime.

Have you further suggestions?

44-1-25

44-1-40

THE CRISIS

1918

Gain & Loss	During July		Balances July 31st	
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	663	131633	1023915	
Sales	2920	331486	2031851	
Adv. Revenue	35	59719	301654	
Books				
EXPENSE				
General	2276	50	265525	
Postage	44281	360	2438767	
Publishing	229928	6127	1484770	
Salaries	10700		699350	
Sta. & Supplies	12398	250	105291	
Gain	109534		558617	
Loss				
	529625	529625	3357421	3357421

11-1-18

BALANCE SHSET

ASSETS				
Cash In Bank	510864	434949	305848	
Advertisers	59719	39410	213725	
Agents	336007	322467	405578	
N. A. A. C. P.	57580	71505	52905	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.			245222	
CRISIS Book Acct.	4041	6647		42873
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper & Co.	144355	137800	144355	
The Berkeley Press.	89917	80421	89917	
W. E. B. DuBois	250		322	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH		109534		1417499
	1202733	1202733	1460372	1460372

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1918.

Published ----------	80,000	
Sold ----------	79,900	
Due the CRISIS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS, sales and advertising during the month of July		$ 5,228.38
Rec'd on Postage	$ 3.60	
" " Stationery	2.50	
" " Gen. Exp.	.50	
Discounts on Publishing	61.27	67.87
		Total -- $ 5,296.25

94-1-163

Expenses for the month of July were ---

Subscriptions	$ 6.63	
Sales	29.20	
Adv. Revenue	.85	
General	227.16	
Postage	442.81	
Publishing	2,299.28	
Salaries	1,071.00	
Sta. & Sup.	123.98	4,200.91
Gain in business during July ------		$ 1,095.34

Received in cash during the month of July	$ 5,108.64
Expended " " " " " " "	4,349.49
Emergency Reserve Fund ----------	2,000.00
Cash Balance July 31, 1918 ----------	1,058.48
Indebtedness ----------	none
Net Worth ----------	14,174.99

July 10, 1918.

MEMORANDUM TO MR. SHILLADY AND MR. STUDIN

I propose the following wording of the board resolution. Please criticise and return.

The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wishes in the present crisis to render to the country every patriotic service and it believes that the presence of Dr. Du Bois in New York City, giving his whole time to the conduct and editing of THE CRISIS, is a service of far greater national importance than the proposed commission in the Military Intelligence Bureau at Washington.

44-1-202

44-1-26

Crisis P7

August 7, 1918.

Mr. Charles H. Studin,
55 Liberty Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Studin:

2/16/192

With regard to the mailing rates of THE CRISIS, I have received the enclosed letter from the Third Assistant Post Master General. The section referred to reads as follows: "In the case of newspapers and periodicals entitled to be entered as second-class matter and maintained by and in the interest of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, or fraternal organizations or associations, not organized for profit and none of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, the second-class postage rates shall be, irrespective of the zone in which delivered (except when the same are deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by its carriers, in which case the rates shall be the same as now provided by law), 1 1/8 cents a pound or fraction thereof on and after July 1, 1918, and until July 1, 1919, and on and after July 1, 1919, 1¼ cents a pound or fraction thereof. The publishers of such newspapers or periodicals before being entitled to the foregoing rates shall furnish to the Postmaster General, at such times and under such conditions as he

may prescribe, satisfactory evidence that none of the net income of such organization inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual. (Act of Act. 3, 1917, Sec. 1103)."

According to the direction of the post office I submitted to the Third Assistant Postmaster General a certified copy of the Articles of Incorporation of the N.A.A.C.P., a certified copy of the By-laws, the last issue of THE CRISIS, a sworn statement as to my relations to the Association and THE CRISIS, and a statement of the certified accountant who audits our books.

I trust that at your leisure you will take this matter up.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GNB.

Enc.

2116193

THE CRISIS

	Balances			
	During August		August 31, '18	
Gain & Loss				
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	410	93352		1116857
Sales	110	315068		2346809
Adv. Revenue	1232	51368		351790
Books				
EXPENSE				
General	23395		288920	
Postage	18307	597	261577	
Publishing	253034	8246	1729558	
Salaries	123225		822575	
Sta. & Sup.	7355		112396	
Gain	41563		600430	
Loss				
	468631	468631	3815456	3815456
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	467057	437570	335335	
Advertisers	51368	40580	224513	
Agents	319554	286014	439118	
N. A. A. C.P.	18465	56990	14380	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.			245222	
CRISIS Book Acct.	12663	8864		39074
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	155208	144365	155208	
The Berkeley Press	81384	89917	81384	
W. E. B. DuBois	154		476	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH		41563		1459062
	1105853	1105853	1498136	1498136

44-1-182

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATION AND RESEARCH FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1918.

The net paid circulation of THE CRISIS for August was 80,000 copies. The cash income was $4669. We have a balance of $852 in the bank. The bookkeeper is on vacation so that the usual detailed report will be delayed for a week, but will be handed to the secretary later.

From the membership drive THE CRISIS received about 2,500 subscriptions. The equivalent of them in money, that is $2,500, we have set aside as an emergency fund. We need this for the dull summer months and also for whatever difficulties may occur after the war. After hesitation and careful inquiry among our agents we have decided to raise the price of THE CRISIS to $1.50 a year and fifteen cents per copy, at the same time increasing its size by sixteen pages.

The reasons for this are the steadily increasing cost of work and materials. Just what effect this increase will have on our circulations we cannot at present say.

The director has been interested in three movements during the month. FIRST, he has been reminded that August, 1919, is the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Negro in America. This occasion ought to be commemorated in some dignified way. He proposes that the Board of Directors appoint a committee of three and appropriate a sum for expenses, and that this committee of arrangements try to organize a committee of three hundred representing all the main interests of the Negro race in America, and also get the co-operation of white friends. SECONDLY, it is necessary for us immediately to take steps concerning the future of Africa. The director is seeking to get in touch with the Government in order that at the Peace Conference some recognition of the rights of the Negro race in Africa may be recognized.

Thirdly, at a meeting of representatives of seven states in this office an organization to push consumers' co-operation among colored people was made. The first year will be devoted principally to study.

44-1-144

September 9, 1918.

44-1-14

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1918.

44-1-164

Published ----------	80,000	
Sold ----------	80,000	
Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of Aug.		$ 4,597.88
Rec'd on postage	$ 5.97	
" & discounts on publishing	82.40	88.43
	Total	$ 4,686.31

Expenses for the month of August were

Subscriptions	$ 4.10	
Sales	1.10	
Advertising	12.32	
General	233.95	
Postage	183.07	
Publishing	2,530.34	
Salaries	1,232.25	
Sta. & Sup.	73.55	4,270.68
Gain in business during August ---		$ 415.63

Received in cash during the month of August	$ 4,670.57
Expended " " " " " " "	4,375.70
Emergency Reserve Fund ----------	2,500.00
Cash Balance, Aug. 31, 1918 ----------	1,853.35
Indebtedness ----------	none
Net Worth ----------	14,590.62

Partial Report of the CRISIS forAugust, 1918.

Copies August CRISIS publisht	-	80,000
Copies August CRISIS sold	-	80,000

Received in Cash During August	-	$4,669.57
Expended in Cash During August	-	4,375.70
Emergency Reserve Fund	-	2,000.00
Cash Balance August 31	-	1,352.35

44-1-162

-2500

September 5, 1918.

MEMORANDUM TO MR. JOHNSON:

IN RE Commemoration of the Tercentenary of the Transplanting of the Negro race to the United States of America - 1619 August 1919.

44-1-203

I propose the following action:

1. A vote of the Board of Directors, September 9, appointing a temporary committee of arrangements of three persons and appropriating one hundred dollars ($100) for expenses.

2. This committee should invite nine other persons to a dinner and talk the matter over September 23.

3. Invitations should go out to thirty persons to meet in New York October 15 and form a Preliminary Committee.

4. The Preliminary Committee should form a Tercentenary Committee of three hundred to meet in New York January 3 - 6, 1919, at which meeting the time, place and character of the commemoration would be determined.

44-1-27

MEMORANDUM TO JESSIE REDMAN FAUSET ON HER CONNECTION WITH THE CRISIS 1918-19.

STYLE - Literary Editor

DUTIES -

To prepare "Looking Glass" and have it in our hands on the fifth of each month

" keep track of all magazine articles, books and pamphlets touching the Negro

" make researches in libraries as directed

" write now and then articles and fiction, e. g., article on "Philadelphia Negro Building Associations"

" review books and pamphlets

" read manuscripts

" make suggestions in literary lines

PLACE OF WORK - Philadelphia except as summoned to New York, when the CRISIS will pay expense of travel

SALARY - Fifty dollars ($50) per month, July 1, 1918 - June 1, 1919 then if work is mutually satisfactory, an increase.

If the above suits Miss Fauset, she will sign and return keeping duplicate.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Director of Publication and Research.

AGREED

Jessie Redmon Fauset

Sept. 7, 1918
New York, N.Y.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CRISIS COMMITTEE.

4-1-1-4 191-1-167

THE CRISIS has an emergency fund of $2500 and a cash balance of "853 in the bank (August 31) and no debts. Salaries of employees have been raised so that all the regular clerks receive at least $75 a month and the apprentices $60. It would seem, therefore, that the following action by the Board could be recommended:

VOTED that since the financial condition of THE CRISIS warrants it, the final increment of $800 be added to the salary of the Director of Publications and Research, in accordance with the vote of the Board January 14, 1918.

If there is no objection to this from the members of THE CRISIS COMMITTEE, I will present the matter to the next Board meeting.

september 25, 1918.

THE CRISIS

1918

Gain & Loss	During Sept.		Balances Sept. 30th	
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	700	104026	1220183	
Sales	6450	296160	2636519	
Adv. Revenue	260	62568	414098	
Books				
EXPENSE				
General	185999	300	474619	
Postage	72048	179	333446	
Publishing	259653	6709	1982502	
Salaries	121150		943725	
Sta. & Sup.	325		12721	
Gain			423787	
Loss		176643		
	646585	646585	4270800	4270800
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	415682	659963	91054	
Advertisers	62568	23223	263858	
Agents	296338	308483	426973	
N. A. A. C. P.	19425	3500	30305	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.			245222	
CRISIS Book Acct.	5658	2806		36222
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	176349	155208	176349	
THe Berkeley Press	81904	81384	81904	
W. E. B. DuBois			476	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH	176643			1282419
	1234567	1234567	1318641	1318641

44-1-183

N 0409

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1918.

The net paid circulation of THE CRISIS for September, 1918, was 80,500 copies. The cash income was $4,156.82. There was expended $6,599.63. Included in this expense is $1,500 invested in Liberty Bonds as a reserve fund and two months' supply of paper instead of one month as usual. This is in order to be sure of our paper for the Christmas number. We also have a cash reserve fund of $500 and a cash balance of $410.54. There is still no indebtedness and the net worth is $12,824.19.

Unfortunately, recent orders of the War Industries Board make it impossible for THE CRISIS to enlarge at present as we cannot use next year more than 90% of the paper which we used last year. The enlargement, then, must wait and the price will remain at one dollar until we can enlarge.

As this is the end of the ninth month of the year, a review of THE CRISIS activities during the year may be in order:

Up to October 1, 1918, THE CRISIS has published and sold 3,077,449 copies and had a total income of $188,631. The total income for the year 1917 was $32,836. For the nine months of 1918 it has already been $41,167. Doubtless for the whole year our income will exceed $50,000. A table of the income and circulation is attached:

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATION AND RESEARCH
for the month of September, 1917.

43,000 copies of THE CRISIS were published for September and 42,900 sold.

The total cash income for the month was $3,042.00.

The total gain in business from January 1 to September 30 was $1,364.00. The net worth is $8,131.00.

The Director attended the meeting of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society at Bellport, L. I., and spoke on the Negro. He called upon the Secretary of War Monday, October 1 and laid before him the following memorandum:

The attention of the Secretary of War is respectfully called to the fact that a series of actions and ommissions on the part of the Government is having a most unfortunate effect upon the state of mind of 12,000 colored citizens. Some of these things are as follows:

1. The unfortunate arrangement of the draft registration circular with its "tear off a corner if of African descent."

2. The fact that colored men were not allowed to c volunteer in the regular army even up to their proportion in the population.

3. The fact that various branches of the service, the artillery, aviation corps, and the like, not to mention the navy, are closed to them.

4. The failure to allay the growing suspicion that the Government is going to attempt to draft Negroes for labor and menial service, and not as soldiers.

49-12-74

5. The refusal to allow colored men to enter training camps on the same terms as white men even before the draft bill was passed.

6. The long hesitation in establishing a camp at Des Moines.

7. The refusal to open a second training camp for colored officers.

8. The ######### unexplained delay in granting commissions at Des Moines.

9. The retirement of Colonel Young.

10. The vacillation in the treatment of colored units in the National Guard.

11. The hesitation in calling colored men to the draft and the treatment of recruits where there were only a few colored men drawn

. It is respectfully suggested to the War Department that notwithstanding the fact that some of its decisions have been just and equitable, (as in the general carrying out of the draft, the establishment of the Des Moines Camp, the acceptance of colored physicians and the attitude in the Houston affray;) nevertheless in some of these cases even, the long hesitation and uncertainty has caused great dissatisfaction. It must be remembered that Negroes are human beings, that they have deep seated and long continued grievances against this country; that while the great mass of them are loyal and willing to fight for their country despite this, it certainly will not increase their loyalty or the spirit in which they enter this war.if they continue to meet discrimination which borders upon insult and wrong.

I realize that it is not the business of the Secretary of War to settle the Negro problem, and that his work is to raise an army according to law; but I respectfully suggest that the best way to raise an army is to settle at least so much of the Negro problem as interfers with the effective training and use of Negro troops.

40-12-75-

The Secretary expressed his determination to have Negroes treated justly and as soldiers.

49-12-76

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF SEPT. 1918.

Published ---------- 82,000
Sold ---------- 80,500

Expenses for the month of Sept. were --

Subscriptions	$	7.00
Sales		64.50
Advertising		2.60
General		1,859.99 — (including $1500 Reserve in Liberty bonds)
Postage		720.48
Publishing		2,595.53
Salaries		1,211.50
Sta. & Sup.		3.25

Total --- $ 6,465.85

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and adv. during Sept.		$ 4,627.54	
Rec'd on Gen. Exp.	$ 3.00		
" " Postage	1.79		
Discounts on publishing	67.09	71.88	4,699.42

Loss in business during September -- $ 1,766.43

Received in cash during the month of Sept. $ 4,156.82

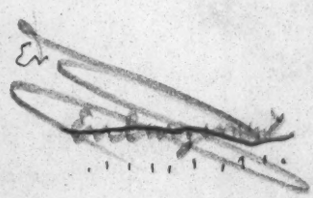
Expended " " " " " " " 6,599.63

Cash Reserve Fund 500.00

Cash balance, September 30, 1918 ~~910.54~~ 410.54

Indebtedness ---------- none

Net Worth ---------- 12,824.19



44-1-168

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF SEPT. 1918.

Published ---------- 82,000
Sold ---------- 80,500

Expenses for the month of Sept. were --

Subscriptions	$ 7.00	
Sales	64.50	
Advertising	2.60	
General	1,859.99	(including $1,500 reserve in Liberty bonds)
Postage	720.48	
Publishing	2,595.53	
Salaries	1,211.50	
Sta. & Sup.	3.25	

Total --- $ 6,465.85

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and adv. during Sept.		$ 4,627.54	
Rec'd on Gen. Exp.	$ 3.00		
" " Postage	1.79		
Discounts on publishing	67.09	71.88	4,699.42

Loss in business during September -- $ 1,766.43

Received in cash during the month of Sept.	$ 4,156.82
Expended " " " " " " "	6,599.63
Cash reserve	500.00
Cash balance, September 30, 1918 --------	$10.54
Indebtedness ----------	none
Net Worth ----------	12,824.19

THE CRISIS

1918

Gain & Loss	During Oct.			
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	1145	167154		1386192
Sales	3592	317403		2950320
Adv. Revenue	1458	53469		466109
Books				
EXPENSE				
General	29728		504347	
Postage	47297	673	380070	
Publishing	281764	11424	2252842	
Salaries	161300		1105025	
Sta. & Sup.	17524		130245	
Gain	6315		430102	
Loss				
	550123	550123	4802631	4802631
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	555358	555437	90975	
Advertisers	53469	59522	257805	
Agents	318780	307169	438584	
N. A. A. C. P.	17095	18430	28970	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.			245222	
CRISIS Book Acct.	4195	19130		51157
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	191372	176349	191372	
The Berkeley Press	83862	81904	83862	
W. E. B. DuBois	125		601	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH		6315		1288734
	1224256	1224256	1339891	1339891

CR-N

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH
FOR THE MONTH OF October, 1918.

44-4-295

The net paid circulation of THE CRISIS for October was 80,500 copies. The cash income was the largest for any month since the foundation of THE CRISIS, - $5,553.58. We have a cash reserve of $500 and a reserve of $1,500 in Liberty Bonds. Beside these, the cash balance in the bank is $409.75. The net worth of THE CRISIS is $12,887.

44-4-109

The Director has taken up the matter of collecting material for a history of the American Negro in the Great War. He has considered that his first duty should be to unite into one great effort various workers and persons of prominence whose efforts might otherwise be dissipated in other directions. With this in mind, he has appealed to Mr. Emmett J. Scott of the War Department, Mr. George E. Haynes of the Department of Labor, and Mr. Carter G. Woodson of the Journal of Negro History. Nothing definite has as yet come from this appeal.

The Director has outlined a method of procedure which would include search of United States and State Legislation reports and court decisions, a history of the cantonments, and of the various great philanthropic agencies, and a detailed study in each county, beside study of press dispatches and of the various regiments and units. He thinks that within the next three months, the machinery can be started toward getting this work done. He recommends at an early date a visit to France, to collect and systematize matter from French sources. He is now at work upon a general committee from various organizations to insure their sympathy and help/

DUE

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF OCT. 1918.

14-1-44

Published ----------	82,000	
Sold ----------	80,500	
Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and advertising during the month of Oct.		$ 5,380.26
Received on postage	$ 6.73	
" & discounts on publishing	114.24	120.97
		$ 5,501.23

Expenses for the month of Oct. were --

Subscriptions	$ 11.45	
Sales	35.92	
Advertising	14.58	
General	297.28	
Postage	472.97	
Publishing	2,817.64	
Salaries	1,613.00	
Sta. & Sup.	175.24	5,438.08
Gain in business during Oct.		$ 63.15

Received in cash during the month of October	$ 5,553.58
Expended in " " " " " "	5,554.37
Cash balance, October 31, 1918 ----------	909.75
Indebtedness ----------	none
Net Worth ----------	12,887.34

MEMORANDA FOR MISS OVINGTON AND MR. SHILLADY

Enclosed is a floor plan of a proposed division of the new office space and of the partitions. This will give THE CRISIS 150 square feet more space than it has at present. We now have 1200 square feet, for which we pay $1200 a year, and we would pay an extra $200 for the extra 150 square feet.

(2) The impossibility of piercing the wall with another door makes a common reception room impracticable. I think, therefore, we had better not try and attempt that or the common telephone.

(3) A change of radiators is imperatively demanded in the Editorial offices. I have marked the present radiators in blue and the proposed change in red. If this is not done, one of the smaller offices will have no heat and the other will be over-heated. Will you take that up with Mr. Brown?

2/17/31

W. E. B. DuBois

Enc.

November 14, 1918.

26x23

THE CRISIS

Gain & Loss	During Nov.		Balances Nov. 30, 1918	
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	1790	98670		1482072
Sales	1618	217432		3266144
Adv. Revenue	2381	52392		516151
Books				
EXPENSE				
General	17620		521967	
Postage	13127	331	392866	
Publishing	287315	17379	2522778	
Salaries	163482	407	1268100	
Sta. & Sup.	4397		134642	
Gain			425014	
Loss		5088		
	491700	491700	5265367	5265367
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	487821	338829	239967	
Advertisers	52393	64074	246124	
Agents	319897	300779	457702	
N.A.A.C.P.	17147	17200	2897	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.	31600		276822	
CRISIS Book Acct.	467	11456		57996
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.		191372		
The Berkely Press	88909	83862	88909	
W.E.B.DuBois	100		701	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH	5088			1283646
	1007572	1007572	1341642	1341642

4-1-185

R-N 0417

[1918?]

Mr. Dill:

1. I am leaving you a memorandum of my obligations. Miss Allison has signed checks.

2. Arrange for me to sign Saturday, November 30, fifteen, $1000 checks (or more or less) payable to you, for use in financing The CRISIS while I am gone. Or, if you prefer, Miss Ovington can sign checks.

3. I shall be gone ninety days, or less.

4. Please take up moving problem. My plan is attached.

5. Please buy one volume a month of the Oxford Dictionary.

2/10/21

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1918.

Publisht	80,000
Sold	79,600

Expenses for the month of Nov. were --

Subscriptions	$	17.90
Sales		16.18
Advertising		23.51
General		176.20
Postage		131.27
Publishing		2,873.15
Salaries		1,634.82
Sta. & Sup.		43.97
Total		$ 4,917.00

44-1-160

Due the CRISIS for subscriptions, sales and adv. during Nov.	$ 4,684.95	
Rec'd on Postage	3.31	
" & discounts on Publishing	173.79	
" on Salaries	4.07	
Total		4,866.12

Loss in business during November ---------- $ 50.88

Received in cash during the month of Nov.	$ 4,878.21
Expended " " " " " " "	3,388.29
Cash Balance, November 30th, 1918 ------	2,399.67
Indebtedness ----------	none
Net Worth ----------	12,836.46

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH
FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1918.

The net paid circulation of THE CRISIS for the month of November was 79,600 copies. The cash income for the month of November was $4,878.21. We have a cash reserve of $1,500; a reserve in Fourth Liberty Bonds to the amount of $1,500; and a cash balance in the bank of $899.67.

In accordance with your vote, I have arranged to cooperate with Emmett J. Scott on a History of the Negro in the Great War. The book is to be published by Harper Brothers. I have gone to France, to collect data and to observe the Peace Conference. I expect to return in ninety days, or less. I have left THE CRISIS thoroughly arranged for, and Miss Fauset, Mr. Dill and Miss Allison, with Miss Ovington, in general oversight.

1918.

THE CRISIS

Gain & Loss	During December		Balances December 31st	
REVENUE				
Subscriptions	800	133026		1615298
Sales	5366	333539		3594317
Adv. Revenue	820	51843		567174
Books				
EXPENSE				
General	26186		548158	
Postage	87231	1637	478460	
Publishing	272799	38554	2757023	
Salaries	167950		1436050	
Sta. & Sup.	55469		190111	
Gain			366992	
Loss		58022		
	616621	616621	5776789	5776789
BALANCE SHEET				
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	576816	632944	183839	
Advertisers	51843	60350	237617	
Agents	334491	305730	486963	
N. A. A. C. P.	27775	42162	14530	
Petty Cash			2500	
Furn. & Fixt.	1500	3150	275172	
CRISIS Book Acct.	6437	27755		79314
LIABILITIES				
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	134824	134824		
The Berkeley Press	103616	88909	103616	
W. E. B. DuBois			701	
Loans Payable				
NET WORTH	58022			1225624
	1295824	1295824	1304938	1304938

44-1-189

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1918.

4-1-44

Publisht ---------- 82,000
sold ---------- 82,000

Expenses for the month of Dec. were --

Subscriptions	8.00
Sales	53.66
Adv. Revenue	8.20
General	261.86
Postage	872.31
Publishing	2,727.99
Salaries	1.679.50
Sta. & Sup.	554.69

Total -------- $ 6,166.21

Due the CRISIS for subscri tions, sales and adv. during Dec.	$ 5,184.08	
Rec'd on Postage	16.37	
" & discounts on publishing	385.54	
		5,585.99

Loss in business during the mo. of Dec. $ 580.22

Received in cash during the month of Dec.	$ 5,768.16
Expended " " " " " " "	6,329.44
Cash balance, Dec. 31st, 1918 ----------	1,338.39
Indebtedness ----------	none
Net Worth ----------	12,256.24
Emergency Fund ----------	1,500.00

THE CRISIS REVENUE AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT, 1918

Expenses		Revenue	
General	$ 5,481.53	Subscriptions	$16,169.55
Postage	4,559.60	Sales	35,943.17
Publishing	27,546.03	Advertising	5,671.74
Salaries	14,360.50	Books	1,194.66
Stationery and Supplies	1,901.11		$58,979.12
Bad Debts	653.61		
Degeneration	137.59		
Pan-African Congress	750.00		
	$55,389.97		
Net Profit	3,589.15		
	$58,979.12		

Balance Sheet, December 31, 1918

Assets

Cash	$ 1,838.39
Accts. Rec. - Advertising	2,264.97
" " Agents	4,369.46
Petty Cash	25.00
Deposit in Post Office	225.00
Books	359.28
Furniture and Fixtures	2,614.13
W.E.B.DuBois	7.01
	$11,703.24

Liabilities

Printing paid in advance	$ 1,036.16
N.A.A.C.P.	604.70
Net Worth	$ 12,134.70

THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, FOR THE YEAR JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 1918, IS AS FOLLOWS:

The cash income of THE CRISIS for the year 1918 was $57,367,02, as compared with $33,440,86 during 1917. The total number of copies sold was 902,250, as compared with 495,477 during 1917.

64-1-149

44-1-150

	PUBLISHED	SOLD	INCOME
January	56,000	55,850	$4,201.30
February	68,000	64,500	3,825.90
March	75,000	69,500	4,476.49
April	100,000	75,000	4,258.19
May	80,000	75,500	5,536.30
June	80,000	79,000	4,932.86
July	80,000	79,900	5,108.64
August	80,000	80,000	4,670.57
September	82,000	80,500	4,156.82
October	82,000	81,200	5,553.58
November	80,000	79,800	4,878.21
December	82,000	82,000	5,768.16

The average monthly net-paid circulation of the CRISIS for 1918 was 75,187 copies, as compared with 41,289 copies during 1917.

By calendar years the average monthly net-paid circulation of THE CRISIS has been as follows:

1910 - (2 months) -- 1,750 copies
1911 ---------- 9,000 "
1912 ---------- 22,000 "
1913 ---------- 27,000 "
1914 ---------- 31,450 "
1915 ---------- 32,156 "
1916 ---------- 37,625 "
1917 ---------- 41,289 "
1918 ---------- 75,187 "

The total income of THE CRISIS since its inception November, 1910, has been $204,288.02.

The total net-paid circulation of THE CRISIS by years since

November, 1910, has been 3,323,999 copies, as follows:

	INCOME	CIRCULATION
1910 - (2 months) --------	$ 375	3,500
1911 ----------	6,572	108,000
1912 ----------	13,217	264,000
1913 ----------	19,739	336,000
1914 ----------	22,124	377,400
1915 ----------	23,865	385,872
1916 ----------	28,193	451,500
1917 ----------	32,836	495,477
1918 ----------	57,367	902,250

44-1-151

Francis J. Batchelder
Certified Public Accountant
And Staff
110 Nassau Street, New York

1918

44-1-172

THE CRISIS

REVENUE AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT

Year 1918

EXPENSES		REVENUE	
Publishing	27570.23	Sales	35943.17
Salaries	14360.50	Subscriptions	16152.98
General Expense	5481.53	Advertising	5671.74
Postage	4559.60	Profit on Books	1152.42
Stationery & Supplies	1901.11		
European Trip	750.00		
Bad Debts	611.37		
Depreciation on Furn.	137.59		
	55371.93		
NET PROFIT	3548.38		
	58920.31		58920.31

BALANCE SHEET
Dec. 31, 1918

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash in Bank	1838.39	N.A.A.C.P.(Special)	750.00
Petty Cash Fund	25.00		
Accts Receivable:			
Advs. 2264.97			
Agts. 4369.46			
Books 96.54			
N.A.A.C.P. 145.30			
W.E.B.D. 7.01	6883.28		
Depos. with P.O.	225.00		
Books on Hand	262.74		
Printing (advance)	1036.16		
Furniture	2514.13	NET WORTH	12134.70
	12884.70		12884.70

F. J. Batchelder, C.P.A.

SUGGESTED SCHEDULE OF MISS FAUSET'S DUTIES

FIRST WEEK:

Mail us complete manuscript of LOOKING GLASS on the fourth. Do not be late!

Read manuscripts which will be mailed you monthly on the first

SECOND WEEK:

Visit library and look up magazines and books; use Wilson's Readers' Guide, etc.

THIRD WEEK:

Write book notices and LITERATURE part of LOOKING GLASS.

FOURTH AND FIFTH WEEKS:

Write LOOKING GLASS.

Clippings will be sent as they accumulate, at least twice a week. THE CRISIS will furnish a file and folders. Classify clippings and references according to a carefully worked out classification. File daily.

44-1-30

PATIENCE

When matter is sent to the CRISIS it is carefully examined and read. This takes time because the editorial force is small and busy. Usually, we reach a decision within a month. Then comes the question of publication: the space in THE CRISIS is limited and the contents are planned several months ahead. Except in the case of urgent news, it is usually impossible to insert anything which is received later than the first of the month PREVIOUS to the month of publication; (i. e. before September 1, for publication in the OCTOBER number, etc.)

Do not, therefore, be impatient if the pictures, clippings, notes or articles which you send do not appear for several months. This does not necessarily mean that they will not appear at all or that we are unappreciative of the opportunity of examining them.

THE CRISIS,

70 Fifth Avenue,

New York, N. Y.

44-1-31

O.K. J.T.

Manuscripts, etc.

THE CRISIS is always glad to receive manuscripts, pictures, etc., with a view to publication. Naturally, we cannot judge of the availability of material until we have seen it.

Write name and address plainly ON the article and ~~accompan-~~ accompany ~~ing~~ it with by a stamped self-addressed envelope. We are not responsible for articles sent us but we use every care to return them carefully and promptly in case they are not accepted.

If they are accepted we pay for them on publication at our current rates.

The Editors of THE CRISIS

70 Fifth Avenue,

New York, N. Y.

44-1-208

Do not use this - Go many things not to do!-7.

ABOUT PICTURES

The pictures which we present to CRISIS readers from time to time represent endless editorial difficulties. Few persons realize that a good print cannot be made from a poor, faded or indistinct photograph. We get numbers of pictures of evidently interesting persons but they are blurred snapshots or old photographs and sometimes even proofs. For newsprint reproduction a shiny black and white photograph, clear and sharp in outline and not too small in size, is needed. Avoid sending us "art" photographs in indistinct browns and grays; they are beautiful but they drive the engraver to despair.

box 1-44

44-1-32

The Crisis
70 Fifth avenue
New York, N.Y.

Do not send us cuts under any circumstances before writing and asking about their use. It is very seldom that cuts made for other periodicals suit our size of page and quality of paper

If possible do not ask for the return of photographs sent. Accidents will

Wait this one - J.T. see remarks below.

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE CRISIS

THE CRISIS does NOT use CUTS. It wishes original photographs and makes its own cuts without charge.

Do not send either cuts or prints from cuts. If possible send us good clear photographs in black and white and let us keep them. If ~~however~~ you wish, the photograph ~~MUST be returned~~ put the words "Return to" and address on the back. ~~Wrap them securely in paste board~~ Enclose no writing with the photograph

wish them recently

each

On account of the great demand for space and the small size of THE CRISIS we are compelled to make the charge of one dollar for engagement, birth, marriage and death notices.

Are you omitting this last paragraph? I hope so - for, say, the next six months. That with the increased subscription price is a big jump. J.T.

~~Enclose no writing with the photographs~~

While we cannot absolutely guarantee the return of any photograph on account of the small amount of money we receive, we use every care to return them safely if they are wanted

44-1-33

Rejections

On account of the great demand for space and the small size of The Cross we are compelled to make the charge of one dollar for engagement, birth, marriage and death notices.

11

MEN OF THE MONTH

The standards of THE CRISIS ~~MAGAZINE~~ magazine for notices in the MEN OF THE MONTH section are as follows:

1st. No money payment is under any circumstances asked or accepted for printing such notices.

2nd. We do not insert notices as a matter of personal favor to our friends or agents but as a service to the public.

~~3rd. We do not feature persons simply because they are good and deserving.~~

3rd ~~4th~~. We seek to apply one or more of the following standards:

A. The person has accomplished some definite work for his race and the world.

B. He is a person of sterling character.

C. He is well-known to some body of persons whose judgment is reliable.

D. He has accumulated wealth or held high public position or conducted business or philanthropic enterprises.

E. He has lead a long, humble but useful life and while comparatively unknown has done his bit.

F. He is in the world's eye at the present on account of some special circumstance

G. He has been an efficient friend of the Negro race.

If you know any one who fulfils one or more of these conditions, ~~send us~~ We would consider it a favor if you would send us:

1. His full name, year and place of birth, education (school and college) and employment; and, if dead, date of death.
2. A concise, definite account with facts and figures of his life work.
3. A recent clear PHOTOGRAPH (NOT a cut or a print from a cut) cuts?
4. References to persons who know the facts and can corrobo-

44-1-34

44-1-34

rate your statements.

When matter is received that does not fulfil these requirements, it is returned with the request that the article be rearranged in accordance with this circular and kindly submitted again.

THE CRISIS,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

44-1-212

44-1-35

Please [redacted] go over with me - The only year not correct —

WGE

2/24/20

File — Lynching Statistics

1911

(For Crisis - Lynching Record - 1911-18.)

— Ga. alleged assault on white woman
Greenville S.C. 17yr. old boy " " " girl
— Ga. Chauffeur —

Honeapath S.C. Willis Jackson (Oct. 10) accused of attack 10yr. old child
Washington Ga. (Oct. 28) murder.
Carnthersville, Mo.; 2 - suspicious characters
Manchester, Ga., suspected of assault
Marshall Tex., choking a white woman
Dublin Ga., accused of assaulting white woman
Forest City, Tenn., attempted assault.
Clarksville Tex., accused of attacking white woman
Meridian, Miss., striking white man
Irvington, Ga., entering white woman's room.
Hope Ark., abusive language to a white woman
Lake City, Fla., 6, complicity in murder
Mansfield, Okla., - murder
Valliant, Okla., attacking white girl
- Lockhart Miss., beating
Savannah Tenn., Ben Pettigrew & 2 daughters — ~~lynched~~ accusing plaintiff
Baltimore, Md., murder
Muldrow, Okla., murder.
Hamilton, Ga., 4 - murder
Cordele, Ga., felonious assault
Bessemer, Ala., murder
Vidalia, Ga., - murder

Macon, Ga., assault + robbery
Chattanooga, Tenn. 3 - murder
Marshall, Tex. 2 - complicity in murder
Memphis, Tenn. attempted assault
Starksville, Miss., alleged assault
(May)
(Apr 12) Will Porter (McLean Co.) Ga(?) +
Swainsboro, Ga., (May 20) Ben Smith - murder
" " John McLeod - murder
Gallatin, Tenn. James Sweat - murder
Bullock Co. Ga., Henry Jackson - pointing revolver at white woman
Crawfordsville, Ga., Joe Moore - murder (May 24)
Decatur, Ga., ___ Cheatham - reason undisclosed
Okemah, Okla., Laura Nelson + 16 yr. old son - murder
Walton Co. Ga., ___ Allen, alleged attack on white woman
Monroe, Ga. ___ Watts, loitering in suspicious manner
Coalesville, Pa., murder
Shreveport, La., Miles Taylor, murder
Farmersville, Tex., C. Jones insulting white woman
Augusta Ark. A. Dean - murder
Granville S. C., insulting White woman
Louisville, Miss., - murder
South Georgia, 3 - murder
Purcell, Okla., attacking white woman

65 instead of 63

2/24/1922

Reported in January—1.
Muldrow, Okla.—Man, murder and assault.
Reported in February—8.
Hamilton, Ga.—Three men and a girl, murder.
Cordele, Ga.—Man, rape.
Bessemer, Ala.—Man, murder.
Vidalia, Ga.—Man, murder.
Macon, Ga.—Man, rape and robbery.
Reported in March—7.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—Three men, murder.
Marshall, Tex.—Man and woman, murder.
Memphis, Tenn.—Man, rape.
Starksville, Miss.—Man, assault on a woman.
Reported in April—12.
Fort Smith, Ark.—Man, murder.
Marianna, Ark.—Three men, labor troubles and insulting remarks.
Blackburg, S. C.—Two men forcing a man to drink whiskey.
Olare, S. C.—Three men, arson.
Cochran, Ga.—Man, murder.
Shreveport, La.—Man, insulting a white man.
Starksville, Miss.—Man, fright at his approach.
Reported in May—6. (7?)
Shreveport, La.—Tom Miles, insulting note to a white girl.
S. McIntyre, same offense (?)
Yellow Pine, La.—Boy, writing letters to ladies.
Jackson, Ga.—Henry Ethrage, securing immigrants.
Greenville, Miss.—Man, assaulting a white woman.
Columbus, Miss.—George Edd, shooting a woman.
Monroe, La.—Man, threatening violence.
Reported in June—3.
Tyler, Tex.—Dan Davis, rape.
Valdosta, Ga.—Emanuel, shooting a white man.
Nashville, Tenn.—J. Samuels, assault on a white woman.
Reported in July—3.
Pinehurst, Ga.—A woman, murder.
Rochelle, Ga.—McHenry, murder.
Lucesdale, Miss.—Forest Bolin, testifying against liquor sellers.
Reported in August—4. (5?)
Paul Station, Ala.—A man, murder.
Second man, same place (?)
Clarksville. Tex.—Leonard Pots, murder.
Plummerville, Ark.—John Williams, murder.
Columbus, Ga.—T. Z. Cotton, 16 years old, manslaughter.
Reported in September—5.
Russellville, Ark.—Monroe Franklin, assault on a woman.
Cummings, Ga.—Ed. Collins, accessory to assaulting woman.
Greenville, S. C.—Brooks Gordon, assaulting woman.
Humboldt, Tenn.—Will Cook, refusing to dance.
Princeton, W. Va.—Walter Johnson, attacking a white girl.
Reported in October.—5
Bakersfield, Cal.—Unknown, attacking a child.
Cullings, Ga.—Bob Edwards, complicity in attacking child.

Americus, Ga.—Yarborough, attacking a girl.
Rawlins, Wyo.—Wigfall, assaulting a woman.
Shreveport, La.—Sam Johnson, murder.

Reported in November—1.
Birmingham, Ala.—Will Smith, murder.

Reported in December—8. (11?)
Norway, S. C.—John Feldon, obtaining goods under false pretenses.
Preston Ark.—A. Dempsey, assaulting woman.
Jackson, Miss.—Joe Beamon, resisting arrest.
Fort Allen, La.—N. Cadore, murder.
McRae, Ga.—Sidney Williams, murder.
Tutwiller, Miss.—Man, insulting language.
Little Briton, S. C.—Man, resisting arrest.
Butler, Ala.—A. Curtis, murder.
Butler, Ala.—Three Negroes, murder (?)

2/27/28

REPORTED IN JANUARY, 5.

Salem, Ala.—Carson; no offense named.
Paris, Tex.—Henry Mouzon; murder.
Drew, Miss.—Man; party to a murder.
Wagoner County, Okla.—Man; rape.
Fulbright, Tex.—Richard Stanley; rape.

REPORTED IN FEBRUARY, 7.

Houston, Miss.—Andrew Williams; murder.
*David Rucker; same crime, "by mistake."
Drew, Miss.—Willis Webb; murder.
Marshall, Tex.—Anderson; murder.

Elysian Fields, Tex.—Two men; horse stealing.
*Barney, Ga.—George McDonald; disorderly conduct.

REPORTED IN MARCH, 7 (8?)

Cordelia, Ga.—Two men; murder.
*Lyrtis, La.—Preacher; debt of $10.
*Manning, S. C.—Boy; assault on a white man.
*Andalusia, Ala.—James Green; shooting a white woman.
Union City, Tenn.—John Gregson; murder.
*West Point, Miss.—Henry Brown; attempted murder.
*Clay City, Ky.—Man; murder (?).

REPORTED IN APRIL, 8.

Mondak, Mont.—J. C. Collins; murder.
*Issaquena, Miss.—Man; murder.
*Albany, Ga.—Man; no apparent reason.
*Kosciusko, Miss.—Man; assault upon white woman.
Marshall, Tex.—Man; assault upon a white woman.
*Hickory, Miss.—Man; assault upon white man.

*Pensacola, Fla.—Man; assault upon white man.
*Springfield, Miss.—Man; assault upon white man.

REPORTED IN MAY, 2.

*Appling, Ga.—J. H. Moore; firing a pistol and creating a disturbance.
*Hogansville, Ga.—Samuel Owensby; murder.

REPORTED IN JUNE, 7.

*Harlem, Ga.—Man; drunkenness.
Newton, Tex.—Richard Galloway, attacking a party of white men.
Anadarko, Okla.—Dennis Simmons; murder.
Hot Springs, Ark.—William Norman; rape and murder.
Beaumont, Tex.—Man; murderous assault.
Americus, Ga.—William Redding, shooting an officer.
Lambert, Miss.—William Robinson; murder.

REPORTED IN JULY, 9.

Yellow River, Fla.—Roscoe Smith; killing a sheriff.
Bonifay, Fla.—Man; rape.
*Reuben, Miss.—Man; murder.
*Milton, Fla.—Unknown; rape.

Blountsville, Fla.—Tempers; assisting a criminal to escape.

Dunbar, Ga.—John Shake; wounding a white man.

*Germantown, Ky.—Two men; no apparent reason.

*Haines City, Fla.—Samuel White, attempted rape.

REPORTED IN AUGUST, 10.

Laurens, S. C.—Richard Puckett, attempted rape.

Ardmore, Okla.—Franklin and Ralston; murder in disputes.

*Lexington, Mo.—George Winkfield; murder and rape.

Kilgore, Ala.—Unknown; no apparent reason.

Morgan, Ga.—Robert Lovett; murder.

*Birmingham, Ala.—Wilson Gardner, half-witted; frightening women and children.

Charlotte, N. C.—Joseph McNeely; shooting an officer.

Greenville, Ga.—Virgil Swanson; murder.

Jennings, La.—James Comeaux; attacking an Italian merchant.

REPORTED IN SEPTEMBER, 10.

Little Rock, Ark.—Lee Simms; rape.

Tamma, Ill.—Two unknown men; murderous assault.

Franklin, Tex.—William Davis; murder.

Louisville, Miss.—Henry Crosby; asking a woman if her husband was at home.

Litchfield, Ky.—Joseph Richardson; rape.

Harriston, Miss.—Walter and William Jones; murder.

*Akron, O.—Man; as a "last warning" to leave the neighborhood.

*Bartow, Fla.—Man; assaulting a white woman.

REPORTED IN OCTOBER, 3.

Hinchcliff, Miss.—Walter Brownloe; attempted rape (proved innocent).

Monroe, La.—Warren Eaton; insulting a white woman.

Cairo, Ill.—Man; dispute with a merchant.

REPORTED IN NOVEMBER, 6.

Wewoka, Okla.—John Cudjo; murder.

Dyersburg, Tenn.—John Talley; attempted rape.

*Hazlehurst, Miss.—Wilson Evans; attacking a white girl.

*Ocala, Fla.—Man found hanging from a tree; no facts known.

*Madison, La.—Man; assaulting a white girl.

*Walton, Ga.—General Boyd; attempted rape.

REPORTED IN DECEMBER, 4.

Blanchard, La.—Earnest and Frank Williams; murder.

*Haleburg, Ala.—Unknown; attempted rape.

*Tunica, Miss.—Albert Coopwood; murder.

*Campville, Fla.—Henry White; found in a white person's house.

Total, 79; possibly 80.

For alleged attacks or atte
on women, 19, or 24 per c

1914

Jan.—Okla.—Dickerson, murder.
N. C.—Wilson, murder.
*Fla.—Peck, assault.
*Fla.—James, assault.
Tex.—Lee, assault.
*Ga.—Harris, murder.
Feb.—Miss.—Petty, murder.
Miss.—Johnson, murder.
March—Mo.—Shields, murder.
Tex.—Williams, assault.
*Miss.—Unknown, murder.
Ala.—Young, rape.
Okla.—Scott, murder.
April—*Miss.—Turner, assault.
*Miss.—Unknown, race riot.
*Miss.—Unknown, race riot.
*Tex.—Morgan, assault.
May—La.—Washington, murder.
*Ga.—Jones, theft.
La.—Hamilton, rape.
*Fla.—Woodsome, unlawful entry.
June—Tex.—Robertson, murder.
*Miss.—Smith, robbery.
*Miss.—Collins, resistance.
July—Miss.—Bailey, theft.
S. C.—Carson, murder.
August—Okla.—Williams, murder.
La.—Griffin, murder.
La.—Hall, murder.
La.—Holmes, murder.
La.—Unknown, murder.
La.—Romeo, murder.
*Miss.—Robinson, murder.
*Ala.—Unknown, "running amuck."
Sept.—*Ala.—Baines, robbery.
Ga.—Brown, murder.

Oct.—Fla.—Junior, rape.
Miss.—Miller, rape.
Ark.—Davis, murder.
*Ala.—Unknown, assault.
*Ark.—Unknown, murder.
*Ark.—Unknown, murder.
Tex.—Durfee, murder.
Nov.—Miss.—Burns, assault.
Ky.—10 unknown Negroes by night-riders.
Fla.—Evans, rape.
Ky.—Allen, by night-riders.
S. C.—Wilson, murder.
Miss.—Sullivan, arson.
Miss.—Sullivan, arson.
Dec.—La.—McKnight, murder.
La.—T. Lewis, murder.
La.—Dirden, murder.
La.—W. Lewis, murder.
La.—Washington, murder.
La.—Henderson, murder.
Ala.—Jones, unlawful entry.
S. C.—Green, intent to steal.
S. C.—Seymour, rape.
*Miss.—Williams, assault.

1915

January, 10.

E. Smith, Alabama.....Murder
W. Smith, Alabama.....Murder
P. Morris, Georgia.....Murder
D. Barber, Georgia.....Resisting arrest
J. Barber, Georgia.....Resisting arrest
Miss Eula Barber, Georgia...Resisting arrest
Miss Ella Barber, Georgia....Resisting arrest
E. Johnson, Mississippi.....Stealing
H. Dealy, Alabama.....Wounding
D. Hartley, Alabama.....Burglary

February, 6.

W. Reed, Florida.....Rape
A. Hill, Mississippi.....Murder
H. Robinson, Mississippi.....Murder
J. Richards, Florida.....Improper note
B. Grayson, Texas.....Murder
——— ———, Florida.....Stealing

March, 3.

P. Goodson, N. C.....Living among whites
Mrs. J. Perry, North Carolina..... ?
Child of Mrs. Perry, North Carolina ?

April, 5.

A. Wells, Georgia.....Insult
J. Green, South Carolina.....Robbery
Miss Briley, Arkansas..... ?
T. Brooks, Tennessee.....Murder
C. Sheffield, Georgia.....Theft

May, 2.

A. Kinley, Texas.....Murder
J. Hatch, Alabama.....Assault

June, 15.

B. Mosby, Mississippi..... ?
A. Bell, Kentucky.....Rape
J. Green, South Carolina..... ?
——— ———, Mississippi.....Note to a girl
V. Stephens, Georgia.....Rape
J. Smith, South Carolina.....Rape
S. Thomas, Georgia.....Murder
W. Gordon, Georgia.....Murder
S. Farrar, Georgia.....Murder
A. Green, Georgia.....Murder
——— Green, Georgia.....Murder
E. Palmer, Georgia.....Murder
——— ———, Mississippi.....Stealing
——— ———, Mississippi.Entering girl's room
R. Healy, Arkansas.....Murder

July, 8.

P. Jackson, Georgia.....Murder
W. Fox, Arkansas.....Murder
T. Collins, Louisiana.....Wounding
J. Jackson, Georgia.....Concealing fugitive
P. Fambrough, Georgia...Concealing fugitive
——— ———, Mississippi.....Threats
——— ———, Georgia..... ?
W. Stanley, Texas.....Murder

August, 10.

E. Berry, Oklahoma.....Rape
——— Fox, Alabama.....Shooting officer
H. Russell, Alabama.....Poisoning mules
K. Jackson, Alabama.....Poisoning mules
E. Russell, Alabama.....Poisoning mules
J. Riggins, Georgia.....Rape
W. Leach, Florida.....Rape
K. Richmond, Texas.....Murder
J. Richmond, Texas.....Murder
——— ———, Louisiana.....Rape

September, 4.

M. Wilson, Tennessee.....In woman's room
A. Washington, Oklahoma.Improper proposals
L. Rudd, Missouri.....Robbery
G. Thompson, Florida.....Disrespect

October, 1.

——— ———, Mississippi.....Murder

November, 2.

J. Taylor, Mississippi.....Shooting at Sheriff
E. Buckner, Kentucky.....Robbery

December, 14.

W. Patrick, Arkansas.....Murder
Mrs. C. Stephenson, Miss.Her son burned a barn
——— ———, Virginia.....Looting
S. Bland, Georgia.....Murder
W. Steward, Georgia.....Murder
J. Nimrod, Florida.....Rape
——— ———,* Georgia.....Murder
——— ———, Georgia.....Murder
——— ———, Georgia.....Murder
——— ———, Georgia.....Murder
——— ———, Georgia.....Murder
——— ———, Georgia.....Murder
——— ———, Georgia.....Murder
——— ———, Georgia.....Murder

*In Leesburg and Early Co., Ga.

January 2—South Carolina—...Sims, insulting a white girl.

January 12—North Carolina—John Richards, alleged murder.

January 20—Georgia—Felix Lake, Frank Lake, Dewey Lake, Major Lake, Rodius Keith, murder.

January 25—Texas — W. J. Mayfield (white), alleged murder.

January 25—Alabama—Richard Burton, burglary and stabbing owner of premises.

January 28—Florida—Richard Anderson, charged with rape.

January 31—Arkansas—Will Warren, accused of chasing white boys.

February 10—Georgia—James King, charged with murder.

February 12—Georgia—Marvin Harris, charged with murder.

February 25—Georgia—Jesse McCorkle, charged with attempted rape.

March 4—North Carolina—David Evans shot to death for murder.

March 6—Tennessee—Will Whitley, murder.

March 20—Iowa—James Jones, "attempting to attack a white girl."

March 31—Mississippi—Jeff Brown. He was running to catch a train and accidentally brushed against a white girl.

April 3—Oklahoma—Oscar Martin, attacking a white girl.

April 5—North Carolina—Joseph Black; *his son* was accused of attacking a white girl.

April 5—Missouri—Lafayette Chandler, shot and burned for murder.

April 10—Texas—Private John Wade, shot by state ranger.

April 10—Oklahoma—Carl Dudley, shot to death for wounding a policeman.

April 16—Florida—John Dykes (white), charged with murder.

May 5—Texas—Tom Dickson accused of attacking a white girl.

May 15—Texas — Jesse Washington, burned by mob, accused of rape and murder.

May 20—Texas—Geronimo Lerma (Mexican) suspected of cutting a white woman with knife.

May 27—Arkansas—Felix Gilmore, accused of attempting to attack a white girl.

August 9—Arkansas—Unidentified Negro, attacking a white girl.

August 19—Florida—Josh Baskin,
August 19—Florida—James Dennis,
August 19—Florida—Bert Dennis,
August 19—Florida—Mary Dennis,
August 19—Florida—Stella Long.
Alleged complicity in the escape of a criminal.

August 19—Texas—Ed Lang, attempted assault.

August 19—Georgia—Lewis, for entering a house, is supposed to have been lynched.

August 26—Louisiana—Jesse Hanmet, attempted assault.

September 8—Tacoma, Washington—T. N. Bethel, killed by strikers for being a "scab."

September 9—Georgia—Unknown Negro supposed to have been killed for murder of Crawford, a farmer.

September 9—Louisiana— — Israel, shot for wounding a foreman.

September 20—Georgia—Henry White, alleged attack on a white girl.

September 21—Georgia—Pete Hudson, shot for murder.

September 21—Kansas—Bert Dudley (white), murder.

September 23—Tennessee—Two Negroes, shot for murder.

September 27—Georgia—Moxie Shuler, for "attempting to attack" a white girl.

September 29—Oklahoma—John Foreman, murder.
September 29—Oklahoma—F. Powell, murder.

October 4—Georgia—Mary Conley; *her son* killed his employer.
October 6—Texas—Will Spencer, wounding a policeman.
October 7—Georgia—Charles Smith, shooting a sheriff.
October 10—Arkansas—Frank Dodd, for "annoying a white woman."
October 16—Kentucky—Brack Kinley, hanged and burned for assaulting a white woman.
October 16—Kentucky—Luther Durett, hanged and burned for saying he "intended to get some white man."
October 21—South Carolina—Anthony Crawford, for striking a white man.
October ..—Mississippi—Allen Nance, for firing at automobile party.

November 5—Texas—Joe Johnson, accused of murder.
November 16—Louisiana—James Grant, alleged murder.
November 29—Texas—Buck Thomas, alleged assault.

1917

Proctor, Ark., February 9—James Smith (alias Coy Anderson), hanged; murder.

Hammond, La., February 28—Emma Hooper, hanged; wounding a constable.

Meigs, Ga., March 2—Linton Clinton, shot; assault upon a white girl.

Maysville, Ky., March 12—William Sanders, hanged; robbery.

Dyersburg, Tenn., March 19—William Thomas, hanged; shooting an officer.

Kissimmee, Fla., March 27—S. C. Garner, hanged; refusal to give up farm.

Pelham, Ga., March 28—Joe Nowling, hanged; reason unknown.

Shreveport, La., May 11—Henry Brooks, shot; intimacy with a white woman.

Fulton, Ky., May 20—Lawrence Dempsey, hanged; wounding a railroad watchman.

Memphis, Tenn., May 22—Ell Persons, burned; rape and murder.

Columbia, Miss., June 2—Van Hayes, hanged; murder.

Holdenville, Okla., June 16—Henry Conley, hanged; assault upon a white woman.

Courtney, Tex., June 21—Ben Harper, hanged; he drove an automobile that ran down and killed a white girl.

Riesel, Tex., June 23—Elijah Hays, beaten to death; striking a white woman.

Cleveland, Fla., June 24—Shep Trent, shot; attempt to attack a white woman.

Galveston, Tex., June 25—Chester Sawyer, hanged; attacking a white woman.

Temple, Tex., June 29—Robert Jefferson, shot; without provocation.

East St. Louis, Ill., July 2—175 colored men, women, and children slain by mobs.

Orange, Tex., July 3—Gilbert Guidry, hanged; charged with attempted rape.

Edgard, La., July 10—Marcel Ruffin, drowned; vagrancy.

Reform, Ala., July 16—Unidentified Negro, hanged; petty theft.

Pickens County, Ala., July 23—Poe Hibbler, hanged; attempted assault upon a white girl.

Elysian Fields, Tex., July 23—Unnamed, hanged; entering a woman's room.

Letchatchie, Ala., July 25—Will Powell and Jesse Powell, hanged; insolence.

Amite, La., July 30—Dan Rout and Jerry Rout, hanged; murder.

Garland City, Okla., July 31—Arland Avery, hanged; robbery.

Ashdown, Ark., August 9—Aaron Jimerson, hanged; attacking a constable.

Heathsville, Va., August 16—William Page, hanged; attempted assault upon a white girl.

Memphis, Tenn., August 17—Strickland, hanged; reason unknown.

Marshall, Tex., August 22—Charles Jones, hanged; entering room of a white woman.

York, S. C., August 23—W. T. Sims, shot; opposing draft law.

Chester, Pa., Sept. 3—3 colored men killed by mob.

9

Beaumont, Tex., Sept. 3—Charles Jennings, shot; cause unknown.

Athens, Ga., Sept. 18—Rufus Moncrief, hanged; attacking a white woman.

Goose Creek, Tex., Sept. 21—Bert Smith, hanged; attacking a white woman.

England, Ark., Sept. 21—Sam Cates, shot; annoying white girls.

Danville, Va., October 12—Walter Clark, shot; resisting arrest.

New Orleans, La.—Fred Johnson, hanged; robbery.

Quitman, Ga., Nov. 10—Jesse Staten, shot; insolent letter to a white woman.

Sale City, Ga., Nov. 17—Collins Johnson and D. C. Johnson, hanged; disputing white man's word.

Welch, W. Va., Nov. 22—Unidentified Negro, shot; attacking white woman.

Dyersburg, Tenn., Dec. 2—Ligon Scott, burned; attacking a white woman.

Rock Springs, Wyo., Dec. 14—Wade Hampton, hanged; annoying white women.

Matter, Ga., Dec. 15—Claxton Dekle, hanged; killing in quarrel.

2/24/32

P

See also

A77_5

2/17/17

Poems at Random

Pvt. Percy Young
805 Pioneer Inf.

(For material in Crises - See over)

P = Personal narratives; descriptive letters; poems & letters not better classif. with regiment, unit, or subject; and miscellany.

-1 Poem of Pvt. Louis Campbell - "our Hitch in Hell". Photo

-2 Poems by Sgt. Samuel Overstreet, 309. Labor Bn.

-3 Poem: "The 92nd Division Message Center" by Sgt. Jesse Mellecamp.

-4 Poem: "When our Boys went over the Top, Nov. 10, 1918", by Corp. Wm G. Miller, 365. Inf.

-5 Letter of Sgt-Major Clinton H. Wooding.

-6 Letter of Benj. F. Selden

-7 Letter of Sgt. Thomas L. Ford, with accompanying a "Christmas"

-8 Letter of C.A. Carson, med. Dept, Camp Pike, Ark. P.S. 716, - to his teacher.

-9 " " F.G. Sumner, Sgt 808. Pion. Inf.

-10 Letter of H.J. Pickett, Lt. 366. Inf., enclosing "The Allied Dead Fallen in France."

-11 Letter of A.S. Peal proposing special souvenir French edition of Crises.

-12 " " W.B. Bennson, 515 Eng. Bn.

-13 " " D.T. Patterson, M. Dep't, to WSD. w/ data + A.G. file.

-14 " " Cpl. H.L. Myles, 804 Pio. Inf.

-15 " " E.D. Giddens, Sgt. 802. Pio. Inf.

-16 Letter of Lt. Wm Mc Slowe

-17 " " Sgt. Leo. W. Vautero

-18 Anonymous letter about Corp. Stanley L. Riter, 350. F.A.

-19 Letter for Rufus Pinckney, 372. inf

~~-20 Letter for CoF 25th Inf Reports of Sgt. Oscar Hunger. (Photo.)~~

-21 Letter of Frank M. Snowden, Q.M. Corps, with testimonials as to service.

-22 Lt. Chas. A. Shaw - "Reflections during a quiet hour &c"

-23 Letter of H.C. Midgett, sailor, about happenings in St. Miguel, Azores, with photos

-24 Papers, letters, re re death of Pt. H.W. Richardson, 317 Labor Bn.

(Continued on inside back cover)

2/17/15

(Crises see over)

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

material in Crisis:

Poem. Burden of Black woman. Anon. 9:31

The Zeitgeist. Poem by L. P. Hill 10:82-4

Poem by R. G. Lohmann in Indian Life "To an English soldier & an Indian soldier buried together in France". — — — 13:81!

Poem. "Negro Soldiers". By R. C. Jamison. 14:249

Poem. anon. 'Black Samson of Brandywine. 14:255

Poem. Elias Lieberman's poem in N.Y. Times on the drafted men. Quoted in part. 15:288

Poem. Cotter's Sonnet to Negro soldiers. 16:64

Poem on the Buffaloes, by Allan Tucker. (N.Y. Times) 16:227

Poems beginning "Toussaint of Hayti" by E. V. Cooke (Chicago Post) 16:276

Letter of J. E. Spingarn. 17:60.

Poem on Life by L. P. Hill. Quoted. 18:27 "They said they were too slow, too dull &c

Poem by Auguste Prieur in La Liberté, trans. in Lit. Digest. (The Black soldier) 16:67

(Continued from front cover)

-25 Letter & poems of Cpl. Burris alexander, 856th Transp. Corps.

-26 Anon. letter complaining of conditions at Newport News,

-27 Letter and poem of Roy Lewis, 367th Inf. (Given to Mission on Aug 20/19)

2/17/16

(For material in Crisis see OVS)

A90 General official reports & statistics War Dept

-1 Letter of E.C.S. re War Dept figures

-2 Letter of T.P. Keppel, 3d Asst Sec. of War, giving figures in Chief. (June 9/19)

-3 " " " " " " giving additional figures. (Jun 17/19)

-4 List of colored organizations in U.S.A. Nov. 11, 1919 (Cl. Weeks, Gen Staff) with accomp. letters (2).

-5 Letter of E.J. Scott, relating Special Asst. to Sec. of War, and reply of Sec. Baker

-6 Provost Marshal General - Report in 1st draft, (2 copies) } two large
" " 2d draft (1 " ") } for folder

6/11/19

Capt Boutte's material

-7 Guide to the battlefields

-8 Chateau-Thierry (confidential)

-9 Meuse-Argonne Battle (Sept 26-Nov 11/18) by Capt. A.E. Hartzell

-10 A.E.F. - distinctive cloth insignia

-11 Letter of Adjt. Gen. in response to request for P.M. Gen's reports & drafts

-12 Sec. War annual reports (paper), 1917 & 1918.

For material in Crisis see OVS

Material in The Crisis:

Draft registration nos. for Negroes
White 7,347,794
Col. 953,599

14:259

Negro & the War Dept (Statement of E. J. Scott) 15:276
N.Y. World on the showing of the Negroes in the draft 15:188

11

EXCHANGE LIST

of

MAGAZINES

1918?

.....

American Missionary, New York City, 289 Fourth Avenue

The Congregationalist & Advance, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

The Survey, 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York City

The New Republic, 421 West 21St Street, New York City

The Literary Digest, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City

The Outlook, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The Nation, 20 Vesey Street, New York City

The Public, 122 East 37th Street, New York City

The Independent, 119 West 40th Street, New York City

The Atlantic Monthly, 17 Madison Avenue, New York City

The Voice of Missions, 62 Bible House, New York City

Southern Workman, Hampton Institute, Virginia

The Liberator, 34 Union Square, New York City

2/17/32

[c. 1918]

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The Union, 420 McAllister Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

The Commonwealth, 421 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Muskogee Cimeter, Juskogee, Okla.

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Amsterdam News, 2293-7th Avenue, New York City

The Independent, Atlanta, Ga.

Pioneer Press, Martinburg, W. Va.

Raleigh Independent, Raleigh, N. C.

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

Chicago Defender, Chicago, Illinois

Gazette, Cleveland, Ohio

Christian Recorder, Philadelphia, Pa.

Richmond Planet, Richmond, Va.

Philadelphia Tribune, Philadelphia, Pa.

Georgia Baptist, Augusta, Ga.

Dallas Express, Dallas, Texas

Union Review, Nashville, Tenn

Tuskegee Student, Tuskegee, Ala.

2/17/33

[c 1918]

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Royal Messenger, Helena, Arkansas

The Call, 1311 East 18th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Observer & Freeman, 409½ Milam Street, Houston, Tex.

The Advocate, 404 Buchanan Block, Portland, Oregon

Star of Zion, A.M.E.Zion Publication House, Brevard & Second Sts., Charlotte, N.C.

The Reformer, Richmond, Va.

The Monitor, 304 Crounse Block, Omaha, Neb.

The Guardian, 34 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

Pittsburgh American, 2115 Center Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wichets Protest, 623 North Main Street, Wichets, Kan.

Charleston American, Charleston, W. Va.

Tulsa Star, 115 North Greenwood Avenue, Tulsa, Okla.

Western World Reporter, 405 Beale Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

Southern Christian Recorder, A.M.E.Sunday School Union, Nashville, Tenn.

St. Louis Clarion, 2304 Market Street, StLouis, Mo.

The Searchlight, 737 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Galos Magazine, P.O.Box 518, Mexico City, D.F. Mexico

Boston Chronicle, 804 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Savannah Tribune, 1009 West Broad Street, Savannah, Ga.

The Bystander, Chemical Building, Corner 7th & Mulberry Streets, Des Moines, Iowa

Texas Freeman, Houston, Texas

The Appeal 24 East Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Pittsburg Courier, 518-4th Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Appeal To Reason, Girard, Kansas

National Republichn, 425-10th Street, Northwest, Washington,D.C.

Leavenworth New Era, U.S.Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.

St. Luke Herald, St. Luke Hall, Richmond, Va.

Atlanta Post, 138 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

2/17/34

[c 1918]

EXCHANGE LIST

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Wiley Reporter, Wiley University, Marshall, Texas

The Arbitrator, P.O. Box 42, Wall Street, Station, New York City

Memphis Times, 390 Beale Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

The Emancipator, 411 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.

Cincinnati Journal, 228 W. 8th Street, Corner Plum, Cincinnati, Ohio

The Standard, Standard Publishing Company, Columbia, S. C.

Nashville Globe, 447-4th Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.

Daily Herald, 1127 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

2/17/35

Twin City Advertiser, 207 East 7th Street, Winston Salem, N. C.

Our Boys & Girls, 54 West 40th Street, New York City

Independent News, 2335 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Journal & Guide, 711 Highland Avenue, Norfolk, Va.

Philadelphia Witness, 1247 South 21st Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

New York News, 135 West 135th Street, New York City

Supreme Circle News, Supreme Circle Building, Albany, Ga.

Louisville Leader, 422 South Street, Louisville, Ky.

The Torch Light, 220 West Walnut Street, Danville, Ky.

Houston Informer, 807½ Prairie Avenue, Houston, Tex.

Cleveland Advocate, Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio

Ohio State Monitor, 705 East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio

Washington Bee, 1109 Eye Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Odd Fellows Journal, 1344 You Street, North west, Washington, D. C.

Louisville News, 1003 West Chestnut Street, Louisville, Ky.

The Freeman, 219 Indiana Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana

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1918

The Crisis

70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

A Monthly Magazine
Published by the
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

W. E. Burghardt DuBois, *Editor.*
Augustus Granville Dill, *Business Manager.*

2/17/36

Advertising Rates

(Size of page—8x5⅛ inches)

Outside Back Cover	$80.00 per insertion
Inside Cover Page	$70.00 per insertion
Inside Page	$64.00 per insertion
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The forms close on the 8th of the month prior to the date of issue.

1928

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(To be sent in each month)

1. Name of agent————————————

2. Address of agent:

   Street and number————————————

   City and state————————————

3. Amount enclosed:

   Cash (at agent's risk)————————$

   Stamps (less than One Dollar)———$

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4. This money is to be credited as follows:

2/17/38

5. Monthly order:
Send copies of the issue of THE CRISIS; also

Notice: Agents are allowed ONE MONTH'S credit on sales. Cash must accompany all subscriptions. THE CRISIS is ready on the 20th of each month and agent's orders for each current number must be in our office by the 15th of the previous month or be subject to delay In order to receive credit for returned covers of unsold copies the returns must be made within one month after the issue.

Agents will please NOT deduct money order charges from their remittances. Please bear in mind that monthly bills to agents are dated the FIRST of the month. Complaints should be made promptly.

Address all letters to: THE CRISIS, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York Ci

[c 1918]

1918

Dear Agent:-

We are especially anxious to have our agents help in the sale of the following excellent books which the CRISIS has published:

1. HAZEL by Mary White Ovington. This is the story of a little Negro girl and her experiences in Massachusetts and Alabama. The book is well written and adapted both to children and to grown folks. The book sells for ONE DOLLAR. We sell it to our agents for fifty cents.

2. NORRIS WRIGHT CUNEY by his daughter Maud Cuney Hare. This book tells of the life and work of one of the recognized leaders of the race — a "tribune of the black people". Surely such a book is an inspiration to the young and ambitious! This book sells for ONE DOLLAR. We allow it to our agents for seventy five cents.

3. PRINCE HALL AND HIS FOLLOWERS by George W. Crawford, a 32d-degree Mason. This book is a carefully argued defense of the legitimacy of Negro Masonry in the United States and is attracting wide attention thruout the country. The book sells for ONE DOLLAR. We allow it to our agents for seventy five cents.

We hope you will be able to handle these books. As we are allowing large commission, the agent is expected to pay the carriage charges on books ordered and all books are to be paid for at the time of ordering. We assure prompt attention to any orders which you may send, whether they are large or small.

Sincerely yours,
THE CRISIS
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

12/1/12

average monthly circulation of the crisis

1910 (2 months) —	1750
1911 —	9000
1912 —	22,000
13 —	27,000
14 —	31,450
15 —	32,156
16 —	37,625
17 —	41,289.
last 3 months of 1917 —	47,249.

Jan. 1918 edition 56,000

24/11/2

The Enlarged Cuies

[c. 1918]

		pages
	Title	1
X	Advertisements	10-12
2	Articles	14-12
6	Looking glass + Horizon	18
5	Pictures	7
2	Editorial	4
7	NAACP	4
8	Men of Month	2
4	Outer Pocket	2
9	Children	2
		64 pp.

All contributed matter typed for

Pictures typed for

book Marriage + death notices

2/13/27

Report of the Crisis committee [NAACP]

The Crisis has an Emergency Reserve Fund of $. It has no debts and the salaries of all the clerks have been raised so that experienced employees receive $75 and $85 a month and apprentices $50 and $60. The following action is therefore recommended:

30-39-20

Voted that since the financial condition of the Crisis warrants it, the final increment of $800 be added to the annual salary of the Director of Publications and Research in accordance with the vote of the Board Jan. 14, 1918.

[c. 1918]

May & June to E P Thornton

92 Grafton St

Arlington, Mass.

Sent June but there are no ~~May~~ numbers in stock

CT

Marked War Vaccinats & Isolation

2/15/16 7

Del call this A. Mss. returned marked A thanks. Be sent to author with this slip enclosed - if the Editor approves. V.F.

THE CRISIS
70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Editorial Offices.

41-1-206

We thank you for submitting this manuscript to us. Its return does not mean that it is without merit. Many considerations call for the rejection of manuscripts. We may have on hand material of the same character, or the article may not suit the general plan of the magazine. We are always glad to examine manuscripts.

Yours very truly,
The Literary Editor of The Crisis

This is B- should be enclosed with mss. marked B

This also might appear once Should think as editorial

3-X- The Horizon Literary Bureau

We are forced sometimes to return manuscripts which with careful supervision and correction might be worked over into first-rate articles. We are eager to encourage genuine ability and have in this and related the services of a small but thoroughly competent number of (literary? experts) (experts in composition?) If you wish to know why your particular article was rejected, or if you wish detailed personal criticism of your work as a writer consult

The Horizon etc.

Inclose a fee etc.

When article is returned then we could give one or all of the reasons listed.

V. 7.

21/3/24

don't like this - sounds catchy at the end.

Ten Reasons for Rejecting Contributions to THE CRISIS.

2/3/25

1. Excellent but we have a similar article.
2. Good thought but not well written.
3. Suitable for an address or an editorial but not for an article.
4. Too long.
5. Not suited to our objects or not in accord with our policy and belief.
6. Not real poetry either in form or thought.
7. Not timely.
8. Too controversial or too offensive.
9. Bad grammar and bad composition.
10. Diffuse and not clear.

~~If you wish to know which reason was the chief one in your case or~~ if you wish detailed personal criticism of your work as a writer ~~return this manuscript or other~~ manuscripts to Send

THE HORIZON LITERARY BUREAU,
c/o The CRISIS,
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Enclose a fee of One Dollar for each manuscript. We will see that you get careful criticism from a competent literary critic.

(5) THE EDITORS.

How about working this over into an editorial & publishing every month - 2 inches 17 ems.

CONTRIBUTIONS

WE want every reader of THE CRISIS to send us news of the darker races. We do not want social notes, or essays, or biographies, or general description. We do want *facts,* directly and simply told, showing:

1. What colored folk are actually doing.

2. Just what discriminations they suffer.

If you look in our "Color Line" notes and "Opinion" you will see the kind of facts we want. Such facts are difficult to gather. The regular news associations do not publish them, the colored papers miss half of them, and despite the fact that we spend over $500 a year, we do not get as complete a picture of colored life in America as we wish. Will you help us? Search your local papers for notes and editorials; note occurrences; let nothing slip. We may not be able to write you a letter of thanks and we may not always use your matter, but we shall appreciate the service just the same. This leads us to say a word in answer to hundreds of inquiries:

Yes, THE CRISIS wants contributions; it wants news notes, it wants articles, it wants stories, it wants poems.

But THE CRISIS has a standard. News notes must be news notes and not thinly concealed "puffs." Articles must be written in the king's English and must say something. We do not want rambling thoughts and opinions; we want information—good solid information, illustrated by facts and pictures. We write our own editorials. They might be improved, we admit. But we insist on writing them. Again, articles must be timely. A good Washington woman sent us a note for the January CRISIS on December 27. On that day the January CRISIS, printed and bound, was being mailed to subscribers.

Yes, we want stories; but do you know what a story is, and can you write one? Believe us, it is no easy job. Most people who try it fail. This is natural. You would not start out to make your first dress to-day and sell it to John Wanamaker to-morrow? No. Well, we have reason to know that story writing is more difficult than dressmaking and less liable to success. We are willing to read your first attempts, but be sure and send postage for return mailing.

And poetry. Honestly, until we sat in this chair, we never dreamed that there were so many people who imagined they could write poetry. Of all forms of writing, poetry is the most subtle and difficult. Yet we receive day after day, and month after month, reams of the most amazing drivel which we are asked to publish. We are getting so that the sight of lines of uneven length on a written page calls for strong self-control. The attempt to write poetry, like measles, is a disease we all must have; but the attempt to publish such stuff—to inflict it on an innocent and unsuspecting public—that is the unforgivable sin. Wherefore send your poetry if you must, but we shall remain firm, planted with our back to the wall, and our grim visage front forward to defend our readers, and at the same time discern the occasional—oh, very occasional—gem.

So, in fine, we want contributions, but we want them good.

(*From* THE CRISIS)

2/13/23

My dear Miss Allison - As I recall an article of Mr. Vivian came in the day I left which I placed in the "manuscripts accepted" holder. I am not sure of its name - I think it deals with democracy. If it turns out to be the "Skeletons" mentioned by Mr. V. please return it with the following note typed by Miss Baker. She can sign my name and write per her initials under my signature. Later advisement on the part of Dr. Du Bois has made me decide not to publish the article, but I think Mr. V. deserves an answer and explanation Yours truly,

(I am sorry this was not sent me sooner) Jessie Fauset

My dear Mr. V. etc

I am returning your manuscript "Skeletons" with the regret that you have had so much annoyance. The article is well written but it does not suit the present plans of the Crisis. I wish you would send us something more vital, less abstract. By the way we do not send proofs to our contributors. I hope you will overlook our enforced delay.

Yours very truly,
Jessie Fauset Literary Editor
per

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN WEEKLY

GEORGE B. LOCKWOOD, EDITOR

425 TENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 5-1918

SEP 7 1918

6

Mr. W. E. B. DeBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

I have your letter of Sept. 4th. We are not permitted to put on exchanges under the recent ruling of the War Industries Board, but I am putting you personally on the list of the National Republican for one year and charging it to a fund we have on hand for that purpose.

Very truly yours,

Geo B. Lockwood

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

GBL/LB.

2/15/95

2/16/53 FORM 2600-C

STANDARD 11-17-100000

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

FEB 26 1918

2

Office of

Tehachapi, Cal. Feb 18 1918

The Crisis -
70 Fifth Ave
New York, N.Y.
Gentlemen -

Enclosed please find two clippings and a page, all from the Los Angeles, Cal. dailies; They seem to me to be of some interest to our people, hence I sent them to this valued race magazine.

Respectfully
William H. Payne

Return to N. C. B.
Du Bois

Saratoga Springs
New York

August 1, 1918.

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Willyou please send out in my name with the editorial marked "Philosophy in time of War" in the last issue of The Crisis, to the following:

Rev. Dr. F. G. Peabody,
Asticou, Maine.

Hon. G. Gunby Jordan,
Columbus, Ga.

Chancellor D. C. Barrow,
Athens, Ga.

Hon. Fred D. Keppel,
Assistant Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Rev. J. H. Melish,
Lake George, N. Y.

Dr. John M. Glenn,
Forest Hills, Long Island, N.Y.

Rev. M. Ashby Jones,
Ponce de Leon Church,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. J. H. Dillard,
Charlottesville, Va.

Mr. Harry Hodgson,
Athens, Ga.

Rev. Dr. J. E. Gregg,
54 Wendell Ave.,
Pittsfield, Mass.

Mr. P. W. Wilson,
City Club,
55 West 44th Street,
New York City.

Rev. E. M. Parrott,
Lake George, N. Y.

Hon. J. P. Tumulty,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Rt. Rev. Henry J. Mikell, D.D.,
627 West Peachtree St.,
Atlanta, Ga.

2/15/100

Saratoga Springs
New York

The Crisis #2

Mr. H. A. Hunt,
Fort Valley, Ga.

Rt. Rev. A. S. Lloyd,
Church Missions House,
281 Fourth Ave.,
New York City

Mr. John W. Wood,
Church Missions House,
281 Fourth Ave.,
New York City.

Rt. Rev. E. S. Lines,
Newark, N. J.

Dr. W. J. Schieffelin,
Ashville, Maine.

Miss Rossa B. Cooley,
46 South Hamilton St.,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Miss Grace B. House,
603 Front Street,
Minersville, Pa.

Mrs Paul Burlin
Santa Fe New Mexico

2/15/101

Also, ten copies, each, to me at the following addresses:

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
55 West 44th Street, New York City.
25 Broad Street, " " "

sending bill to me at Saratoga Springs, and oblige,

Very truly yours,

George Foster Peabody

sent
(6. 13.)

MANUFACTURER OF CONGOLEUM RUGS
RUG BORDERS
FLOOR COVERINGS
BY-THE-YARD

The Congoleum Company

SUCCESSOR TO UNITED ROOFING & MFG. CO.
DEPARTMENT OF
The Barrett Company
MORRIS BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, PA. July 15th./18.

Dr. W.E.Du Bois.(Editor of Crisis)
70 --5th. Avenue,
New York.

JUL 19 1918

2115/107

Dr. W.E.Du Bois.

My Dear Sir:-

I have read several copies of your (Magazine) which was brought to my attention about the time of the East St. Louis riot and in fact about the same time the Chester riot, through Mr. L.F. Coles.a young colored man, who is a foreman in charge of some (80 odd colored girls) at the Congoleum Plant.

I wish to say that I am heartily in favor of most of the ~~Issues~~ upon which your (Magazine) discusses. I enjoy your editorials very much and aggree with most of them, but as a ---- Socalist and a man who try to think and reason from cause to effect I cannot aggree with you, that the (Negro) will reap any greater benefit, than he now reaps after the war; because as you know all of the Wars that have been fought; the masses of people only reaped -- some special benefit, while on the other hand ; their priveleges were curtailed in many way. What I think you and every other Negro should insist upon for the Negro, is that the laws be enforced for him after the war, and not that (New Laws) be made for him.

MANUFACTURER OF
CONGOLEUM
RUGS
RUG BORDERS
FLOOR COVERINGS
BY-THE-YARD

The Congoleum Company

SUCCESSOR TO UNITED ROOFING & MFG. CO.
DEPARTMENT OF
The Barrett Company
MORRIS BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Part. # 2.

2/15/08

To my mind your people have had two many special laws put upon the statue books for instant ee, he was emancipated from slavery by a war measure, which gave him certian rights, while on the other hand, many of his rights, or I might say many of the rights which were given to all other men, were kept from the Colored Man.

If this war will close and as a result of this war having been fought the Negro, will be given the privielge to live where he so ~~desires~~, to ride on the train where he so desires, to eat in what ever hotel he so ~~desires~~, and to join what ever Labor Union he so ~~desires~~, and in fact, if he will be given every privielge that any other man enjoys, then the war will not have been fought in vain.

I myself wish nothing for myself, my wife and my children that I do not desire, to see ~~for~~ the Colored Man, His Wife, and His --- Children ~~Have~~. I wish to ask the question: To you Colored Editor, who I expected so much to come to the Negro out of this war. Do You think the Negro, will receive all of these benefits, after the war is over? This is a question that you people should ask your represenatives, this is a question that you should see to, that your represenatives answer before you help to elect them. The Colored man in the North should make his ballot affective in these times in order that he might help the less fortunate brother in the South.

Yours Respectfully. H.C. Pitts
(Assist.Supt.)

#126 Townsend St. Chester, Pa. #

July 19, 1918.

Mr. H. C. Pike,
The Congoleum Company,
Morris Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:

In Dr. DuBois' absence from the city, I beg to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of July 15.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

2/15/106

Hqrs 1st Battalion, 366th Infantry,
APO 766 AEF.
3rd November, 1918.

251 p6

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

The editorial in The Crisis about which many harsh things have been said was received by me on a famous battlefield of France. I was glad you wrote it; it was all a patriot should have said. Do not allow anything to vex you because you seek to serve and to save, even if your course leads on to martyrdom, as it will. This is your course and you must follow it to the end.

We shall bring you "glad tidings of great joy" concerning what the black men from all parts of the world have done for mankind in this struggle for humanity. And you shall learn what the price has been for colored officers. Hundreds of educated colored men over here are well prepared for the fight which is sure to come, after we return.

Do not regret your failure to enter the military service. Your part has been well done, and we need you where you are. The fact that you are there is helping and cheering us and giving us the will to remain to the end in the face of the MONSTER, PREJUDICE, which we are trying so heroically to destroy.

With good wishes, as always, I am, Sincerely yours,

H. J. Pinkett

O. K.
H. J. Pinkett

NOV 25 1918

H. J. Pinkett,
1st Lt. 366" Inf. Adjt. 1st Bn,

15

Building 79 Army Y.M.C.A.,
Camp Hancock, Ga.,
Dec. 12, 1918.

251

(Reddick)

Editor Crisis,
N.Y.,

Dear sir:

As requested in the last issue of your valuable magizine, I am forwarding you a clipping from one of our local papers here in which a southerman officer very graphically depicts the gallantry of a company of Negro soldiers of whom he is in charge during the capture of Argonne Forest. Should it be of any value to you in the proposed narrative of the Negro's part in the World's War, I would be pleased to have you copy same and return to me the inclosed clipping.

I am,

Yours truly,

A. N. Reddick Sec. in Charge
Y.M.C.A. Negro Work Army
Camp Hancock, Ga.

P.S. I might add that I take special pride in this particular account because of the fact that I worked with the soldiers in question for eight month while they were in training at Camp Jackson, S.C. and knew quite a number of them personally.

A.N.R.

(3)

Clipping

DEC 26 1918

18

2/22/36

2/16/55

MAR 5 1919

39

1738 N. Camac St.
Philadelphia
Feb. 28, 1918

To The Editor—
Dear Sir,

Copy

Three weeks ago this coming Monday I sent you a copy of a story I had written called "The Gift." Under separate cover I sent stamps for its return in case it was found unavailable for publication. I have heard nothing since and have been wondering if it reached you safely or not, or whether you returned it to

me and I did not get it.

You will oblige me immensely if you return it please if you find you cont use it, as I would like to try it elsewhere.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian M. Rhoades

251-56
FEB 27 1918
13

835 W. 20th Street,
Des Moines, Iowa,
Feb. 23, 1918.

"The Crisis",
70-5th Avenue,
New York City, New York.

Dear Sirs:-

As per your request I am enclosing herewith my photograph, and am asking that you kindly return same to the above address when its use is at an end.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Chas A Shaw,

1st Lieut. 366th Inf., U. S. A.

2/22/39

Headquarters 92nd Division,
A. P. O. 766, A. E. F., Via N. Y.,
October 19th, 1918.

SUBSCRIPTION
38
NOV 4 1918

NOV 4 1918

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor, "The Crisis",
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I am enclosing herewith money order for $1.00, for one year's subscription to the "Crisis", which you will kindly forward to the above address.

For the past month we have been receiving the news of the fight that you have had on your hands, and I, as a member of the Atlanta Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and a subscriber to the Crisis, am writing to assure you that the boys "over here" are with you, and trust that you will let nothing cause you to cease, for one moment, in the great fight for right and justice that you have been waging for these many years. Only a few weeks ago I had the pleasure of having President Hope, of Morehouse College, with me for a few hours, and at the time we discussed the affair that was causing so much comment "over there". He gave us the true facts in the case, and it was easily seen that some soreheads were endeavoring to make a goat of the man who was earnestly striving to better conditions for the race.

It may be of interest to you to know that the boys of the 92nd are holding their own, and their spirit is undaunted. Their morale is high, their determination to make a showing for themselves and the folks at home is not to be denied, and their relations with the people of this great country are of such a nature as to reflect the greatest credit upon us as a people, and to give them the opportunity to see for themselves that all that they have heard of us, from others who did not see fit to speak truthfully, was not true.

We are truly living in a country at present where democracy, and its principles, are manifested on every hand, for these people in France know a man only by the amount of good that he contributes to the community or State, and not by the color of his skin, or the texture of his hair. It is indeed a joyous thrill that goes thru one when he sees these men, who heretofore, have not had an opportunity to appreciate what life really meant having their first chance to experience the rights of manhood, and enjoying an equal privilege in every way. Such are the conditions for which we are fighting, and we pray that when this maelstrom is over that the principles for which the lives of these black boys have willingly been given will be manifested

use

in the country that we call home.

I am enclosing herewith an article that was written by a wealthy French lady, and appeared in the French journal in the city where this division was stationed for a while. This article appeared in the paper the day after we left this city, and I was so impressed with it that I had it copied and am sending same to you. I am also enclosing an article that I wrote a few days ago during a quiet hour.

Give my kindest regards to Mr. Dill and to Mr. White, and accept my best wishes for your health and happiness.

Very truly yours,

Charles A Shaw.

1st Lieut. U. S. A.

2/15/160

Send my copy of "The Crisis" to this address.

1st Lieut. Chas. A. Shaw,
Hq. 92nd Div., Asst. to Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3,
A. P. O. 766, A. E. F., Via N. Y.

[Traced Enclosure]

P-22

REFLECTIONS.

****

Written during a quiet hour "Somewhere in France".

****

By. Chas . A. Shaw, 1st Lieut. U. S. A.

****

The day is damp and cold, the mud which cours the streets of the "petit vil" is thick and black, heavy grey clouds overhang the firmament, and everything, in fact, in this quiet little French town in which is located the Headquarters of the famous black division tends toward causing one to revel in thoughts of days gone by.

As I sit amid such surroundings on this cloudy day in October, thousands of miles away from home, my mind begins to run rampant and to bring upon a mental screen many pictures of indidents of years ago. I can see the familiar scenes in the town of my birth where my early years were spent. Many of the incidents of my happy and irresponsible childhood pass across the screen, some causing a fleeting smile, others a feeling of sadness, - Childhood days - those days of play, of fun, of irresponsibility. How we wish for them in after years!

After these pictures had been whirled thru the machinery of my mind there then appeared on the calcium light the impression of my early manhood, - those high school days-, then college - and with the idea of an ability to conquer the world there came the picture of my entrance into the actual battle of life. Inexperienced, ignorant of the fundamental principles of life, secured only by experience, blinded to the fact of such ignorance because of a false idea that when one makes his exit from the college gates that he has conquered all.

All of these pictures which passed before my mind's eye and which brought with them considerable thought, had, in each stage of life, elements of happiness and sorrow. In childhood, a toe bruised against a stone brought tears, the thoughts of the joys of Christmas morning brought happiness. In early manhood, a good average during the High School term was a source of pride, some bad deed brought to the attention of "Dad or "Mom" shamed me. In manhood, a task well done was a source of joy, the death of a good father brought sorrow and extreme grief, and so it has been thruout life until there has come the realization of the fluctuations of life.

Such are the thoughts and reflections of hundreds of thousands of men who are "over here" during some quiet hour when, by some chance, the guns have ceased to bark, the hum of theplane is not heard, and the machine gun's staccata sound is silenced.

Then the period of reflection takes place, and we, the Colored Americans, who are "over here" taking our place side by side with all the nations of the Allies, fighting for the principles of democracy, aiding to make the world a better place in which to live, ponder over existing conditions in the country which we call home, and wonder if after this cataclysm is over, and the lives of these black heroes have been given for democracy, and the blood of the

Colored American has flowed freely with all other nations in stemming the tide of Hun barbarity - yes, we wonder, what will be our lot "over there". Will we be treated as men, with the feelings, thoughts, desires, and ambitions of any other race of people? Will that spirit of true democracy which permeates the entire life - economic, political, and social - of the country of all countries —FRANCE -- be manifested upon our return? Will we be given the same considerations and opportunities to live a life of happiness and contentment as the other citizens which go to make up the body politic? Will our hearts be made to bleed at recurrences of barbaric atrocities as of East St. Louis, Valdosta, Philadelphia, Memphis and others too numerous to mention. Or, on the other hand, will the people of our country, the only country that we have known, and the country that we love and helped to place in its present position as a World Power, be grateful for what we have done, for the lives that we have given, for the blood that we have shed and give every man an opportunity according to his ability to contribute to the good of his community. Those are the things that give us reason for considerable thought and reflection, and for which we pray, trust, and fight.

The United States has in this black division a unit in her Army on whom she can always depend. The black soldiers' face is a bond of his patriotism and loyalty. These men "over here" who are fighting the Hun are permeated with the spirit of loyalty and patriotism that cannot run truer or deeper in the hearts of any men. Their spirit is intense, their morale above par, and their hearts sincere. True they long for their loved ones left behind, and desire to return to them, irrespective of past conditions, but that longing tends only to intensify their determination to fight harder, and bring to a more speedy conclusion the maelstrom in which this section of the world is engulfed.

So that, after these reflections have come and passed away- for the time being,- on this cloudy day in October, "Somewhere in France", I am braced to face the future ~~by the fact~~ knowing that someday Right and Truth will triumph over all Injustice.

FEB 27 1918

2/15/181

9

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing the front page of a recent number of the Southwestern Christian Advocate. It seemsto me the article " DOUBT HIM NOT " as a message to our people should be read by every member of the race. I also think it should be re printed in every Negro paper.

Very truly yours,

B. Soper

Miss Adams

Cave Spring Ga
4-16-1919

The Crisis

Dear Sir
While reading The Crises I saw
an article concerning The Negro
Cooperative Guild & Write for
Information

Respt yrs
Loula Spence

2/16/87

Coop. Ct

Ant CF

FRANCE.
May,17th.1918.

The Crisis,
New York.
N.Y.

JUN 8 1918
2

Dear sirs;

While reading your April number I noticed on page 290 a letter wrote by a member of the 15th, Infantry of New York. which the writer state that he is swollowing some bitter pills on and off duty. I dont agree with the writer as far as I have been in France covering many States, And have found the conditions very agreeable, towards members of the race. Our Officers are very nice to us they all being Southern men, and we are given the very best of attention by our commanding officers, and the French citzens are very hospitable towards us.

I dont agree with the method you used in writing up this letter, as France, is a large Country and what happens in one part (do not) happen all over France, We dont want our people as a whole to think that their sons who have left home to defend their Flag think their sons is being ill treated (in) that it is not true the large Citys I have visited. In writing up letters of this kind state.

IN SOME PARTS OF FRANCE. I learned that many of the boys over here have repsented themselves as Indians, which the French people is affre d, of the Indians.

I hope this letter will meet your approval.

Yours.
Corporal Walter W. Thomas

301st Labor Co, QMC, NA. A.P.O.713.
American E.F.

P.S.
Our Company have made [redacted] a record with [redacted] comments from high officers of the A.E.F.
from h

[U.S. - DEPT OF LABOR]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

June 12, 1918.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed a letter from Dr. Haynes, dated May 31, which, much to my regret, got mixed with some other papers and was mailed to you earlier.

Very truly yours,

M. L. Campbell, Secy.

C.

2/16/130

[ENCLOSURE]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

May 31, 1918.

Personal

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your editorial in the June number of the Crisis about my appointment draws from me deep gratitude. I shall do everything in my power to live up to the confidence you have shown in me. As I said in a recent letter to you and other editors, the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary have shown that they intend that the Department shall serve Negro wage earners as all other wage earners. You may be sure, therefore, that no purpose, plan, or act will be sanctioned by the Department that does not have this broad American aim in view.

Mrs. Haynes joins me in many personal regards as we take up our life during the period of the War in this cosmopolitan city.

Yours cordially,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

H/C

2/16/129

[U.S. – WAR DEPT]

Sec'y Baker p7

April 19, 1918.

Mr. Newton D. Baker,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Baker:

The June number of THE CRISIS, which goes to press soon after May 1, is going to be Soldiers' Number.

I know you are desperately busy, but would it be possible for you to dictate a short statement concerning the colored troops on the western front for publication in that number? I am sure it would do good.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/13/42

[U.S. - WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD]

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

WASHINGTON

B. M. BARUCH
CHAIRMAN

IN YOUR REPLY
REFER TO.....

September 25, 1918.

2/3135

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Gentlemen: Attention Mr. W. E. R. DuBois.

Answering your letter of September 20th:

We are enclosing herewith our regulations covering all periodicals excepting newspapers and agricultural publications, by which you will notice that it is necessary for all publishers of periodicals to cut their tonnage ten percent after reducing the weight of the paper which they used to the basic weights given in our regulations. Under these circumstances, we do not see how it would be possible for you to increase the size of your magazine and still show the necessary reduction which you must make.

The paper situation is extremely serious, and further curtailments in the use of paper may be necessary. For this reason, it would not be possible for us to allow you special dispensation in the amount of paper which you may use.

SEP 27 1918

Yours very truly,

George K Ferguson

George K. Ferguson,
Pulp and Paper Section

AD

1918 CR U

[ENCLOSURE]

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

Washington

B. M. Baruch
Chairman

TO PUBLISHERS OF ALL PRIODICALS EXCEPT
NEWSPAPERS AND AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATIONS

The Priority Board of the War Industries Board has listed paper mills as an essential industry, and has rated them in Fourth Class for priority for coal on the distinct understanding that all wasteful uses of paper shall be eliminated and the necessary use be curtailed to the minimun.

Each paper mill will be put upon the priority list for coal conditioned upon their signing a pledge that they will furnish no paper to any consumer who will not also sign a pledge in duplicate that he will exercise the greatest possible company in the use of paper and will observe all rules and regulations of the Conservation Division and of the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board.

The following regulations have been made by the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board for the control of paper used in the production of all periodicals entered as second class matter, with the exception of Newspapers and Agricultural Publications.

The following regulations shall be effective for weekly periodicals September 15, 1918, for bi-monthlies, monthlies and quarterlies which are put on sale subsequent to October 2, 1918. If for mechanical reasons it is impossible to put these regulationsinto effect on the above dates, a concise statement of reasons must be sent by letter to this office as soon as possible.

Weights of Paper

No periodical shall use in its production any paper heavier than the following basis:

News.....	24 x 36 - 36
Machine Finish.....	25 x 38 - 45
Super Calendered for Body....	25 x 38 - 50
Super Calendered for Color Work	25 x 38 - 70
Coated for body or inserts...	25 x 38 - 70
Cover.....	Only of sufficient weight to properly protect publication and not to exceed 25 x 38-100 coated or 25 x 38- 90 super

All stocks on hand heavior than the above weights may be used and computed as of the above weights in figuring the tonnage allowed in the following regulations.

If any publisher desires to substitute Super calendered for coated, or News for Super or Machine Finish, the use of heavier weights than the above schedule will be considered by this office.

Tonnage Allowed

Each publisher shall figure the total tonnage he would have used during the year July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, inclusive, had he used body and insert paper of the above weights and cover paper of the weight he actually used, provided it did not weigh more than 100 lbs, for coated and 90 lbs. for supercalendered. From this amount, he will deduct one-half of the tonnage represented by Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the suggestions printed below. He will be allowed hereafter this last amount less ten percent (10) as his average tonnage.

This saving may be accomplished by a further reduction in weight, by cutting the number of pages, curtailment of circulation or in any other way the publisher chooses, and the tonnage may be used for reading matter, advertisements or circulation as the publisher chooses.

This tonnage will be apportioned by issue, but any publisher may use more or less than the average tonnage in any one issue, provided the total tonnage in any six months is not exceeded.

Any publisher whose circulation has increased by legitimate methods in an unusual amount over the average circulation for the year July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, may present his case for special consideration.

2/3/37

Additional Regulations:

Discontinue selling advertising with a guarantee of circulation requiring a rebate if circulation falls below guaranteed amount.

Because of the absolute necessity of curtailing the use of paper, no new publications may be established during the period of the war unless it can be shown that such publication is an absolute necessity.

Suggestions:

The Pulp and Paper Section does not guarantee to the publisher an adequate supply of paper after the above curtailment is put into effect. The supply of paper depends entirely upon the limitation of coal, supplies, transportation and labor, and conditions may arise where the demand for war products will require and additional curtailment. If such conditions arise, special consideration will be given to those publishers who have established themselves upon the most economical basis. Certain practices, which under normal conditions might be justifiable, are under war conditions considered wasteful and unbusinesslike, and if possible, each publisher should attempt to eliminate the following:

(1) Continning subscriptions after date of expiration, unless subscriptions are renewed and paid for.

(2) Giving free copies; except for actual services rendered; except to Camp Libraries and Huts of organizations recognized by the Government, such as the Y.M. C.A., K. of C., etc.; except to the Library of Congress and other Libraries which will agree to bind for permanent keeping; except to Government Departmental Libraries which use said periodicals in their work; and except for similar peasons.

(3) Giving free copies to advertisers, except not more than one copy each for checking purposes.

(4) Accepting returns from news dealers of unsold papers.

(5) Sending free copies for the purpose of stimulating circulation, or advertising, except upon application and except to a limit of 1% of circulation.

(6) Sending free copies in exchange for other publications.

(7) Selling at an exceddingly low or nominal subscription rate.

(8) Selling to subscribers below published subscription rate, except in clubbing with other periodicals, when the price should not be less than 75% of the sum of published prices.

(9) Selling premiums with periodicals unless a price is put upon the premium for sale separately, and the combined price is at least 75% of the sum of the individual prices.

A statement will be requested November 1, 1918, as to how many of these practices have been discontinued.

The urgent necessity of economizing in the use of paper in every possible way cannot be too strongly emphasized, and each publisher should carefully:

Restrict the overruns which are printed for files, office copies, etc.

Scrutinize the press room wastes.

Consider the possibility of reducing the size of the type and margins.

Procure, as far as possible, paper and all other materials from the nearest available source of supply, provided it is consistent with price, quality and service.

If it is possible for publishers to reduce their tonnage of paper below the allotted amount, it is their patriotic duty to do so.

Yours very truly,

THOS. E DONNELLEY

Chief,
Pulp and Paper Section.

August 22, 1918.

P.S.-

Since issuing the above rulings the Post Office Department has called attention to the fact that "Suggestion" 9 is not in accordance with the Department's rules.

Substitute the following for "Suggestion" 9:

(9) Selling premiums with periodicals unless a price is put upon the premium for sale separately and the combined price is at least the full price of the premium and 75 per cent of the published subscription price of the periodical.

2/13/40 R

METHOD OF ESTIMATING TONNAGE.

500,000 Printed copies 6-3/4 x 9-3/4 Magazine

160	page	Super Calender	25 x 38 - 55 lbs.
64	"	Machine Finish	25 x 38 - 50 lbs.
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"	2	"	39 x 54 - 100 (45 lb)		200
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"	1/8	"	39 x 54 - 155 (70 lb)		19
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	428,136 lbs.
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	416,031
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The Nation

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, 20 VESEY STREET
NEW YORK CITY

P. O. BOX 794 TELEPHONE BARCLAY 4200

22 October xviii.

Editor of the Crisis.
V Avenue.
New York.

My dear Sir,

I wrote this story three months ago and my agent informs me that it can not be printed because the Magazines want dashing young heroes but not of the darker variety. The original Ms.was kindly lost in the mail but I am sending you the carbon copy.If you want it I shall polish it up a bit,otherwise I shall use it for heating purposes.

In view of the splendid work your people are doing in this war you deserve this sort of story - plausible enough to any one who has been on the other side.But I would like to hear your opinion.

sincerely yours,

Hendrick Willem van Loon

2/15/230

P-17

Battery "E" 350th Field Artillery
American Expeditionary Forces.
December 23rd 1918

The Crisis Publishing Co,
70. 5th Ave,
N.Y. U.S.A.

Gentlemen- beg to advise, that I am today mailing you a clipping from the New York Herald, (European edition) which I think will be of interest to our people at home, as we have been confronted by many disadvantages , and have had many a hard knock that we feel we should never have received, but in spite of that you may see that as its greatest result was, it made everybody take a broader conception of the job that awaited us. " They did'nt think we'd do it but we did" now that we've done it, we are very eager to get back home and get-into-harness of helping to make the world a better place to live in. The French are very congenial people and are very interesting to talk with they seem to admire the American troops greatly, mainly for their politeness and their fighting qualities of which they well know and do not hesitate to mention. I have at hand the November number of the Crisis, an am very proud to have been so fournate to have received it. (thanks to Mrs Wilson of Phila, Pa) this clipping appeared in the French and New York, (Paris) dailies, I also have several other artiales that I would be pleased to submit for publication. among them are a few of my own compsitions and General Orders No 11. sent from Headquarters: 167 Field Artillery Brigade, by Bgig: Gen'l Sherbourne, complimenting the men for their valor and skill in action. I have requested a friend of mine to forward to your office the sum of ($2.00) two dollars for the N.A.A.C.P. keep the good work up that they are doing. hoping you will grant this favor, we at we are eager tto prove that we've held up the traditions of the former Negro Soldiers,

Very Sincerely.

George W Venters

Sergt George W Venters.

JAN 25 1919

29

GWV

2/17/18

(3)

ISRAEL METROPOLITAN C.M.E. CHURCH
1ST & B STREETS, S.W.
REV. SAM B. WALLACE, PASTOR
PARSONAGE; 402 SOUTH CAPITOL STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 13, 1918.

Prof. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Editor, The Crisis

JUL 19 1918

My dear Prof Du Bois:

Allow me to enter my most emphatic protest against the sentiment expressed in your editorial headed "Close Ranks", in the July number, under the "Set us, while the war lasts, forget our special grievances.

If I could be made to feel that such a course would be conducive to the ends of victory and the triumph of democracy, "Amen and so let it be" would be the hearty response. but the very falsity of our shibboleth "Make the world safe for democracy", when we have not attempted to make our own home safe, and when from actual facts and figures it is growing more alarmingly unsafe, makes our ultimate aim that much less certain of being gained.

To fight your best battle, to put all your power in it, you must honestly believe in the cause for which you fight. This is what the military powers

2/16/68

ISRAEL METROPOLITAN C.M.E. CHURCH
1ST & B STREETS, S.W.
REV. SAM B. WALLACE, PASTOR
PARSONAGE; 402 SOUTH CAPITOL STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

call morale, and this is what wins wars.
Everything that increases the morale of the American people, that cements all Races and Peoples behind the men in the trenches, helps vitally to win the war.
The laboring man fighting for a living wage and getting it; the women fighting for the right of suffrage and on the high road to it; the Colored people fighting for American citizenship, not one or two fall, but just American citizenship and getting it, will mean a united Country and victory:- anything else means a divided Country and - well "A house divided against itself cannot stand".
Must we do our full duty now? Yes, that and more if possible, for to do less proves us unworthy of American citizenship, but the sum-total of all duty is not the Army.
Some must stay to preach to and comfort those who are left behind, and those who, after duty

2/16/1169

ISRAEL METROPOLITAN C.M.E. CHURCH
1ST & B STREETS, S.W.
REV. SAM B. WALLACE, PASTOR
PARSONAGE ; 402 SOUTH CAPITOL STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

well done, return. Some must stay on the farm to feed the army and the citizens behind it, for hunger is but the beginning of revolution.
Some must stay to buy and sell, for trade means taxes and money, and when money stops the ~~money~~ army stops.

Some must stay behind to write, and create and direct public sentiment. Not only to help us think, for we may be all thinking, but all thinking differently, - but rather to help us think as one man, that we may have Democracy among ourselves, and desire Democracy for all men everywhere.

We must have a united house if we are to win. and the man who says let the house remain divided till the war is over also says let us have defeat, for "a house divided against itself

2/16/170

ISRAEL METROPOLITAN C.M.E. CHURCH
1ST & B STREETS, S.W.
REV. SAM B. WALLACE, PASTOR
PARSONAGE ; 402 SOUTH CAPITOL STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

cannot stand!"

Rev. Sam Wallace

2/16/72

July 19, 1918.

Rev. Mr. Sam B. Wallace,
402 South Capitol Street,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

In Dr. DuBois' absence from the city, I beg to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of July 13.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

2116/167

Editorial - P7

2/15/201

Rev. G. R. Waller, D.D.
Pastor
80 King Street

Third Baptist Church

William Street Below Main

William C. Jackson
Clerk
51 Monroe Street

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 24, 1918.

DU BOIS

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave. New York.
N. Y.

54

My dear Sir:-

In encloseing my subscription, I desire also to express my high appreciation of The Crisis and, the interest and pleasure derived from reading its most excellently edited contents.

Congratulations upon its phenomenal success.

It is becomeing more and more indispensable to the thinkink public.

Its brief and successful history is prophetic of a stil more brilliant future. I have a vision of 200.000. subscribers by Jan. 1920. Why Not?

Cordially Yours,

Garnett R. Waller.

DEC 31 1918

39

8/16/48

2.

[illegible]

[Feb. 1915]

Dear Editor I read all
your [illegible]-able Editorials
I liked. It was the picture of a girl
I used to write
Christmas and their
They are universally
I wish
the space you will
have these few words I
write about the girl for
Humanity put in
next Book's editorials

(2) 92-4 Seattle

Memphis

2/10/76

Dear Editor the Future
of the Negro in your
Issue Number of the 6th
his Voices my sentiments
to exactly The British
Labor Party Spoke somet
ning in favor of that line
but true to the prej
dice of their race they stops
Short in one would think
tend that the black man
could govern himself
but they adds that he
ought to be allowed to

to say What is bad or if all is bad in the government in which he lives to live and Stick What What he wants altered Of Course this is a Step forward but he can and Should go further We have men in the race here in the United States Cable of Governing any country as President King or Emperar President Wilson says he fights for humanity Humanity is as broad as the universe and as long as it is broad I do not See any thing the American White man can fight for except humanity So We must stand firmly by Mr Wilson as long as he Stand by his Words But We must Also remember that Charity begins at home and the Spreads abroud So Mr Wilson says We fights for No gains but What can the American White Man gain in this War except Territory He has all the Ward

dy priveledges and rights
we could get or need
But Withe us it is different
Ever since the great War
started one or more of
the great powers has
demanded self gratification
not per this or that of
the suppest ones or Nation
in the other's Empire
None has demanded or
even asked any thing
for the Black races
Still We must fight per
humanity yes fight to
the death for it not per
humanity to the Belgians

the Poles the Jews and the
Armenians and humanity
for all peoples Christian
first and fore most for
least humanity is dear
to us than any other
race on earth is Mr Wil
sons practices What he preac
hes he will be the greatest
president that ever ad min
istrated the laws of the
united States not excepting
Lincoln I do not count
Washington nor Whatever
he did for the Whites he
did nothing for the
Colored peoples but I do no
t believe Mr Wilson had

2/12/47

us in mind When he said
he was fighting for humanity
He said in his Speech be fore
Congress that what the americans
people Wanted Was equals not masters
That is What We Wants equals
not masters and by the What
More am not and Will not
admit us as equals in their
Government They Should give
us one of our own This is no
favar We are asking it is no
More than We have a right
to As they say We are not
able of governing ourselves we
are Willing to make the trial
and bear the blame if We fail
No Race or nation has ever become
great that Was Willing to Remain
under another Race or nation
There never Will be any social equa
lity among the Races I believe for
Ninety per cent of the Race dont
Want it I am proud to say that
I have no nigg blood in my veins
My paternal grand father Was born
of an apilan Chief and I am More
proud of this than I Would of

yald a pame (what I mean
is my pure African decent
I pels no pride in the enchie
ment however great a white
man Words cannot painte
ecribe the pride I feel in
the enchievement of men
of my race & his War
is beyond human can
ol men I believe id
I all so hence out of it
Will come Recanegation
of the Rights of the black
Man & in that prophesy
for that a prophet has a Pure
Repertation has been torn to
threads in America hight

[8]
for humanity but if she
Wins and and the Negro
is left Where he is at pres
ent the fight for humanity
is lost But it will not stay
lost there Will and
must be other Wars
& we must fight for human
anity Our
of the Commercial appeal
& for Sunday of the 15th
is right and the
Sec'ty of War and have
it for the next hundred
years or we dont it have
lead the right of way for

hundreds of year but I do
not believe it will have it
on other hundred year
I do me that there is the
justice of God could believe
it either however the edito
rial had one virture and
that was that it told the
truth per in high places
would ignorance and
might was ruling right
to day yet it is the naked
truth But the Mill of the
God grinds slowly but
it grinds exceedingly fine
I believe the time is not
far off when right should
take might
any Way We are sowing
the seed What shall We
reap Oh What Will the
harvest be

Miss India Wheeler

Editorial - P7

February 13, 1918.

Miss India Wheeler,
924 Seattle Street,
Memphis, Tennessee.

2/16/18

Dear Madam:

I thank you very much for your kind words of appreciation concerning THE CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

744 S 15th St
Phila Pa
July 15-18

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois,

Dear Sir I am a constant reader of your valuable periodical, and an optimistic Race man, I look upon you as one of our foremost Race leaders, being so accustomed to seeing our Race deceived by its leaders you will pardon me for asking the origin and purpose of the Editorial on the "Close Ranks" in July's Crisis. Thanking you in advance for your courtesy I am yours to follow.

Chas C Wilson

2/16/1160

July 17, 1918.

Mr. A. C. Wilson,
744 South Fifteenth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:

Dr. DuBois is the author of the editorial in the July CRISIS, "Close Ranks." If you will follow subsequent issues of THE CRISIS, you will, I believe, see his purpose.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

2/10/159

Editorial 97

WILLIAM H. WILSON, M. D.
1515 10TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 25 1918

The Editor of the Crisis:-

I am utterly astounded and confounded by the leading editorial of the July Crisis. In no issue since our entrance into the war am I able to find so supine a surrender-temporary though it be- of the rights of man. Its arrival had a redeeming feature in that the daily paper accompanying it contained a statement from the Secretary of War relating to draft boards and colored draftees which reads; "The War Department will brook no discriminations, and any cases of alleged or suspected discrimination brought to our attention will be investigated, and any wrong done will be righted;" and further "-----and all that it is necessary for anybody to do is to point it out to the War Department and any grievance will be investigated." In God's name what a reversal, so abject on the part of the Crisis, which advises Negroes to forget their grievances because there chances to exist a war, so manly on the part of the Secretary of War who advises the same Negroes to bring forward their grievances and have them righted. I could never have believed it of the Crisis and I can but hope this advice will have no more weight with Negroes than the President's note of December 1916-the-Germany-must-not-be-defeated-peace without-victory-note--had with the Allies and the individuals who hoped never to see the end of this war until the forces which throttle freedom are forever dethroned.

Very truly,

Wm H. Wilson

Addressed P7

2/16/146

FEB 2 1918

4

Argenta, Ark.,
Jan. 30, 1918.

Editor the Crisis:

I have been a regular reader of the Crisis for more than 2 yrs., and think that it is easily the leading Negro journal in America.

But, the best thing that you have written, in my opinion, since I have been a reader, is a short editorial in the no. for jan. 1918, on "The future of Africa", in which you said:

"This war ought to result in the establishment of an independent Negro Central African State composed, at least, of Belgian Congo and German East Africa and, if possible, of Uganda, French Equatorial Africa, German Southwest Africa, and the Portuguese territories of Angola and Mozambique. Such a state should be under international guaranties and control.

That, sir, is a big move in the right direction. It, at once, raises our racial hopes and fans our manly ambitions. My, what visions it causes to rise before our eyes!

Your idea of such a state seems to fit in nicely with the views of the British Labor Party as quoted by the Literary Digest for

Jan. 26, 1918. This great party in addressing a poclamation to the working peoples of Russia and the Central Powers on the question of "self-determination and no indemnities" as a means of permanent peace, in so far as it relates to Africa said:

"In tropical Africa we repeat our renunciation of Annexations. Nobody contends that the black races can govern themselves. They can only make it known that the particular goverment under which they have been living is bad in some or all respects and indicate the specific evils from which they desire liberation. We believe that the peace conference would be well advised to place all tropical Africa under uniform international control."

Mr. editor you have sighted big game. I want to ask that you keep following till you arouse the big races, big leaders to the end that they hold a meeting and formulate a plan to strike while the iron is hot — the goal a modern Negro State in Central Africa.

Yours for the Race,

Lemuel L. Woods

2/16/35

Editorial - P.F.

February 5, 1918.

Mr. Lemuel L. Worlds,
Argenta, Arkansas.

Dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of January 30, and am glad that you like my editorial. I am writing further on the subject.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

2/16/33

OCT 31 1918

[illegible] American Expeditionary Force
Somewhere in France
Sept. 23rd 18

The Crisis Magazine Co.

Editor, Dear Sir —

I am writing you a few lines which I think that is worthy of printing in your valuable magazine.

The young man I am writing about is Stanley L. Riter, who is a corporal in Battery d. 350th Field Artillery.

Corp. Riter inlisted on April 16. being out of the draft. He gave up one of the best position that was offer to a Colored citzen in Trenton, N. J. as Messinger and collecting agent for the Mechanics Nat'l Bank. The corporal is said to be one of Wealthest young man of his race. His wealth runs into the four to six ciphers. This was made my good investments. Corp Riter is graduate in Banking & brokers

Friends of the corporal say that he was married before coming to France. Of this he will not talk.

He is now a Ratio operater, but is believe before long he will commissioned officer. His friends should be proud of him, he is nephew of Mr & Mrs Newell Stanley, of Trenton N. J. ~~Robert~~

From one Who he worked under and knows him well.

44-161

25
18
7

[1918?]

January - visit schools

February 23 - finish book of essays

Arthur Spingarn

Encyclopedia Americana ✕

Minnie Brown

Africa, history of

Mrs ~~Penn~~ Penn -

Editorial on Jones & Penn

Elbridge Adams

Wilda W #10

~~Elbridge~~

2/17/19

Trulley

2/15/1198 Oct 3 1918

Received from W. E. B. Du Bois

Six ——— Dollars

For automobile and operators license

$6 ——— F. Mills

191 8.....	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Ap'l	May	Ju'e	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec.
Dues	●	●	●	●	●	●						
Fines												
Taxes												
Funerals												

National Camp No. 2, U.S.W.V Norfolk, Va.

For the Years 191 8 and 191 9 Page 109

2/22/15

NAME W. H. Coulter

Monthly Dues $ 35 Sick dues allowed per week $ 2.00 Allowed for burial expenses $ 40.00

N. B.---It is requested that you get your payments inserted on this card, otherwise you will be excluded from all benefits. ¶A fine will be inflicted on all who do not acquaint the Secretary with their place of abode when they move. ¶Meeting Second and Fourth Wednesday nights.

191 9.....	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Ap'l	May	Ju'e	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec.
Dues												
Fines												
Taxes												
Funerals												

Page 109

Lt Barton W
Conrad
Boston.
377

M. W. Bullock
20 Sarsfield St.
Roxbury, Mass.

Lt. Gordon
367 Washington

Lt [Lem] Marsh (Ret) 368

Capt. William 368

Lt Charles Young 38

12/1/12

Louis S. Tonetta, Volunteer
Pvt Poydras PO
Lieutenant
Sergt 372nd

Colonel Pryor: Best
Company — drawings by
Efficiency board
L co. Colonel

372 with 157
St Frank Dunn
July — See (4th army

Clinton H. Harding
247 Platte St. N. E.
Washington, D.C.
Documents
372

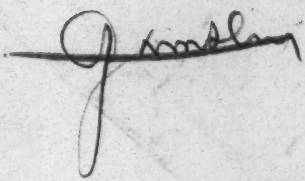
Case of Lt Houston
in artillery

Lt Rayford Logan
Washington
Stevedores

The Surgeon
Major of the Medical
Corps, Surgeon of
the 3 & 7 Regts
of Veteran Infantry.

2/25/14

(15)



On the 21st day of June I was refused a room in the Hotel Modern in because I was colored. This hotel managed by the Y.M.C.A. A southern man was in charge.

2/26/19 Cubbon

When I went to Saint Sulpice in January 1919 Colonel E.J.McMahon was in charge (a Roman catholic). Things had been very bad. He had not been on the field long but he was determined to make things better for all - and he did. He had all color lines withdrawn. Gave me the best men, carpenters etc (white) to build a better Y hut and especially did all he could for the colored soldiers who had been wronged in that camp. Things improved so much that after General Pershing's two visits, our camp and especially our Y was reported to be one of the best [redacted] in France.

2/26/19 Cubbon

AUG 20 1918

a 82

WAR WORK OF COLORED WOMEN.

--

Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson Named as Field Representative for Women's Committee of The National Council of Defense

---

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22.--Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson has recently been appointed field representative of the Women's Committee, Council of National Defense.

This week she is leaving Washington for the states to make a preliminary survey of the war work which is being done among the colored women by the various State Divisions of the Woman's Committee and to assist them in perfecting any organization they may have in hand. In a number of states these auxiliaries are already in existence.

Mrs. Nelson comes to this work from Wilmington, Delaware, where she is the head of the English department of the Howard High School, which has given her leave of absence for a year in order to do war work among the colored women of the country. She is well-known as a club woman, having served for several years as secretary of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and is intimately in touch with the women of the country who are interested in or actively identified with philanthropic movements or public service organizations.

Mrs. Nelson is the widow of the late Paul Laurence Dunbar, the poet, whose productions are familiar to every household in the land, and who first sprang into fame through his verses under the caption of "Lyrics of Lowly Life." Mrs. Nelson is an author of note, having written a volume of very creditable poems and some short stories of Louisiana Life, and compiled a collection of best orations by Negro leaders. She is also a newspaper and magazine writer of recognized ability and far-reaching influence.

2/26/13

The medical surgeon of the 368th
Major J.S. Lawrence retired

The following citations were received!

Repetition

(13)

2/23/19

Lt D.B. Johnson colored
surgeon of 351st MG
Battalion reports

2/23/43

51
1
69

ACQUISITION
0.000

Captain Beattie's
material is classified as
follows:

A90 - 7, Guide to the Battlefields
- 8, Chateau - Thierry
- 9, Meuse - Argonne Battle
- 10, A.E.F. - Distinctive Cloth insignia

2/22/3

X Maps:

St Michiel salient Sept 12-15/18
Map to accomp. report of C. in C. Nov 20/18
Visitors Bureau, Paris (map)

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
THE CRISIS
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

W. E. B. DUBOIS
Editor
A. G. DILL
Business Manager

2/22/11

Collaborators on History

Matthews Bullock

John Hope

Nichols

Ferguson

Haines

E. K. Jones

Meetings for Returned

Rabbeus during Removing

17-57

Helpers

Lt. Frank Coleman

Dunbar H.S. Wash.

valuable information 368th

Lt. Long.

(Howard Univ. ?)

Liaison officer 317th regiment

Capt. V.H. Marshbanks (2 down this side Dunn)

Waiting Company

(Co. D. – 368th inf.

3/22/2

251-dd

(1)

Fisk

List of Fisk Class

Address of Abigail Jackson (Chester Pa ?)
Teacher of Mathematics, Fisk

Allen
Paige
2 Whites
J. Lunsford } here in Sept ?

2/23/35

Earle A Williams YMCA.

Charles Chandler
Jasper Atkins } Tulsa lawyers

with Wood early in Sept. (1st week)

Paige.
3 Lunsford - 2
4 - Smith '24
5 - Moore '24
Miss Tillen '24
L. Mann
(Miss Watts)
(Dr Phillips)
2 — Conner '26

Proctor
Dr Bass
Elzie
Dr Bentle
Bentle
Dr & Mrs Haynes
Dr Alexander — 1 -
Mrs "
Allison
Talley
Miss DuBois =
Cummings
McDaniel

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS

The Philadelphia Bulletin - Oct 16, 1918.

6

NEGRO GOVERNMENT IN AFRICA

The effort of Dr. Dubois and other colored leaders of this country to bring before the Peace Conference a plea for self-government in behalf of the black population of Africa, is not to be confused with colonization and repatriation schemes for the solution of America's negro problem, even though there have been fantastic suggestions of that sort in connection with the discussion. It is rather a plea for the forgotten tribes, whose condition, at least in many groups, has not been less one of slavery since it was forbidden to load them into ships and transport them to other countries to be sold as chattels.

It is now about forty years since most of Africa was partitioned into "spheres of influence," leaving out those sections already under white control. Portugal made no improvement in her miserable system of exploitation which had gone on for centuries. Germany did even worse. She nearly wiped out the Hereros and established a system of brutality everywhere she could with disastrous results. Great Britain and France have made notable successes. The latter nation has developed Northern Africa under wise and helpful administration until it is now one of her greatest assets and a valued help during the war.

The natives of Africa have much to learn before they can be self governing, but they are not wholly lacking in capacity and deserve the opportunity. The "Dark Continent" has many resources and may help to make up for the dreadful losses of the war.

LA

2/18/19

PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS

St. Louis Post Dispatch - Dec. 24, 1918.

12/6A/27

NEGRO EMPIRE IN AFRICA.

Gathering in France are representative leaders of the colored race in America to urge on the peace delegates the principle of self-determination for Africa's natives. Their plan is that Germany's approximately 1,000,000 square miles of former African colonies shall be given a virtually independent status and that to the domain thus established shall be added the whole or part of France's 3,948,984 square miles in midcontinental Africa, with its 20,000,000 inhabitants, and Portugal's 823,334 square miles, with 8,300,000 inhabitants. The execution of the full plan would set up a negro empire of nearly 6,000,000 square miles and 40,000,000 people, in order to give the negroes an "opportunity to prove their capacity for self-government."

It can hardly be intended that this enormous state should be established and then left to its own devices. That is an experiment which, starting under exceptionally favorable auspices and continuing during the better part of a century, has not worked out with any particularly glittering success in the case of Liberia. Probably the idea is that this great area of the Dark Continent shall be turned over to the joint control of the Powers rather than to any single Power, and that trained white and negro administrators from non-African countries shall direct affairs, with native participation as fast as competence is developed.

If it seems fantastic, it carries idealism to a logical conclusion. It would at least avoid differences over the disposition of captured territory. To free Africa of voodoism, cannibalism, all the practices of savagery, is a part of the white man's burden. Perhaps all the white races should share it.

December 14, 19
Morning World N.Y.C. TH

RALLY AT PARIS, CALL TO NEGROES

Dr. W. E. Du Bois Wants Convention in Interest of Africa Redeemed Held During Peace Meeting.

Details of the memorandum pleading the privilege of self-determination for negroes in the German, Portuguese and Belgian colonies in Africa, reported exclusively in The World by Louis Seibold last Thursday, were issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday. The memorandum was submitted by Dr. W. E. Du Bois, editor of the Crisis, to Col. House.

The memorandum proposes in brief an internationalization of Africa and the formation of a governing international commission that would represent the independent African republics.

For this purpose, Dr. Du Bois thinks it is imperative that a convention representing the negroes of the world be called to meet in Paris some time during the sessions of the Peace Conference.

Barter of colonies without regard to the wishes or welfare of the inhabitants has been a constant source of friction, Dr. Du Bois contends in opening his memorandum. Therefore, he argues, if the aims of the war are to be realized, it is necessary that the duly expressed opinion of civilized negroes throughout the world be taken into consideration in determining the status of colonies.

[illegible]

Ame[illegible]
dene[illegible]
Abyss[illegible]
educated negroes [illegible]
Africa and Equatorial [illegible]
Uganda, Nigeria, Basut[illegible]
4,500,000 members of the Union of Africa.

Dr. Du Bois demands the utmost liberality in the treatment of the natives, their manner of living and their general customs in the Government of this African democracy. He advocates the modernization of Africa through the schools and the use of properly trained colored officials in local self-government. He recommends the socialization of income and the application of the newer ideals of industrial democracy.

In conclusion, Dr. Du Bois appeals for the casting aside of the old prejudice against the negro, and pleads for a redeemed Africa that will aid in the redemption in the public mind of negroes all over the world.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in indorsing the stand of Dr. Du Bois, issued a statement yesterday, in which it emphasized the fact that the association stood for the liberation of the negro here as well as in Africa.

James Weldon Johnson, field secretary of the association, in discussing the memorandum, said:

After all, the association is primarily interested in assuring the negro here the fullest political and economic freedom—that freedom to which every American citizen is entitled. We are interested in the African democracy, because that too means the liberation of the negroes and the elevation of the negro in the public mind."

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42/187/26

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The Philadelphia Bulletin - Oct. 16 1918.

"The effort of Dr. DuBois and other colored leaders of this country to bring before the Peace Conference a plea for self-government in behalf of the black population of Africa, is not to be confused with colonization and repatriation schemes for the solution of America's negro problem, even though there have been fantastic suggestions of that sort in connection with the discussion. It is rather a plea for the forgotten tribes, whose condition, at least in many groups, has not been less one of slavery since it was forbidden to load them into ships and transport them to other countries to be sold as chattels."

42|8E|1

St. Louis Post Dispatch - Dec. 24, 1918

Gathering in France are representative leaders of the colored race in America to urge on the peace delegates the principle of self-determination for Africa's natives. Their plan is that Germany's approximately 1,000,000 square miles of former African colonies shall be given a virtually independent status and that to the domain thus established shall be added the whole or part of France's 3,948,984 square miles in midcontinental Africa with its 20,000,000 inhabitants, and Portugal's 823,334 square miles, with 8,300,000 inhabitants. The execution of the full plan would set up a negro empire of nearly 6,000,000 square miles and 40,000,000 people, in order to give the negroes an "opportunity to prove their capacity for self-government."

42/8E/3

Morning World, New York City, Dec. 14, 1918

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7/381/4

"

By Louis Seibold
(Staff Correspondent of The World)
Copyright, 1918, by the Press Publication Co. (The New York World)
(Special Cable Despatch to The World)

BREST, France, Dec. 11 -

....The transport Orizaba, bringing an advance guard to the Paris Peace Conference, arrived here on Monday, after an uneventful voyage of eight days. In addition to fifty representatives of American newspapers, the ship had as passengers a delegation of negroes, commissioned to urge the claims of the race on the conference. The delegation includes W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis, and Dr. R R. Moton, head of the Tuskegee Institute.

4286 5

House Has the Memorial.

A memorial has already been submitted to Col. House. It urges the Peace Conference to extend the principle of democracy to the negro race by recognizing the right of the race to self-government under the "self-determination" clause of President Wilson's peace terms.

The memorial points out that the transfer of the German colonies in Africa to the control of other nations would retard the progress of the negro race, whereas the application of the self-determination principle would result in the advancement of the race. "

Baltimore Evening Sun -Dec. 16, 1918.

"One Du Bose, a Boston negro lawyer, who used to denounce Booker Washington for advising his race to learn to become good mechanics before aspiring to lead the professions, is reported to be in France at the head of a colored delegation, which will attempt to appear before the Peace Conference. It will urge, it is said, that the former German colonies in Africa be turned back to native control for organization into nations by those now there and other negroes who may wish to live under a government by and of their race. One wonders whether Du Bose would move there from Boston and whether he has imperialistic ambitions "

42/8E14

PALAIS DU TROCADERO

GRANDE SALLE DES FÊTES

Dimanche 29 Décembre 1918, *à 13 h. 1/2 très précises*

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30B-6-41

Poste N° .....

[1918]

THE DUBOIS LECTURE.

The lecture of Dr. Dubois at the First Congregational Church, corner 12th and Clay streets, Oakland, on Wednesday eevning last was a brilliant success, an audience of 1200 greeting the noted speaker. W. F. Jackson, president of the Negro Business League, presided over the meeting. The program was follows:

1. Organ prelude, by Miss Laura Baker, organist.
2. Song, "America," by First A. M. E. Church Choir and audience.
3. Invocation by Father Wallace, rector St. Augustine's Episcopal Mission.
4. Welcome to the city of Oakland by Mr. W. A. Palmer, representing Mayor Mott.
5. Welcome to the church by Dr. H. A. Jump.
6. Music anthem by First A. M. E. Church choir.
7. Introduction of Dr. Dubois by Dr. Goodspeed.
8. Lecture by Dr. Dubois.
9. Tenor solo by J. W. Ferguson.
10. Remarks by Mr. Ruess, president branch N. A. A. C. P.
11. Benediction by Dr. Goodspeed.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Negro Business League of Oakland and San Francisco.

The distinguished guest arrived in Oakland Wednesday at 7 a. m. He was met by the reception committee of the league and was shown around the city by the same committee. The ladies of the Fanny Coppin Club entertained Dr. Dubois at 4 p. m. at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, president, 836 34th street.

Dr. Dubois was entertained by the league at a banquet at the Bay State Restaurant in San Francisco at 6 p. m. Thursday evening.

A visit was made in company with Mr. H. Jones, W. F. Jackson and J. M Bridges to the University of California Every courtesy was shown the Doctor at this august seat of learning.

30B-1-1

The Washington Bee

DR. DU BOIS.

His Appointment as Captain Creates a Sensation.

The appointment of Dr. DuBois, editor of the Crisis, has created the wildest sensation throughout the country. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is now looking for an editor to succeed him. Who will it be? Will Dr. DuBois resign? That is the question. The names of more than a dozen men have been suggested. Some of the best known colored journalists have been mentioned to The Bee, but at this time The Bee deems it unwise to publish them.

The Gazette, (Cleveland)

Some Features of the June Crisis.

The June issue of the Crisis Magazine is called the Great Northwest number. It bristles with much interesting and instructive reading matter. The "Men of the Month" section is illustrated from photographs of persons who have won distinction in their line. Each month brings new friends to this militant race publication, "which has come to the kingdom for such a time as this."

DUBOIS, ONE-TIME RADICAL LEADER, DESERTS AND BETRAYS CAUSE OF HIS RACE

[1918]

Wm. E. Burghart DuBois once crowned leader of the radical, uncompromising contenders for full equality, for identical rights of every kind with all other Americans, has at last finally weakened, compromised, deserted the fight, betrayed the cause of his race. For some time this man, this former leader, or for a time leader of the colored oppositoin to Dr. Booker T. Washington when he was the spkesman for the colored race, accepted by white Americans has been weakening. It has been painful for the Editor of the Guardian who persuaded this literary genius to lead the radical movement to see Dr. Dubois lowering his sails. It was the Guardian which first put him forth as the best man to lead the fight for equality, human brotherhood and liberty. But in the July "Crisis," a magazine that has brought easier times to the former head of the Niagara movement the compromise, the surrender, the betrayal is made.

Under the heading "Close Ranks" in the July number of "The Crisis," in the leading editorial Dr. DuBois, after paving the way with the strange statement, "That which German power represents today spells death to the aspirations of Negroes and all darker races for equality, freedom and democracy," he flatly urges—"Let us, while this war lasts, forget our special grievances."

AND CLOSE RANKS—WITH OUR OWN WHITE FELLOW CITIZENS AND THE ALLIED NATIONS THAT ARE FIGHTING For Democracy.

There is no need of wasting or mincing words Any man who in the midst of a world war for world democrcay dares, before this country has abolished any of its federal denials of democracy, before a single important civil or political disability is removed by law or the action of the white citizenship, urge his race to forget our special grievances," is not only no longer a radical, he is a compromisor, he is a deserter, he is a rank quitter of the fight for rights, he betrays his race in the great crisis and at the time when the greatest opportunity is at hand if this race persists in demanding for itself equality and liberty while it fights in the war for democracy for all others.

It does not help Dr. DuBois that a position under Major J. E. Spingarn in the Department of Public Intelligence with rank of captain was offered him at the time this editorial appeared in the Crisis, which Dr. DuBois will take unless he is not permitted to also keep the place as Editor of The Cr...

...ain George E. Pollock yesterday ...ening at 7 o'clock and took the case under advisement. After a conference between counsel for the Commonwealth and the defense it was announced that the case would be submitted without argument. In the meantime, the inquiry into grand jury charges against Policeman C. A. Strain, Detective L. C. Bertucci and Chief of Police C. A. Sherry will proceed. Mayor Ainslie decided yesterday that he would not postpone the inquiry of the other cases until he had arrived at a decision in the Pollock case.

From the decision of the Mayor, it is apparent that he will not render his decision in each case until hearings in all the cases have been concluded. Certainly this is the impression he made when he informed Commonwealth's Attorney Wise that he did not think that he should continue trial in the other cases until he arrived at a conclusion in one case. However, he made it plain that each case would be decided on its merits, and the evidence in one case would not be allowed to sway his decision in another case.

POLLOCK TAKES STAND IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

Captain Pollock took the stand in his own behalf yesterday afternoon and for more than an hour rebutted the charges and testimony preferred against him. At the conclusion of his direct testimony, Colonel David A. Leake, leading counsel for the defense said: "Witness with you, gentlemen."

Murray M. McGuire, counsel for the Commonwealth, replied: "We have nothing to ask Captain Pollock. Stand aside." The position which the Commonwealth took was a distinct surprise. It had been taken for granted that Captain Pollock was to be put through a 'grilling cross-examination' and was the frequent prediction in the courtroom.

The testimony of Captain Pollock made a favorable impression. While on the stand, he made an emphatic, clear-cut and unequivocal denial of the charges which have been preferred against him. His testimony was clear unfaltering, coherent and vigorous. At no time did he hesitate. His language was well chosen and positive, and his memory served him well as he remembered the minutest details. For the first time since the investigation began last Monday when the outlook was decidedly dark have matters taken on a bright aspect for Captain Pollock. His testimony was impressive.

[1918?]

general of Correos and Henry Charlton Houghton, the representative of the London firm of Waterlow & Sons. This contract concerns certain supplies needed for the POSTAL DEPARTMENT of Guatemala.——The Comite del Contingente Obrero para la reconstrucción de la Capital, a society of workmen, has been officially recognized and its 31 articles of organization approved by the President of the Republic. These workmen will construct an edifice for the SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, the School of Medicine, etc., in Guatemala City.——A contract has been entered into between the Director General of Telegraphs and Don Manuel Carrera E., in which the latter agrees to construct in Guatemala City an edifice for the use of the national telegraph school. The building will have nine departments or sections in accordance with the uses to which it is to be placed. The various stipulations of the contract are contained in 10 paragraphs which are published in El Guatemalteco, Guatemala City, June 22, 1918, the total cost of the building being 76,888 pesos (peso equals in United States currency .7234 cents).——"There is sufficient AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY in the country," is the English translation of a title under which a writer in la Republica, Guatemala City, August 8, reviews the situation. After talking with numerous planters and others the writer is inclined to believe that by repairing the old and abandoned pieces of machinery they can be made to further serve their purposes. Many agricultural implements here and there about the country can and are likely to be renewed and used in the future.

HAITI

Le Matin, a daily newspaper of Port-au-Prince, reports that the NEW TELEGRAPHIC LINE connecting the National capital with Santo Domingo has just been opened to the public. Messages can be transmitted between the two cities at the rate of 20 centimes per word.——The Maternity Hospital Buildings are being altered for the use of the NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY. It is expected that the new local will be ready for the opening of the school on October 1.——Me JULES ROSEMOND, a well-known Haitian barrister, has been appointed by the French Government Honorary Member of the Société Académique d'histoire internationale de Paris.——A recent executive decree prescribes that BREAD must not be sold at a higher price than 80 centimes per pound.——A brigade of BOY SCOUTS has been organized in Port-

40|86|32

au-Prince by Dr. Wade of the Sanitary Service.——By a decree dated July 12, 1918, a STATE OF WAR has been declared to exist between the Republic of Haiti and the German Imperial Government. A subsequent decree prohibits all COMMERCIAL RELATIONS and other communications with the enemy.——Le Nouvelliste, a daily newspaper published at the capital, announces that the NEW MEMBERS OF THE APPEAL COURT of Port-au-Prince are as follows: President, Dupont Day; Vice president, Olès Léger; judges, Justin Montas, Justin Barrau, Duraciné Vaval, C. Gauthier, Léther Titus and Furcy Chatelain. The new Government Commissioners are Alfred Thibault, Sévigné Milord and Nevers Constant.——The Official Gazette of the Government of Haiti of September 18 contained an executive decree establishing a SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING and an industrial school in connection with the School of Applied Sciences.—— One of the oldest high schools of Haiti, the LOUVERTURE COLLEGE, has been entirely destroyed by a disastrous fire which caused also much damage to several other buildings. A public subscription has been opened throughout the Republic and the proceeds will be handed to M. L. C. Lhérisson, the principal of the college, to enable it to be rebuilt at once. The Louverture College is the Alma Mater of a great many prominent Haitians.——A new HAITIAN HISTORY entitled "Petite Histoire d'Haiti" has just been published by J. B. Dorsainvil and will be used extensively in the elementary schools of the country.

HONDURAS

Recently great activity was noted in NAVAL CONSTRUCTION work in the Oak Ridge shipyard in the jurisdiction of Roatán, a three masted vessel with a capacity of 300 tons having been completed at a cost of $75,000. This plant is well equipped for building vessels of medium tonnage and draft, especially suited for use in the coastwise trade of the Republic.——Steps have been taken for the contruction of a BRANCH ROAD to connect the southern highway with the town of San Buenaventura, which is located a short distance from the main road. The municipal authorities are cooperating with the National Government in carrying out this work.——The Executive Power has issued a decree encouraging the CULTIVATION OF HENEQUEN, cabuya, sisal and other fibrous plants, by offering a bounty to persons engaging in this industry on a large scale in such places and to such extent as the Department of Agriculture may indicate.——A deposit of MANAGANESE ORE is reported to have

2/13/84

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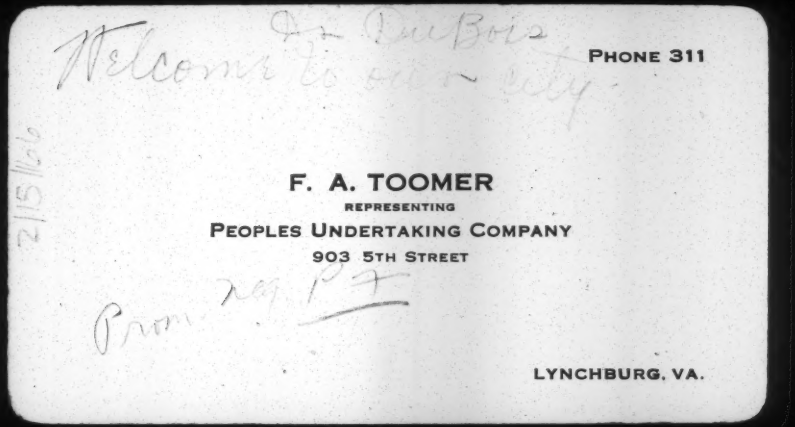

Welcome to our city
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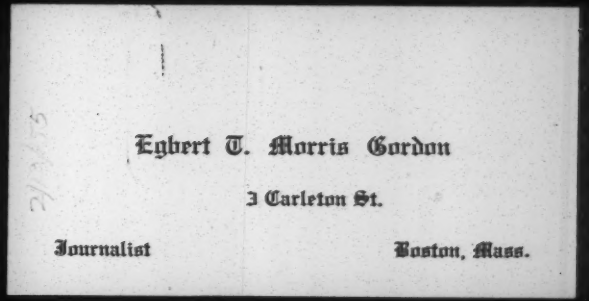
From Aug 1st



Egbert T. Morris Gordon

3 Carleton St.

Journalist Boston, Mass.

2/14/13

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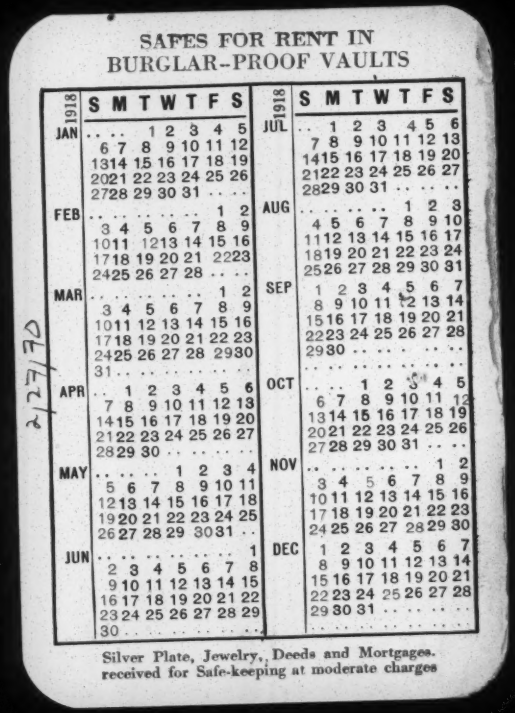

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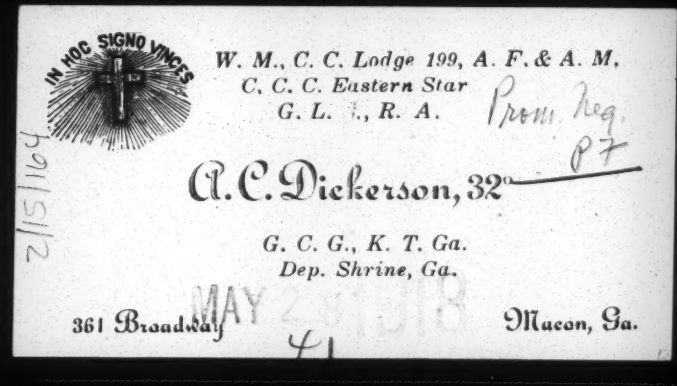

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C. C. C. Eastern Star
G. L. [illegible], R. A.

Prom. Reg. 07

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Dep. Shrine, Ga.

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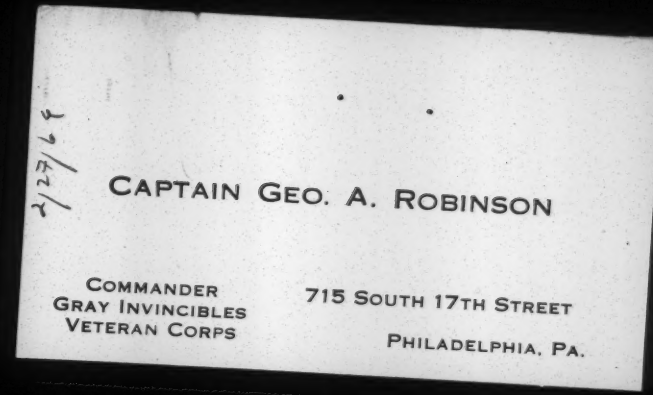

42770

CAPTAIN GEO. A. ROBINSON

COMMANDER
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2/13/29

191.....

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Capt Nathanson

abh

CHARGE SHEET.

Number _____ (In summary court record.)

St. Die (Place.), 2 September, (Date.), 19 18

Favors (Surname.) #3244100 James (Christian name.), 331st Labor Battalion (Rank and organization.)

Date current enlistment, October 5th, 19 17; Rate of pay, $ 30.00 No. previous convictions, None

Previous service, None (Give dates, with character given on each discharge.)

9-19 a65

Date of—Arrest, August 30, 19 18 Place where accused is now in arrest (or confinement),

Confinement, August 30, 19 18 Raon L' Tape

Witnesses:

Vve. Alice Grosdidier Severin; Rene Faye, ; Private Johnnie Crofford
Mme. Alice Brignon ; 1st Lt. M. H. Grover ; 1st Lt. Eugene Rush, M.C
Mme. Moemie Leulier ; 1st Lt. Elmer Wolfe ; 2nd Lt. A. L. Linderman
Mme. Berthe Demagean ; Sergeant Adams

Charge : Violation of the 92nd Article of War.

Specification : In that Private James Favors, 331st U. S. Labor Battalion, did, near Mortagne, Arondissement of St. Die, France, on or about the 15th day of August, 1918, forcibly and feloniously, against her will, have carnal knowledge of Alice Grosdidier Severin.

2/13/34

R. P. Harbold
Major - Judge Adv. G.S.

[Observing 331 were white]

Enlisted at Fort Screvens, Ga. Last paid 3/31/18 by Capt. A. E. Keller, Q.M. R.C. Due U.S. for C. & G. E. $73.26, per S.O. #180, P of E., Newport News, Va., 7-1-18 $2.00 No allotment or W.R.L.

Form No. 594, A. G. O.

Pleas:

Findings:

Sentence, _____

Days in arrest (or confinement), _____; Maximum punishment, _____

Remarks:

[NOTE.—The above spaces are intended only for use for record purposes at the headquarters of the officer appointing the special or general court-martial, and it is not intended that they shall be filled in by summary courts, trial judge advocates, etc.]

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Submission of charges.—All charges for trial by court-martial will be prepared in triplicate, using the prescribed charge sheet as a first sheet and using such additional sheets of ordinary paper as are required. They will be accompanied—

(*a*) Except when trial is to be had by summary court, by a brief statement of the substance of all material testimony expected from each material witness, both those for the prosecution and those for the defense, together with all available and necessary information as to any other actual or probable testimony or evidence in the case; and

(*b*) In the case of a soldier, by properly authenticated evidence of convictions, if any, of an offense or offenses committed by him during his current enlistment and within one year next preceding the date of the alleged commission by him of any offenses set forth in the charges.

They will be forwarded by the officer preferring them to the officer immediately exercising summary court-martial jurisdiction over the command to which the accused belongs, and will by him and by each superior commander into whose hands they may come either be referred to a court-martial within his jurisdiction for trial, forwarded to the next superior authority exercising court-martial jurisdiction over the command to which the accused belongs or pertains, or otherwise disposed of as circumstances may appear to require. (M. C. M., par. 75.)

2. Investigation of charges.—If the officer immediately exercising summary court-martial jurisdiction over the command to which the accused belongs or pertains decides to forward the charges to superior authority, he will, before so doing, either carefully investigate them himself or will cause an officer other than the officer preferring the charges to investigate them carefully and to report to him, orally or otherwise, the result of such investigation. The officer investigating the charges will afford to the accused an opportunity to make any statement, offer any evidence, or present any matter in extenuation that he may desire to have considered in connection with the accusations against him. If the accused desires to submit nothing, the indorsement will so state. In his indorsement forwarding the charges to superior authority the commanding officer will include:

(*a*) The name of the officer who investigated the charges;

(*b*) The opinion of both such officer and himself as to whether the several charges can be sustained;

(*c*) The substance of such material statement, if any, as the accused may have voluntarily made in connection with the case during the investigation thereof;

(*d*) A summary of the extenuating circumstances, if any, connected with the case;

(*e*) His recommendation of action to be taken. (M. C. M., par. 76.)

3. Disposition of copies of charges.—(*a*) When trial is to be had by summary court the charges will be completed as the record of trial, a copy thereof will be completed as a copy of the summary court record for the company or other commander, and the other copy will, with the least practicable delay after action has been taken on the sentence, be completed and transmitted as the required report of trial to the officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction over the command, there to be filed in the office of the judge advocate for a period of two years, at the end of which time it may be destroyed;

(*b*) When trial is to be had by special or general court-martial the charges and one copy thereof will be referred to the trial judge advocate, the copy to be furnished by him to the accused or his counsel, and the other copy will be used for record purposes in the office of the officer appointing the trial court, the top fold of this copy of the charge sheet, in case of trial by general court-martial, being detached at the proper time and forwarded with the record of trial to the Judge Advocate General of the Army. (M. C. M., par. 79.)

4. Disposition of evidence of previous convictions.—(*a*) The evidence of a previous conviction referred to a summary court or to the judge advocate of a special court will, after trial, be returned by him to the appointing authority and will, after action by the latter on the case, be returned to the company or detachment to which it pertains;

(*b*) The evidence of a previous conviction referred to the judge advocate of a general court-martial will, if a company record, after trial be returned by him direct to the company or detachment to which it pertains, and a certified copy thereof will be attached to the record of trial. (M. C. M., par. 306.)

[NOTE.—This form supersedes the blank form for record of trial by summary court (Form No. 99, A. G. O.), the blank form for report of trial by summary court (Form No. 59, A. G. O.), and the blank form for statement of service (Form No. 15, A. G. O.).] 23—4106

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Ce 1918

Lieut. Martenole
Colonel d'Artillerie
de Reserve
Commandant de la D.C.A
37 Avenue Rapp Paris 7

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS

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NEW YORK CITY

2/20 18-167 [c. 1918]

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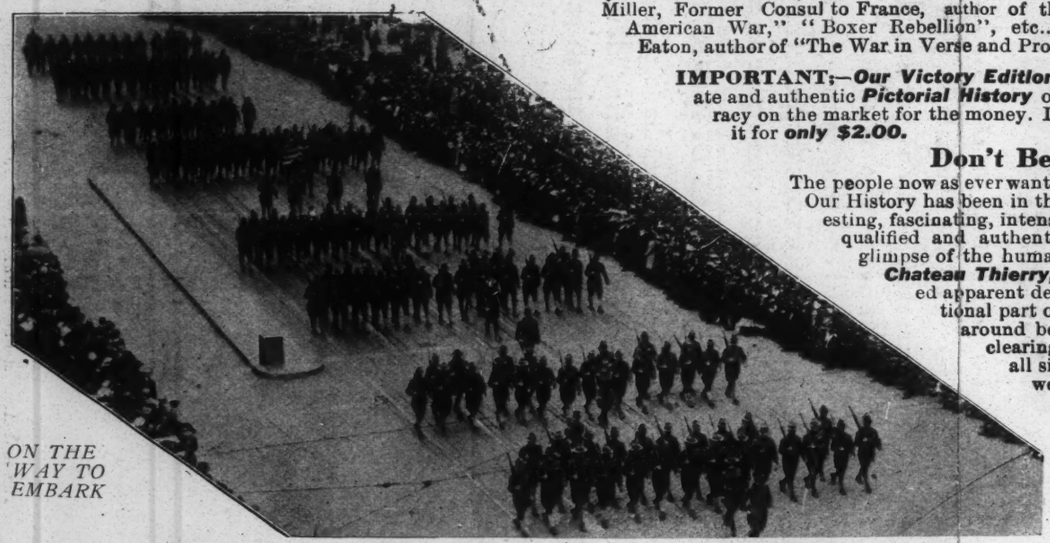

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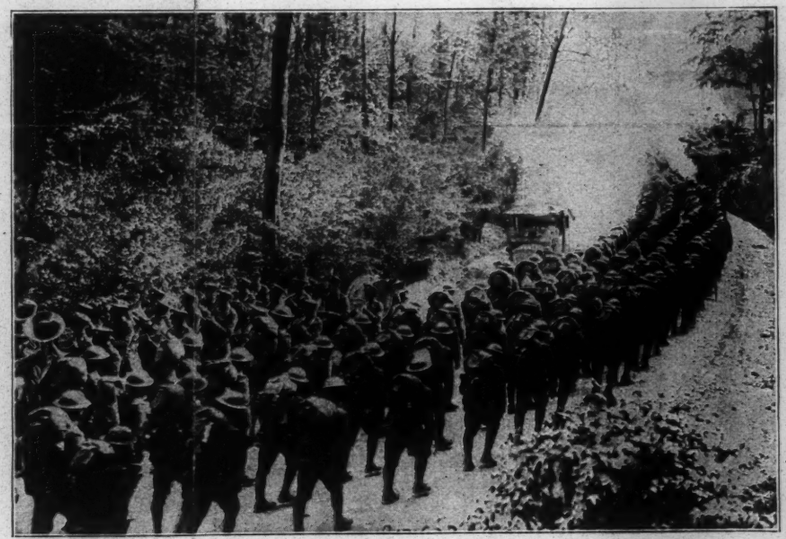
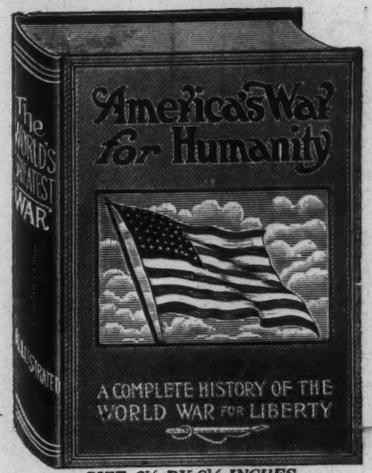
Bottom—American military police bringing in the first batch of German prisoners captured by Americans in France. The Huns seem far from displeased. *(Copyright, Com. on Public Information.)*



Top—American troops moving forward to the firing line to the inspiring strains of a military band; part of the steady stream from the United States that changed the aspect of the war.—*British Official Photo; copyright, U. & U.*



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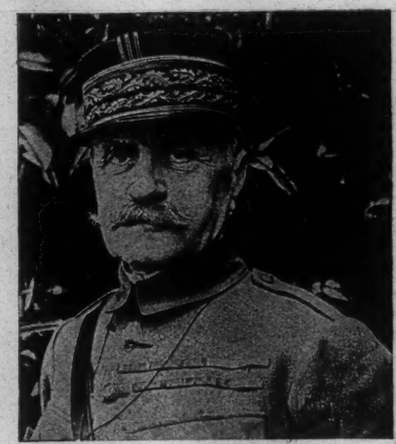

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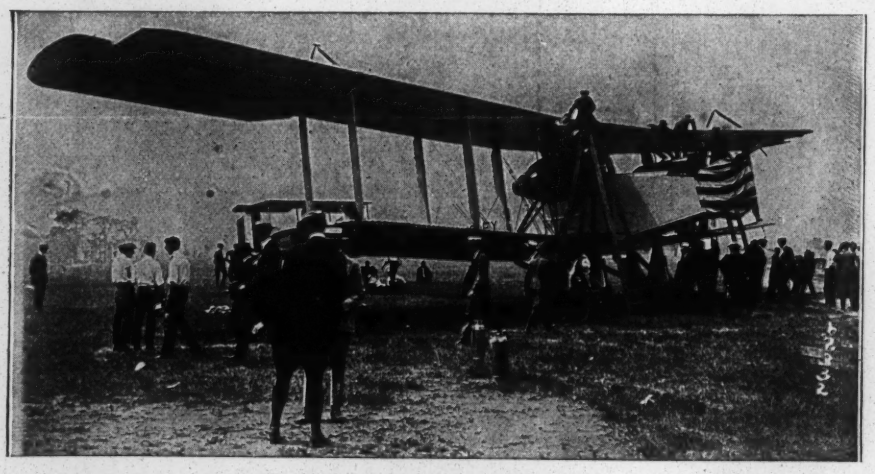

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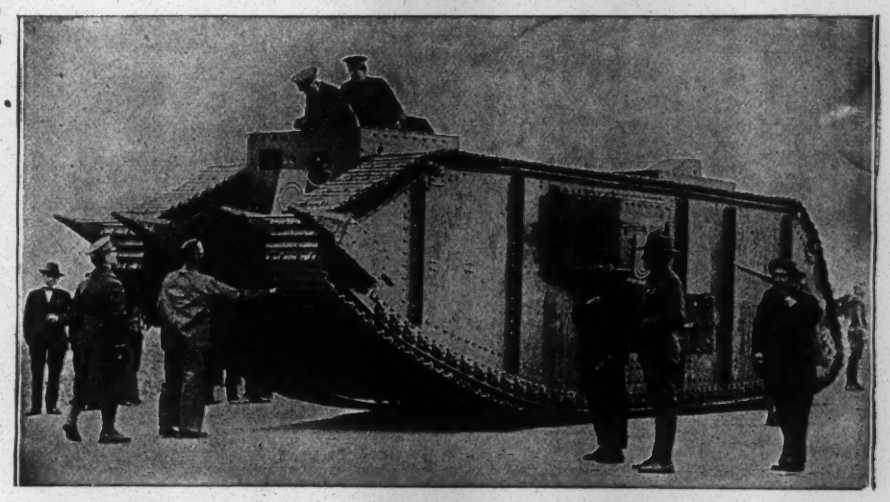

The first American-built tank, called the "America," biggest of all, weighing 45 tons and propelled by steam. (*Copyright U. & U.*)

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The Crisis 1918

Then the music started and everyone was searching through the crowd for their partner for that dance, when Gaynell clutched my arm.

"For mercy sakes," she whispered, "look, it's Lenora!"

It *was* Lenora.

And even as I looked, amazed, I saw Henry Greenway approach her eagerly and whirl her away in the dance.

Lenora's backsliding created as much comment as her conversion. The Reverend Mr. Holman and his wife prayed over their fallen idol and bade her think of the fate of those who set their faces toward the Light and then turned back. Some of the old people said it was a wonder that Lenora had held out as long as she did, considering Gaynell and myself. Others said Lenora didn't have much religion in the first place, or she would not have lost it so easily. I inclined to the last opinion myself, but I said nothing, for I was glad Lenora had ceased trying to be an angel and had become human once more.

Negro Education

By W.E.B. DuBois.

THE casual reader has greeted this study of Negro education with pleasure. It is the first attempt to cover the field of secondary and higher education among colored Americans with anything like completeness. It is published with the sanction and prestige of the United States government and has many excellent points as, for instance, full statistics on such matters as the public expenditure for Negro school systems, the amount of philanthropy given private schools, Negro property, etc.; there is excellent and continued insistence upon the poor support which the colored public schools are receiving today. The need of continued philanthropic aid to private schools is emphasized and there are several good maps. Despite, then, some evidently careless proofreading (pages 59, 129, 157), the ordinary reader unacquainted with the tremendous ramifications of the Negro problem will hail this report with unstinted praise.

Thinking Negroes, however, and other persons who know the problem of educating the American Negro will regard the Jones' report, despite its many praiseworthy features, as a dangerous and in many respects unfortunate publication.

* Negro Education, a Study of the Private and Higher Schools for Colored People in the United States; prepared in co-operation with the Phelps-Stokes Fund, under the direction of Thomas Jesse Jones, specialist in education of racial groups. Bureau of Education. Two volumes, 8 vo., 424, 724 pages. Washington, 1917.

THE THESIS OF THE REPORT

This report again and again insists by direct statements, by inference, and by continued repetition on three principles of a thesis which we may state as follows: *First*, that the present tendency toward academic and higher education among Negroes should be restricted and replaced by a larger insistence on manual training, industrial education, and agricultural training; *secondly*, the private schools in the South must "co-operate" with the Southern whites; and, *third*, that there should be more through-going unity of purpose among education boards and foundations working among Negroes.

THE NEGRO COLLEGE

The whole trend of Mr. Jones' study and of his general recommendations is to make the higher training of Negroes practically difficult, if not impossible, despite the fact that his statistics show (in 1914-15) only 1643 colored students studying college subjects in all the private Negro schools out of 12,726 pupils. He shows that there are (in proportion to population) ten times as many whites in the public high schools as there are colored pupils and only sixty-four public high schools for Negroes in the whole South! He shows that even at present there are few Negro colleges and that they have no easy chance for survival. What he is criticising, then, is not the fact

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that Negroes are tumbling into college in enormous numbers, but their wish to go to college and their endeavor to support and maintain even poor college departments.

What, in fact, is back of this wish? Is it merely a silly desire to study "Greek," as Mr. Jones several times intimates, or is it not rather a desire on the part of American Negroes to develop a class of thoroughly educated men according to modern standards? If such a class is to be developed these Negro colleges must be planned as far as possible according to the standards of white colleges, otherwise colored students would be shut out of the best colleges of the country.

The curriculum offered at the colored southern colleges, however, brings the author's caustic criticism. Why, for instance, should "Greek and Latin" be maintained to the exclusion of economics, sociology, and "a strong course in biology?"

The reason for the maintenance of these older courses of study in the colored colleges is not at all, as the author assumes, that Negroes have a childish love for "classics." It is very easily and simply explicable. Take, for instance, Fisk University. Fisk University maintained Greek longer than most northern colleges, for the reason that it had in Adam K. Spence not simply a finished Greek scholar, pupil of the great D'Ooge, but a man of singularly strong personality and fine soul. It did not make much difference whether the students were studying Greek or Biology—the great thing was that they were studying under Spence. So, in a large number of cases the curriculum of the southern Negro college has been determined by the personnel of the available men. These men were beyond price and working for their devotion to the cause. The college was unable to call men representing the newer sciences —young sociologists and biologists. They were unable to equip laboratories, but they did with infinite pains and often heartbreaking endeavor keep within touch of the standard set by the higher northern schools and the proof that they did well came from the men they turned out and not simply from the courses they studied.

This, Mr. Jones either forgets or does not know and is thus led into exceedingly unfortunate statements as when, for instance, he says that the underlying principle of the industrial school "is the adaptation of educational activities whether industrial or literary to the needs of the pupils and the community," which is, of course, the object of any educational institution and it is grossly unfair to speak of it as being the object of only a part of the great Negro schools of the South. Any school that does not have this for its object is not a school but a fraud.

The Public Schools

Not only does this report continually decry the Negro college and its curriculum but, on the other hand, it seeks to put in its place schools and courses of study which make it absolutely impossible for Negro students to be thoroughly trained according to modern standards. To illustrate: Mr. Jones shows (page 90) that in Butte, Mont., manual training has been put into the elementary schools at the rate of *half a day a week* during the first six years and *two half days a week* in the seventh and eighth grades. When, however, it comes to the smaller elementary industrial schools of the South Mr. Jones recommends *one-half day* classroom work and *one-half* practise in the field and shops *every day*.

What, now, is the real difference between these two schemes of education? The difference is that in the Butte schools for white pupils a chance is held open for the pupil to go through high school and college and to advance at the rate which the modern curriculum demands; that in the colored schools, on the other hand, a program is being made out that will land the boy at the time he becomes self-conscious and aware of his own possibilities in an educational *impasse*. He cannot go on in the public schools even if he should move to a place where there are good public schools because he is too old. Even if he has done the elementary work in twice the time that a student is supposed to it has been work of a kind that will not admit him to a northern high school. No matter, then, how gifted the boy may be he is absolutely estopped from a higher education. This is not only unfair to the boy but it is grossly unfair to the Negro race.

The argument, then, against the kind of school that is being foisted upon Negroes

in the name of industrial education is not any dislike on the part of the Negroes for having their children trained in vocations, or in having manual training used as a means of education; it is rather in having a series of schools established which deliberately shut the door of opportunity in the face of bright Negro students.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

With the drive that has been made to industrialize elementary schools before the children have learned to read and write and to turn the high schools to vocational teaching without giving any of the pupils a chance to train for college, it is, of course, beside the mark to criticize the colored colleges because the children that come to them are poorly trained.

Much of the criticism of colored teachers is also unfair. Even well-trained teachers are having curious pressure put upon them. Here is a teacher with eighty or one hundred pupils trying to teach them three r's in a country district. The Jeanes Fund sends a supervisor and introduces, to quote the report (page 35), "shuck mat work, simple sewing, patch quilting for girls, repair of buildings and woodworking for boys." It *might* be possible with money and teachers so to interlock this work with the teaching of the three r's as to help the net result; but when the stress, the emphasis, and the inspection has to do mainly with the *industrial work as such*, and nobody knows or cares about the chief work for which the school ought to exist; when the white community demands of these schools servants and laborers and *not* educated men and women, what is the result bound to be?

With its insistent criticising of Negro colleges this report touches with curious hesitation and diffidence upon the shortcomings of industrial schools. Their failure to distinguish between general education and technical trade training has resulted in sending out numbers of so-called teachers from educational schools who cannot read and write the English language and who are yet put in public and other schools as teachers. They may show children how to make tin pans and cobble shoes, but they are not the right persons to train youth, mentally or morally. In the second place, most of the trades taught by these trade schools are, because of hostile public opinion and poverty, decadent trades: carpentry, which is rapidly falling below the level of skilled trades; the patching of shoes; blacksmithing, in the sense of repair work, etc. The important trades of the world that are today assembled in factories and call for skilled technique and costly machinery are not taught in the vast majority of Negro industrial schools. Moreover, the higher industrial training calls for more education than the industrial schools give. I remember some ten years ago going into the wheelwrighting shop at Hampton. I said to the white instructor: "How are your students getting on?" He said: "Fairly well, only *they haven't enough mathematics*." Yet here is a report that has much to say over the foolishness of teaching mathematics!

That the course of study in the Southern schools as well as in the schools of the nation has got to be changed and adapted is absolutely true, but the object of a school system is to carry the child as far as possible in its knowledge of the accumulated wisdom of the world and then when economic or physical reasons demand that this education must stop, vocational training to prepare for life work should follow. That some of this vocational training may be made educational in object is true; that normal training may use manual training and even to some extent vocational training is true, but it is not true that the industrializing of any curriculum necessarily makes it better or that you can at one and the same time educate the race in modern civilization and train it simply to be servants and laborers. Anyone who suggests by sneering at books and "literary courses" that the great heritage of human thought ought to be displaced simply for the reason of teaching the technique of modern industry is pitifully wrong and, if the comparison must be made, more wrong than the man who would sacrifice modern technique to the heritage of ancient thought.

COOPERATION

The second part of Mr. Jones' thesis lies in an insistence that the private schools of the Negro should "cooperate" with the South. He stresses the adaptation of education to the needs of the "community" (page 18), evidently meaning the *white*

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community. He quotes on page 25 the resolution of the white Southern Educational Association which deplores that the Negro schools are isolated from the "community," meaning again the *white* community. He instances Willcox County, Ala., where there are almost no public schools and recommends that the private schools established there be put under "community" authorities (page 149). Now what is this "community" with which the colored people are to cooperate?

In the first place, Mr. Jones admits (pages 4 and 5), that it is only the progressive few in the white South that care anything at all about Negro schools. He might go even further and acknowledge that if a plebescite were taken tomorrow in the South the popular vote of white people would shut every single Negro school by a large majority. The hostile majority is kept from such radical action by the more progressive minority and by fear of northern interference, but the condition in which they have today left the colored schools is shown by this report to be truly lamentable.

Mr. Jones quotes from Southern white men who speak of Negro school houses as "miserable beyond all description," of teachers as "absolutely untrained" and paid "the princely fortune of $80.92 for the whole term." He goes on with fact after fact to show the absolute inadequacy in the provision for colored children in the public schools of the South. On the other hand, he shows the increase in Negro property, the larger and larger amounts which Negroes are contributing to the school funds; and with all this he practically asks that the domination of the Negro private schools, which are now bearing the burden of nearly all the secondary and higher education of the Negro and much of the elementary education—that the domination of these schools be put into the hands of the same people who are doing so little for the public schools!

There is not in the whole report a single word about *taxation without representation.* There is not a single protest against a public school system in which the public which it serves has absolutely no voice, vote, or influence. There is no defense of those colored people of vision who see the public schools being used as training schools for cheap labor and menial servants instead of for education and who are protesting against this by submitting to double taxation in the support of private schools; who cannot see that these schools should be turned over to people who by their actions prove themselves to be enemies of the Negro race and its advancement.

Until the southern Negro has a vote and representation on school boards public control of his education will mean his spiritual and economic death and that despite the good intentions of the small white minority in the South who believe in justice for the Negro. It is, therefore, contradictory for this report to insist, on the one hand, on the continuation of northern philanthropy for these schools and, on the other, to commend various southern schools in proportion as they have gained the approval of the white community.

Compare, for instance, Fisk University and Atlanta University. Both Cravath of Fisk and Ware of Atlanta were men radical in their belief in Negro possibility and in their determination to establish well equipped Negro colleges. Cravath, however, lived in a more enlightened community which was earlier converted to his ideals. He did not yield his opinion any more than Ware, but Ware lived in a community that to this day will not furnish even a high school for its colored pupils. To say that Fisk should receive on this account more support than Atlanta is rank injustice; if anything Atlanta deserves the greater credit.

Cooperation with the white South means in many cases the surrender of the very foundations of self-respect. Mr. Jones inserts in his report one picture of a colored principal and his assistant waiting on table while the white trustees of his school eat. The colored people of the South do not care a rap whether white folks eat with them or not, but if white officials are coming into their schools as persons in control or advisors, then to ask that in those schools and in their homes the colored people shall voluntarily treat themselves as inferiors is to ask more than any self-respecting man is going to do.

The white community, undoubtedly, wants to keep the Negro in the country as a

peasant under working conditions least removed from slavery. The colored man wishes to escape from those conditions. Mr. Jones seeks to persuade him to stay there by asserting that the advance of the Negro in the rural South has been greatest (pages 97 and 123), and he refers to the "delusion" of city life even among white people. This may be all good enough propaganda but, in fact, it is untrue. Civilization has always depended upon the cities. The advance of the cities has been greatest for all people, white and colored, and for any colored man to take his family to the country districts of South Georgia in order to grow and develop and secure education and uplift would be idiotic.

Mr. Jones touches the State schools very lightly. Here are cases where the whites have control and stories of graft and misappropriation of funds and poor organization are well known to everybody with the slightest knowledge of southern conditions. Teachers there and in the public schools are often selected not from the best available, but from the worst or most complacent. In small towns and country districts white trustees may maintain their mistresses as teachers and the protest of the colored people has fallen upon deaf ears. Until, then, colored people have a voice in the community, surrender to the domination of the white South is unthinkable.

Northern Philanthropy

This brings us to the third part of Mr. Jones' thesis, namely, that the boards working for southern education should unite as far as possible with one policy. This is an unfortunate and dangerous proposal for the simple reason that the great dominating philanthropic agency, the General Education Board, long ago surrendered to the white South by practically saying that the educational needs of the white South must be attended to before any attention should be paid to the education of Negroes; that the Negro must be trained according to the will of the white South and not as the Negro desires to be trained. It is this board that is spending more money today in helping Negroes learn how to can vegetables than in helping them to go through college. It is this board that by a system of interlocking directorates bids fair to dominate philanthropy toward the Negro in the United States. Indeed, the moving thought back of the present report is the idea of a single authority who is to say which Negro school is right or is wrong, which system is right and which is wrong, etc.

No one doubts the efficiency of concentration and unity in certain lines of work but always, even in work that can be unified, the question is *whose* influence is going to dominate; it may well be that diversity and even a certain chaos would be better than unity under a wrong idea. This is even more true in educational than in economic matters. Of course, the economic foundation of all recent educational philanthropy, particularly toward the Negro, is evident. Mr. Jones rather naively speaks of the fact that at certain times of the year "it is exceedingly difficult to prevail upon children to attend school" in the colored South which is, of course, another way of saying that bread and butter in the cotton fields is of more importance than trained intelligence.

Undoubtedly, there has already been a strong public opinion manufactured in the country which looks upon the training of Negroes in the South as cheap, contented labor to be used in emergency and for keeping white union labor from extravagant demands as a feasible and workable program. It is, in fact, one of the most dangerous programs ever thought out and is responsible for much of the lynching, unrest, and unhappiness in the South. Its genesis came easily with the idea of working *for* the Negro rather than working *with* him, a thing which Mr. Jones condemns, but hardly lives up to his condemnation.

In this very report the Negro was practically unrepresented. Instead of choosing a strong, experienced colored man to represent the Negro race (like W. T. B. Williams, or President Young of Tallahassee, or President Hope of Morehouse) an inexperienced young man was taken, of excellent character but absolutely without weight or influence. Of course, back of all this is the great difficulty of ordinary social intercourse. The reason that boards of trustees like those that control the Phelps-Stokes Fund find it so much easier to work *for* the Negro than *with* him; the

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reason that forgetting the investigations by Negroes at Atlanta University they turned to white institutions to encourage investigation and neglected established and worthy work is because if they are going to cooperate with the dominant white South and even with certain classes of Northerners they cannot meet Negroes as men. The propaganda that is so largely carried on and the influence that is so often formed through social intercourse must always, at present, be offered with the Negro unrepresented and unheard.

There follows easily the habit of having no patience with the man who does not agree with the decisions of such boards. The Negro who comes with his hat in his hand and flatters and cajoles the philanthropist—that Negro gets money. If these foundations raise, as they do in this report, the cry of fraud they have themselves to thank. They more than any other agency have encouraged that kind of person. On the other hand, the Negro who shows the slightest independence of thought or character is apt to be read out of all possible influence not only by the white South but by the philanthropic North.

If philanthropic agencies could unite for certain obvious great movements how splendid it would be! Take, for instance, the duplication of higher educational schools which Mr. Jones repeatedly denounces and which, undoubtedly, is a source of weakness. The General Education Board could settle the matter with the greatest ease. Let it offer in Atlanta an endowment of $500,000 for a single Negro college, provided that there be but one college there for Negroes. The boards of the different schools immediately would have something to act upon. As it is nothing that they can do individually would really better the situation. A new college formed by a federation of colored colleges in Atlanta, Marshall, Texas, and elsewhere, would be easily possible if an endowment was in sight.

Summary

Here, then, is the weakness and sinister danger of Mr. Jones' report. It calls for a union of philanthropic effort with no attempt to make sure of the proper and just lines along which this united effort should work. It calls for cooperation with the white South without insisting on the Negro being represented by voice and vote in such "cooperation," and it calls for a recasting of the educational program for Negroes without insisting on leaving the door of opportunity open for the development of a thoroughly trained class of leaders at the bottom, in the very beginnings of education, as well as at the top.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

THE BURNING AT DYERSBURG.

An N. A. A. C. P. Investigation

ON Sunday, December 2, 1917, immediately after the adjournment of church services, a human being was tortured and burned at the stake in the heart of the town of Dyersburg, Tenn. The victim was a Negro man, thirty years old, who was accused of criminal assault on a white woman of the county.

The Town

Dyersburg, Tenn., is a prosperous town of seventy-five hundred inhabitants, thirty per cent of whom are Negroes. It is the county seat of Dyer County, one of the wealthy counties of the State of Tennessee, and it is situated in the center of the county, which has a population of about thirty thousand. It is seventy-six miles north of Memphis, and two hundred miles south of St. Louis.

There is a good white public school and two colored public schools. The colored public school is divided into two sections, owing to the fact that some of the Negroes live on one side of the town and some on the other. The principal of the white school is paid fifteen hundred dollars a year; the principal of the colored school is paid one thousand dollars a year. There are six white and five Negro churches. The principal of the colored public school bears an excellent reputation among the white people, as do the ministers of the more established Negro churches. There are five colored physicians.

THE CRISIS

Vol. 17—No. 2 DECEMBER, 1918 Whole No. 98

Opinion of W.E.B. Du Bois

PEACE

THE nightmare is over. The world awakes. The long, horrible years of dreadful night are passed. Behold the sun! We have dreamed. Frightfully have we dreamed unimagined, unforgettable things—all lashed with blood and tears. Bound and damned we writhed and could not stir. The contortions of our hated souls stifled our hunted bodies. We were cold and numb and deaf and blind, and yet the air was visioned with the angels of Hell; the earth was a vast groan; the sea was a festering sore, and we were flame.

And now suddenly we awake! It is done. We are sane. We are alive. Behold the Heavens and its stars; and this blood,—this warm and dripping blood from our mad self-laceration—What of it? Can we not staunch it? Will we not? Hail, then, Holy Christmas time, Nineteen Hundred and Eighteen Years after the Birth, and five since the last Crucifixion.

"On Earth, Peace, Good Will Toward Men."

THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT

YOU remember, do you not?—the beautiful Bible story in the simple words of Matthew, telling of the departure of the Three Wise Men:

"And when they were departed, behold, the angel of the Lord appeareth to Joseph in a dream, saying, Arise, and take the young child and his mother, and flee into Egypt, and be thou there until I bring thee word: for Herod will seek the young child to destroy him.

"When he arose, he took the young child and his mother by night, and departed into Egypt:

"And was there until the death of Herod: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet, saying, Out of Egypt have I called my son."

They were poor, humble, ignorant people,—albeit the blood of kings burned in their veins. They were ragged and unkempt and black. Long years they had plodded faithfully to earn their daily bread in sweat and pain; then one night, beneath the stars, came Three Strangers, crying: "Where is He that is Born?" The mother lifted Him up tenderly and they gave him gifts,—Candy and a Fairy-tale and a piece of Gold.

Joseph and Mary looked at the gold-piece in amazement. Never had they seen so much money before, and as they looked they dreamed. Egypt! the Land of Freedom; Egypt! the Haven of the Oppressed; Egypt! where there was Learning and Wages and Honor. While here? Here there brooded a Shadow and a Fear.

Stealthily they arose by night and took the old lantern and walked and ran till they crossed the river. The dawn found them wet and weary, crouching in the moss-swept underbrush of the swamp; but their faces were set North—that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet,—that the fairy-tale might come true.

write.

After the record of 350,000 black men in the World War, is there any American, black or white, who can

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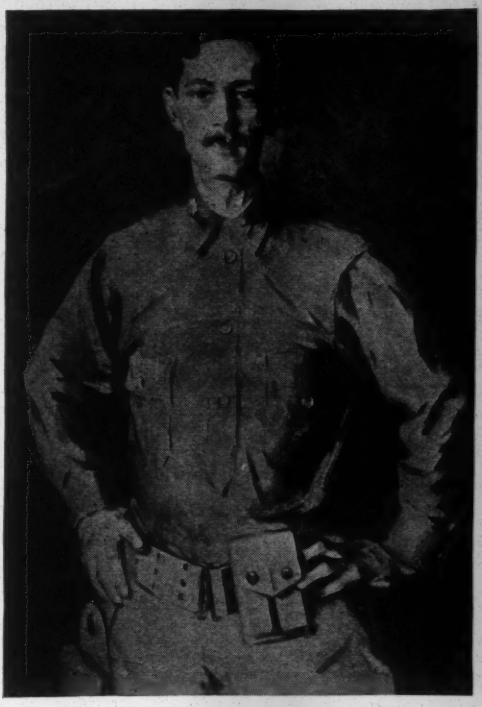
IN FRANCE

October 9, 1918.

DEAR DR. DU BOIS:

The ties of home assume a new meaning to us here in France, and when the guns rumble, as they do continuously, not far off, THE CRISIS and the many friends whom it brings to mind seem very near and dear. I am now commanding officer of a detached battalion in the zone of the advance, with all the responsibilities of a quasi independent command. My overlord is miles away, and in this lonely camp in the woods, where there is no "life" outside of work, I am monarch of all I survey. My old regiment is not far off, and it seems hard to believe that many of my old comrades in it will never see America again. Men from the colored regiments come within my orbit, too, every now and then, and everywhere I hear splendid reports of their labors and fine deeds.

The other day I made Sunday afternoon a holiday, and paid my first visit to the largest city in this section. The ride there through country not unlike my own Dutchess was most interesting, and from the top of the last hill I could see the sorely tried city in a semi-circle of the hills which it in part climbed. It has been bombed and bombarded for years, and a large part of the civil population was evacuated last winter. Everywhere I saw signs of its sufferings. I sought out the Faculty of Letters (it is a University city) in the hope of finding some scholar whom I might know. But I found only the old concierge, who told me that there had been no professors, students, or studies since the city was evacuated. She showed me the great hall of the University, and I mounted he rostrum and made my first address in French. My only audience was the concierge, who complimented me on my eloquence and assured me that I spoke excellent French. But though



MAJOR J. E. SPINGARN

the French was really very bad, and the audience limited, I delivered my message in my most resonant voice, which echoed through the empty chamber, sad in its shattered ceiling and its debris covered floor. I began with the thought that one could love France very dearly without speaking perfect French, just as one could love God without speaking the language of the angels. I ended by tipping my audience and leaving the University. At the corner I bought a paper, and this startling headline stared me in the face: L'ENNEMI DEMANDE L'ARMISTICE. When I reached home (most of the way in the dark without lights) and stood outside my quarters, the guns seemed as loud as ever, even louder, and I asked myself the oft asked question, "Peace? Peace?"

You may say for me to all my friends that colored America has more than justified the hopes of those who have always believed in it, and more than earned all that we have demanded for it. I take off my hat to the courage and devoted patriotism of black men in this war.

Faithfully yours,

J. E. SPINGARN.

[1918]

incomparable, the deathless chivalry of France.

What a splendid thing if America would draw the parallel between the attitude of Germany toward France, and the attitude of white Americans toward black. We, too, are the victims of a propaganda just as unceasing, as bitter, as subtle and as unfounded as ever the Teuton mind conceived of foisting on the Gaul. There is of late an increasing effort—one can feel an unvoiced determination to belittle our efforts, to mock and to refuse to recognize all that is black. In some localities the determination is actually voiced.

We cannot wait for the recurrence of a Marne or a Verdun. Against this sort of attack we have only one defence. Pride! Pride in ourselves as individuals, pride in our race all over the world. Utter belief that what any man has done we can do—this and nothing else is our salvation. This pride must be carried into every phase of life—pride in workmanship, pride in appearance, pride in training, pride in loyalty, in honor, in courtesy, in dependableness.

Surely, without adopting the rôle of the Pharisee, we in this country have a right to be proud. We do not grind our heel in the face of the oppressed. We do not draw aside our skirts in an assertion of superiority. We are willing to live and let live. We are not cold and cruel and calculating. We do not lynch. Come, we may well hold high our heads. From such an attitude well-founded, great things must arise.

"It is not courage, no, nor hate,
That lets us do the things we do.
It's pride that makes the heart be great!"

Honest pride will help its possessor to "carry on" when faith is a failure and optimism is dead. Believe it.

CONCERNING THE TERCENTENARY

MENTION has already been made in these columns of the solemn memorial, to be held during August, 1919, in commemoration of the first landing of Negroes in this country three hundred years ago. Two preliminary meetings have already been held, as a result of which a committee of thirty-three colored men has been formed whose plan is to select another "Committee of Three Hundred and More," who shall finally decide on the nature of the memorial.

Owing to the absence of the chairman, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois who is in France, the appointing of this larger committee has been temporarily postponed. But suggestions and plans are greatly in demand and will be gladly welcomed. In particular, outlines for pageants and dramas are wanted, and really good, original articles for declamations, songs and hymns. Original musical compositions are, also, needed. These may rank from imitations or even new arrangements of the old familiar Negro spirituals to compositions of the most modern type.

Here is a chance for both expert and novice to win distinction. Aspirants are urged to begin on their efforts at once, because at best we shall have none too much time to complete before August, preparations for a memorial which shall be really adequate and fitting. This celebration should itself mark an epoch in our development.

Remember, then, we need original suggestions, original musical compositions, dramas, pageants, articles, songs and poems, and the development of all these efforts must be along the most lofty and impressive lines possible. Communications should be addressed to this office, in care of Mr. James Weldon Johnson, acting chairman during the absence of Dr. DuBois.

THE BLACK MAN IN THE REVOLUTION OF 1914-1918

W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS

I

AS announced in the December, 1918, CRISIS the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has undertaken to see that a scientific and exhaustive history of the black man in the Great War is written. The Association wishes to duplicate no work that others may do and it is especially anxious to co-operate to the fullest extent with all persons who know the facts and are acquainted with historical methods. Already the list of those co-operating with us is of considerable size and first importance.

Preliminary to this work and with the idea of at once getting material and a point of view, I came to France. Quite by accident my trip was made on the same boat taken by Dr. R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee, who was going on a special trip arranged by Secretary of War Baker. Wherever possible Dr. Moton and I have gladly co-operated, but our missions were distinct in every respect.

After a rapid survey of the situation here I am venturing to send back a preliminary and tentative foreword to the history I hope to write. It is nothing more than a sketch—its details are lacking and some basic facts missing, but I think I have the main outlines.

The black soldier saved civilization in 1914–18. First, nearly 400,000 black men of Senegal were the troops that at the Marne and the Ourcq stopped the first onset of Germans, filled the river with their dead and made the world's greatest army re-cross on the dead corpses of their companions. France not only does not deny this—she is proud to acknowledge the debt.

For example, on December 29, 1918, the French Colonial League held in the Trocadéro in Paris a great celebration in honor of native troops who had come to fight for France. This celebration was sanctioned by President Poincaré and conducted in the presence of the ministers and the military Governor-General of Paris. Presiding were [1] M. Henry Simon, Colonial Minister; M. Diagne, a Senegalese, Commissioner-General of Colonial Affairs; and M. Eugène Etienne, President of the French Colonial League.

The program, whose title page is here displayed, gives the following account of M. Diagne:

[2] *"M. Diagne, Deputy from Senegal, was made Commissioner-General of Colonial Affairs in the Cabinet of M. Clemenceau, as a result of the brilliant success of the last levy of troops in French West Africa. Under conditions calling for great tact and delicacy M. Diagne was able to render the most signal services to his country. He is administering with consummate ability his present office of Commissioner, which will involve the consideration of the numerous problems arising with respect to whatever is of special import to our black troops who throughout the war have conducted themselves with so much heroism.*

"M. Diagne will give in his speech a detailed account of the loyalty of the native troops and will indicate the new obligations incumbent now on the mother country in recognition of the rights of naturalization which native troops have gained on the battle-fields which they as brothers shared with their white brothers."

The program mentions also the decoration of M. Bakhane Diop, an African chieftain. M. Diop stood between an Arab and an Annamite and all three received the crimson badge of the Legion. That was a wonderful sight. The passage in the program reads:

"The Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, merited in action at the front by one of these chieftains, M. Bakhane Diop, will be bestowed upon him with all the

[1] For translation of the speeches of these gentlemen, see GRATEFUL FRANCE, page 234.

[2] *M. Diagne*, député du Sénégal, a été nommé Commissaire Général des Effectifs Coloniaux du cabinet Clémenceau en suite de la brillante réussite du dernier recrutement en Afrique Occidentale Française. Dans des circonstances délicates, *M. Diagne*, put rendre les services les plus signalés à son pays. C'est avec la plus haute compétence qu'il administre cet important Commissariat où se trouveront résolus les problèmes nombreux qui se posent, en ce qui concerne tout particulièrement nos troupes noires qui se sont dépensées pendant la guerre avec tant d'héroïsme.

M. Diagne, dans son discours dira par le détail ce que fût la fidélité des indigènes et quels devoirs noveaux incombent maintenant à la Mère Patrie pour reconnaître les lettres de grande naturalization que les indigènes ont gagnées sur les champs de bataille mêlés fraternellement à leurs frères blancs.

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usual ceremony by one of the glorious figures in our Colonial history, General Archinard, who ranks among the most active spirits in our penetration into Africa. The grandeur of the symbolic accolade, which will be given by General Archinard to Bakhane Diop, son of one of our most unyielding adversaries, will assuredly be one of the extremely stirring features in this celebration which is tendered by glorious France." [3]

II

AMERICA did not win the war by her fighting only. Her fighting both of colored and white troops covered less than a year of a four years' war. America's great contribution was her preparations which frightened Germany; and her sailors, engineers and laborers who made food and material available. Among these the black stevedores have won a world record. They have been the best workers in France, as is acknowledged by everybody, and their efficiency has been due in part to no small numbers of colored officers and under-officers and to colored Y. M. C. A. workers.

[4] Ligue Coloniale Française

En l'honneur
des Troupes Indigènes
venues combattre
en France

But America did some fighting and the most critical time of America's fighting was in the terrible days of last fall when the exhausted French had to have re-inforcements or yield. It was here that among the first units sent to aid was the Ninety-third Division. The Ninety-third was not a division. It consisted of the Eighth Illinois, the Fifteenth New York, the Separate Battalions of Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Ohio, Company L of the Sixth Massachusetts and others. It was an aggregation nobody wanted. It could not under the draft law go with its state units, or, at least, the law was so interpreted. A whole division was planned to include Colonel Young—but dark forces intervened. Yet these units were ready for work, they were eager, and they were sent to the French and have become known as the 369th, 370th, 371st and 372d Regiments of the Ninety-third Division. Their black officers were transferred and changed considerably, but they went into battle practically with a complete roster of black officers except Colonels, a few Majors and several Captains. But most of the officers were black—for instance, the old Eighth Illinois, even after Colonel Dennison left, had a colored Lieutenant-Colonel, two colored Majors, nineteen colored Captains and ninety-eight colored First and Second Lieutenants. Colonel Hayward, of the old New York Fifteenth, succeeded in removing a larger proportion of his colored officers.

So at the most critical period of the American participation in the war these men went into action.

What was the result?

The colored Lieutenant-Colonel of the 370th, a colored Major, eight colored Captains, seventeen colored Lieutenants, eight colored under-officers and twenty-six colored privates received the *Croix de Guerre* in November.

[3] La Croix de Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur gagnée au front par un de ces chefs: *M. Bakhane Diop* lui sera remise avec tout le cérémonial accoutumé par une des gloires de notre histoire coloniale: M. le Général *Archinard*, un des artisans les plus célèbres de notre pénétration en Afrique. La grandeur du symbole de l'accolade que donnera le Général Archinard à Bakhane Diop, fils d'un de nos plus irréductibles adversaires, sera certainement une des plus émouvantes parties de cette fête de la plus grande France.

[4] FRENCH COLONIAL LEAGUE
In Honor of the Native Troops Who Came to Fight for France

On November 11, General Vincenden, the French Commanding Officer, said of the 370th: *"Fired by a noble ardor, they go at times even beyond the objectives given them by the higher command; they have always wished to be in the front line."* The final order of General Vincenden, December 9, said: *"In the name of France, I thank you."* He mentioned the *"hard and brilliant battles of Chavigny, Leury and the Bois de Beaumont."* He commends their *"fine appearance under arms"* like *"silk unrolling in wavy folds."* He especially mentions the exploits of three battalions (two with all colored officers and one with a white Captain) at Val St. Pierre, Aubenton and Logny, where the colored Lieutenant-Colonel distinguished himself. *"You have given us of your best and you have given it out of the fullness of your hearts. The blood of your comrades who fell on the soil of France, mixed with the blood of our soldiers, renders indissoluble the bonds of affection that unite us. We have, besides, the pride of having worked together at a magnificent task and the pride of bearing on our foreheads the ray of a common grandeur. A last time—Au Revoir!"*

The 371st and 372d Infantries were brigaded with the 157th French Division under General Goybet. On the occasion of their leaving, December 15, the General in Order No. 245 said:

"For seven months we have lived as brothers-at-arms, partaking of the same activities, sharing the same hardships and the same dangers. Side by side we took part in the great Champagne Battle, which was to be crowned by a tremendous victory. Never will the 157th Division forget the indomitable dash, the heroic rush of the American (Negro) regiments up the observatory ridge and into the Plain of Monthois. The most powerful defenses, the most strongly organized machine gun nests, the heaviest artillery barrages—nothing could stop them. These crack regiments overcame every obstacle with a most complete contempt for danger. Through their steady devotion the Red Hand Division (157th French) for nine whole days' of severe struggle was constantly leading the way for the victorious advance of the Fourth Army. Officers, noncommissioned officers and men, I respectfully salute our glorious comrades who have fallen, and I bow to your colors—side by side with this—the flag of the 333d Regiment of Infantry (French). They have shown us the way to victory. Dear Friends from America, when you reach the other side of the ocean, do not forget the Red Hand Division. Our brotherhood has been cemented in the blood of the brave, and such bonds will never be destroyed."

The Distinguished Service Cross was given, December 16, to four colored officers, five colored privates and one colored corporal, of the 372d Regiment. On December 13, the following honors were given the 371st and 372d, *Croix de Guerre* to two colored corporals and to two colored privates. There were also seventy other citations.

On October 7, General Garnier Duplossis, of the Ninth French Army Corps *"salutes the brave American (Negro) regiments who have rivalled in intrepidity their French comrades."*

On October 8, General Goybet (General Order 234) in submitting the above transmits *"from the bottom of the heart of a chief and soldier the expression of the gratitude for the glory which you have sent to our good 157th Division."* The same day Colonel Quillet notes their *"finest qualities of bravery and daring"* in an order to the 372d Regiment. On the battlefield, October 1, General Goybet said: *"You must be proud of the courage of your officers and men and I consider it an honor to have them under my command."* The 372d Regiment was cited as a whole for bravery and four *Médailles Militaires* and four *Croix de Guerre* were given. Similar words of farewell as went to the 370th Regiment were sent to this regiment.

So much for the soldiers brigaded with the French, to whom will be added later the equally fine record of the 369th (Fifteenth New York). In fine, the universal testimony of the French army is that black officers and men did extraordinarily well.

Thus much for the Ninety-third Division.

The Ninety-second Division went through hell. It was torn and shaken in morale, seriously so by General Ballou's apparent anxiety to preserve a "Jim-Crow" régime for his officers and by the determination of men like Colonel Moss not to insist on respect to his colored officers. The Division

lady and the black officer found a welcome seat with them.

Several high white southern officers of General Ballou's staff blocked nearly everything that would help or encourage the black men—the Chief of Staff repeatedly refused permissions to the photographers, with the result that the Division has almost no photographic record of its work.

But it did work and fight.

The single colored artillery brigade, 167th Field Artillery, had a General from Massachusetts, Sherburne, who believed in them. He said in General Order 11 that he desired "*to record his appreciation of the high qualities displayed by officers and men during the recent operations in this sector. They have been zealous soldiers and skilful artillerymen. Their recompense lies in their knowledge of work well done and in the commendation of those well qualified to speak. By day and night, often under a hail of shrapnel, often through clouds of deadly gas, they have marched and fought, dragged their guns sometimes by hand into the line, kept open their lines of communication and brought up their supplies always with a cheerfulness that earned them the admiration of all.*"

The Division was repeatedly under fire. It went forward in the last great drive and was preparing to take part in the great assault on Metz when the armistice came.

In one instance alone has the white soldier been able even to disparage the actual work of colored troops. In that case a battalion of the 368th Regiment was put in as support and, quite contrary to plan, was suddenly rushed forward as storm troops without equipment. Caught between the two barrages they fell back, contrary to orders, but another battalion of colored men relieved them and went forward. Where was the fault? The white officer, found skulking in the rear, said it was the cowardice of Negro officers.

WOUNDED AMERICAN NEGRO SOLDIER IN PARIS

So the word to acknowledge the Negro stevedore and the fighting black private has gone forth, but the American army is going to return to America determined to disparage the black officer and eliminate him from the army despite his record. And the black officer and private? They return at once bitter and exalted! They will not submit to American caste and they will ever love France!

THE BRAVE SON

ALSTON W. BURLEIGH

A LITTLE boy, lost in his childish play,
Mid the deep'ning shades of the fading day,
Fancied the warrior he would be;
He scattered his foes with his wooden sword
And put to flight a mighty horde—
Ere he crept to his daddy's knee.

A soldier crawled o'er the death-strewn plain,
And he uttered the name of his love, in vain,
As he stumbled over the crest;
He fought with the fierceness of dark despair
And drove the cowering foe to his lair—
Ere he crept to his Father's breast.

MÉMORANDUM À M. DIAGNE ET AUTRES SUR UN CONGRÈS PAN-AFRICAIN QUI DOIT ÊTRE TENU À PARIS EN FÉVRIER 1919

Messieurs,

JE me permets de vous soumettre quelques suggestions au sujet d'un Congrès Pan-Africain devant se réunir à Paris en février 1919.

1. La nomination d'un petit Comité d'arrangements.

2. L'envoi d'invitations personnelles aux représentants de la Race Noire pouvant se rendre à ce Congrès et qui représentent les Gouvernements de l'Abyssinie, Libérie et Haïti; les colonies françaises, anglaises, espagnoles, italiennes, belges, et hollandaises, et les descendants de Noirs habitant l'Amérique du Nord et l'Amérique du Sud et les Îles de la Mer, de même que les anciennes colonies allemandes.

3. Invitations aux Gouvernements ayant des citoyens ou sujets d'origine Africaine et susceptibles d'envoyer des représentants au Congrès, et aussi des invitations similaires en Chine, au Japon et aux Indes.

4. Invitations de s'associer à nos Conférences ouvertes aux représentants des organisations dévouées à l'avancement des Races de couleur.

5. Le principal travail du Congrès sera:

a) La lecture de comptes-rendus sur les conditions des Noirs à travers le monde.

b) L'obtention de déclarations officielles de la politique des grandes puissances à l'égard de la Race Nègre.

c) Les revendications les plus positives auprès de la Conférence de la Paix qui siégera à Paris, pour le droit de représentation pour 250,000,000 d'âmes de la race noire et peuples négroides, dans la Ligue des Nations. Revendication de la protection de la Ligue pour les dites races.

d) L'établissement des principes suivants, sur lesquels sera basé le futur développement de la Race Noire:

Les droits politiques pour les civilisés.

L'éducation moderne pour tous les enfants.

Les droits des indigènes à la terre et à ses ressources naturelles.

L'avantage des indigènes à avoir la première considération dans le développment industriel de leur pays.

Développement des Gouvernements autonomes respectant les usages indigènes,

MEMORANDUM TO M. DIAGNE AND OTHERS ON A PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN PARIS IN FEBRUARY, 1919

Gentlemen:

I BEG hereby to lay before you certain tentative suggestions as to a Pan-African Congress to be held in Paris in February, 1919.

1. The appointment of a small Committee of arrangements.

2. The sending of personal invitations to representatives of the Negro race who can attend such a Congress and who represent the Governments of Abyssinia, Liberia and Haiti; the French, English, Spanish, Italian, Belgian, Dutch and former German Colonies; and the descendants of Negroes inhabiting North and South America and the Islands of the Sea.

3. Invitations to all Governments having Negro citizens and subjects to send representatives to address the Congress; and similar invitations to China, Japan and India.

4. Invitations to join in our open conferences to representatives of organizations devoted to the advancement of the Darker Races.

5. The chief work of the Congress shall be:

(a) The hearing of statements on the condition of Negroes throughout the world.

(b) The obtaining of authoritative statements of policy toward the Negro race from the Great Powers.

(c) The making of strong representations to the Peace Conference sitting in Paris in behalf of both voice in and protection for 250,000,000 Negroes and Negroids in the League of Nations.

(d) The laying down of principles upon which the future development of the Negro race must take place, including:

Political rights for the civilized.

Modern education for all children.

Native rights to the land and natural resources.

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With the passing of the Yuletide most gifts are forgotten, like its pleasures and social functions. So, too, most of the inexpensive gifts, the candies and sweetened delicacies, lavished upon friends who drop in during the holidays, are gone in a day, and even the small articles of wearing apparel are quickly worn out and discarded.

But a real book, or a year's subscription to a magazine, while it may not cause the same momentary outburst of admiration that greets a beautifully engraved box of tempting bonbons or a box of daintily initialed 'kerchiefs, is far more appreciated in the after months when all the Xmas festivities and gaieties are past. The magazine comes at regular intervals throughout the year as a pleasant reminder, and the book, lying as a mute and unobtrusive visitor on the table, is read first by the recipient, then by members of the family, perhaps by visitors, and finally finds its way to the family library, where, year after year, it occasions many pleasant reminiscences.

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[c. 1918]

1918

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2/17/25

THE CRISIS

Vol. 16—No. 6 OCTOBER, 1918 Whole No. 96

EDITORIAL

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

AGAIN the rolling of the years brings us to the annual Children's Number. Attention has been called this year especially to the child and the United States Government has been spreading widely the gospel of the preservation of child life. The death of some ten million men who would have been fathers of unborn children has made the world think of the horrors of peace as well as the horrors of war. And the greatest of the horrors of peace is the unnecessary and persistent slaughter of little children. It is a crime of every civilization and of every race, but we Negroes are among the guiltiest, among us from two hundred to five hundred of every thousand of our babies born die before they reach one year of age. We have pleaded poverty, prejudice and slavery as excuse, but the time is come not to excuse but to combat with our own available weapons this murder.

The remedy is, first, care and forethought in bringing children into the world and, second, pure food and air for them when they come. We persist in keeping windows shut and living indoors; we persist in buying food carelessly and feeding all kinds of food indiscriminately to children. Outdoor life and simple, pure foods regularly fed would save the lives of a quarter million Negro children each year. Look on these pages. Are not these little lives worth the saving?

SCHOOL.

THIS is school month. Send the children to school. Do not be tempted to keep them at work because they are earning large wages. The race is to the intelligent and not merely to the busy. Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore, GET WISDOM! Hustle the children off the farms and out of the factories and into the schools. Do not wait—do not hesitate. Our life depends upon it. Our rise is founded on the rock of knowledge. Put the children in school. Keep the children in school.

ABOUT PICTURES.

THE beautiful baby pictures which we again present to our readers represent endless editorial difficulties. Few persons realize that a good print cannot be made from a poor, faded or indistinct photograph. We get numbers of pictures of evidently interesting persons but they are blurred snapshots or old photographs and sometimes even proofs. For newsprint reproduction a shiny black and white photograph, clear and sharp in outline and not too small in size, is needed. Avoid sending us "art" photographs in indistinct browns and grays; they are beautiful but they drive the engraver to despair.

SAVE.

WE are earning money today. Never before in the history of the world has the Negro race enjoyed so large an income. Save! The fat years will not last forever. Save. Readjustment and reconstruction after the war will mean hard times for many a black laborer. *SAVE*. Saving is made easy and absolutely safe today for the small investor. SAVE. Buy Thrift Stamps regularly. Buy War Savings Stamps regularly. Buy Liberty Bonds. Use the savings banks. Buy homes. SAVE! Do not waste and throw away the easily earned new wages. Do not increase your expenses faster than your large earnings increase. Go slow with new furniture and new building and new clothes and fat food. SAVE!

CO-OPERATION.

AT meetings of twelve representatives from seven states in THE CRISIS office, August 26 and 27, the NEGRO CO-OPERATIVE GUILD was established. Its program is threefold: 1. To induce individuals and clubs to study modern consumers co-operation, its extent, methods and objects. 2. To hold an annual meeting for encouraging the establishment of co-operative stores. 3. To form a central committee for the guidance and insurance of such stores.

Interested persons may communicate with the Chairman at this office.

HOPE.

MANY messages reach us from France telling of the treatment of colored soldiers there. Some bring complaint and some joy, but all have raised a demand for definite knowledge and reassurance among colored people. It is fortunate, therefore, that the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. has sent John Hope to France. Mr. Hope is a colored man, a graduate of Brown and as president of Morehouse College he has made a singularly deep impression of modesty, efficiency, broad-minded tact and unswerving devotion to high ideals. He goes as a sort of general inspector of colored Y. M. C. A. work in France. He will be attached to headquarters in Paris and be given opportunity to visit all the colored units at the front. Thus, again, America has taken the colored man into counsel. Let the good work go on.

BLEASE, VARDAMAN, HARDWICK AND COMPANY.

IT is no mere coincidence that the President of the United States in publicly naming those who have opposed his administration and made his war program difficult should name the most conspicuous of those who have led the campaign of anti-Negro propaganda. Hardwick was elected to Congress from Georgia on a platform the chief plank of which was the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment; Vardaman of Mississippi has gone further than any American living or dead in capitalizing race hatred for political gain; and Blease is a demagogue of the Tillman type, with none of Tillman's redeeming features. It is logical and deeply

significant that precisely these Negro haters and fomentors of domestic strife are the ones whose defeat is most strongly demanded by those who wish to win the war against German despotism. Is this not significant, fellow Negros?

The hatred and despising of men; the doctrine of innate and inborn racial superiority; the determination to settle spiritual values by physical force; the restriction of human sympathies to a minority of human beings—all these things are characteristic of German imperialism and of Blease, Vardaman, Hardwick and—Hoke Smith. To be sure this last name is missing from the President's list, but Smith is not up for re-election this year.

HOUSTON.

THE commutation of ten death sentences of Negro soldiers by the President and his word of recognition of Negro loyalty are deeply appreciated. Nevertheless, the punishment of the Houston soldiers remains perhaps the most drastic in modern military history and two steps the Government is still called upon to take by every dictate of justice: the court martial of the officers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry and the punishment of the white civilians who incited the uprising. Only these things and the eventual pardon of the fifty or more soldiers sentenced to life imprisonment will satisfy colored America.

THE BOY OVER THERE.

LISTEN, O Sister and Brother of Mine. Have you a Boy "over there?" Some slim, young fellow, brown of face and dark of eye, with the Eternal Joy of God on his lips? I have. Only mine is a ghost boy—just twenty-one he would have been last May. His soul is there with the Souls of the great company of his Fathers, a hundred, nay, a thousand years gone: with Alfred, his grandfather, who wore his country's uniform in '61; with Jacob who fought in 1812; with Tom who went in '76—all, all and more. It was not given to this my boy nor yet to me to go in the flesh; but he went dead, yet dreaming, and I dream-drunk, and yet alive, albeit with twitching, hanging hands.

And we, Sister and Brother of Mine, we who sit and listen, what are we *doing* for OUR boys "over there?" Are we seeing that they have food to eat, or are we starving them by our gluttony?

Are we seeing that they have clothes to wear, or are we selfishly adorning our own nakedness?

Are we seeing that the great red machine of war works so efficiently with bullet and powder, and gun and airplane, and shell and mortar, that quickly and irresistibly we shall bring this nightmare of world war to a just and honest end, or are we sulking and criticizing and obstructing and delaying and murdering our own flesh and blood?

All is not well, neither in earth, nor in hell, nor yet mayhap in God's own heaven; but all will never be well if when the Peaceful go forth to battle in War against War, in as holy a crusade as ever called for the strong arm of Justice—if then Evil can count on the Critic and the Coward, if their Fathers and Mothers—black fathers and black mothers at that—desert their sons in the very blood and dust of battle.

O AUTUMN, AUTUMN!

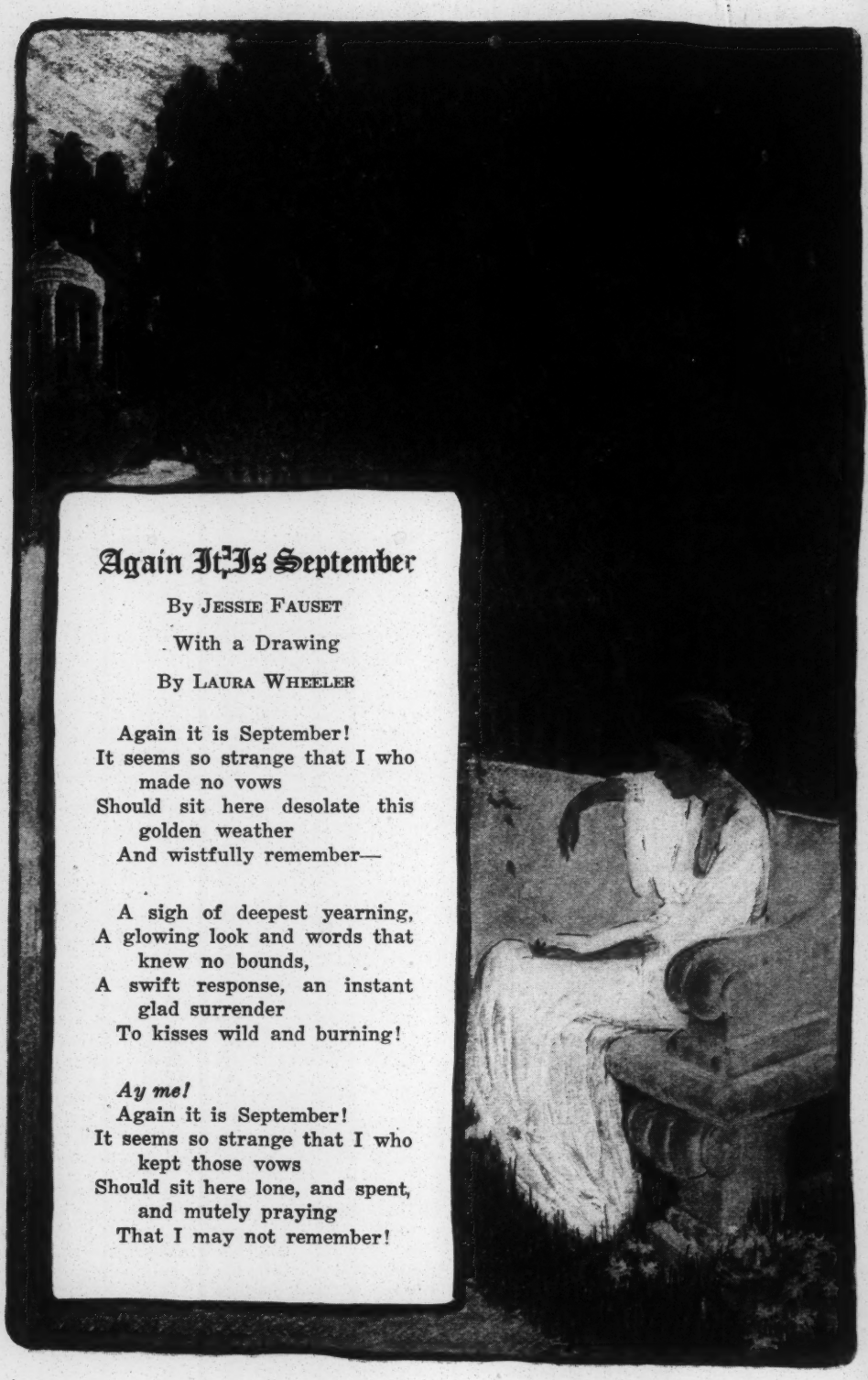
MARY EFFIE LEE

O AUTUMN, Autumn! O pensive light and wistful sound!
Gold-haunted sky, green-haunted ground!
When, wan, the dead leaves flutter by
Deserted realms of butterfly!
When robins band themselves together
To seek the soul of sun-steeped weather;
And all of summer's largesse goes
For lands of olive and the rose!

Stories Collected by Sir Harry H. Johnston in his "Uganda Protectorate."

THE HARE AND THE ELEPHANT.

ONE day a hare came upon an elephant standing expectantly at an ant-hole which had only that morning been dug by himself with a view to his evening meal. "What hard luck!" said the hare. "What can I do against that big hulking brute, who wants to steal my dinner? I will try a plan." He returned to his home, made a torch of four reeds, and passed by the elephant at a great pace. "Who are you?" said the latter. "I am a hare." "Where are you going?" "Oh," said the hare, "we hear that an elephant is stealing our ants," and then scampered off. A little farther on he put out the torch, and sneaked round by a by-way to his home, relighted the torch, and again went to the elephant. "Who are you?" said the big beast. "A hare." "Where are you going?" "Oh," said the hare, "my comrades called me because an elephant is stealing our ants," and again went off quickly. As before, he sneaked round to his home, and then passed the elephant. "Who are you?" said the elephant. "I'm a hare." "Where are you going?" "Haven't you seen my fellows pass this way? We are meeting in numbers, as we mean to have our meal which an enemy is trying to steal," and again ran off. Going round once more to his home, he again came up with the elephant. "Who are you?" said the big animal. "I'm a hare." "Where are you going?" "Are you blind that you haven't seen my comrades passing? However, I've no time to talk." The elephant, affected by the air of mystery, became uneasy, and thought it time to be off. When the hare came round for the last time he saw nothing but the wagging of the elephant's tail in the distance. So he screamed out, "There he is! there he is! After him! After him!" and laughed uproariously as he heard the big brute crashing through the woods. He then went quietly back alone to his feast,



Again It Is September

By JESSIE FAUSET

With a Drawing

By LAURA WHEELER

Again it is September!
It seems so strange that I who
made no vows
Should sit here desolate this
golden weather
And wistfully remember—

A sigh of deepest yearning,
A glowing look and words that
knew no bounds,
A swift response, an instant
glad surrender
To kisses wild and burning!

Ay me!
Again it is September!
It seems so strange that I who
kept those vows
Should sit here lone, and spent,
and mutely praying
That I may not remember!

295 14-247

In the South there are powerful elements working to prevent the Negro from leaving; in the North there are powerful elements working to prevent the Negro from coming. Both, we believe, are wrong. The South needs a different population ratio between the races. It needs more than anything else an influx of small white farmers, to whom its rich lands should be a compelling inducement. The North, on the other hand, has rare opportunities for certain types of Negroes, in certain types of labor, where none are superior to them in ability. A competitive labor market for Negroes would increase rapidly the prosperity of the race, and, therefore, the prosperity of the entire country.

The nation, and every citizen of it, assumed a direct responsibility for the Negro when he was emancipated. Out of indefensible riots some good will come if earnest, capable leaders are made to feel the burden of helpfulness which rests on them. The Negro should not be driven back; he should be aided in fitting himself to the new conditions he meets in the North. We should regard it as a national misfortune if prejudice at this crucial time should stifle the Negro ambition and tear the heart out of a race which has just begun to realize its possibilities and its future.

"FRESH FIELDS"

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT writing in *The Call*, New York, foresees a remarkable future for the Negro. She says:

August Forel, the world's authority on the sex question, states in his work, "The Sexual Question," that the North American mixed race will diminish and gradually become extinguished and will be replaced by Chinese or Negroes. In other words, the white race is a vanishing factor in this country. What we are pleased to call the "old Americans" are not having children. Look among your friends and count for yourselves. We have depended on the prolific Balkans for our population increase. Not only is that supply cut off for generations to come by slaughtered Europe, but those who come here get the American habit and cease to have large families. And then we have acquired birth control, which accelerates the tendency. Moreover, the Southern white workers are degenerate. Sprung originally in great part from criminals and derelicts transported from England to her penal colonies their powers of rehabilitation were poor to begin with. They were forced to compete with slave labor, and for generations their existence has been one of the most miserable poverty, with the direful consequences.

They have had no schooling and live in the grossest ignorance, the name "poor white trash," "southern crackers," being a synonym for all that is ignorant, dirty and degraded. Their systems are poisoned by their horrible food, a poverty diet, and their extreme ignorance about preparing it; while men, women and children fairly eat tobacco, and drink the vilest coffee habitually. They are anaemic, diseased, suffering from pellagra, hook-worm, tuberculosis and universal affections. Their families are becoming small, high death rate among the children and high rate of barrenness.

The Negroes are taking the place of this vanishing and worthless race. They do all the work. The whites are disappearing from the farms, the landlords preferring Negro tenants because they are better workers, and men, women and children can be exploited to a greater degree. Those whites that have energy enough to get out of the country are moving westward. Moreover, the Negro race has the elasticity of a young race, developing into its prime. In spite of the brutality of their treatment for hundreds of years they are light-hearted and happy. Both men and women have remarkably beautiful figures, strong, well-developed, beautifully molded, fitted for models for the New York studios. Wherever they have a working chance they show thrift. They are already in possession of large tracts of southern farmland. The writer has driven a distance of some seven or eight miles, where the whole surrounding country was owned by Negro farmers.

A comrade of Winston-Salem, N. C., a large tobacco manufacturer, said to me, "I have worked Negroes all my life: I am thoroughly familiar with them, and I want to say that they are going to become the landed aristocrats of the South." How is that for a Southern man? In Ocala, Florida, the largest and best department store in the town, is owned by Negroes in the Negro quarter, and often the whites go there for goods that they cannot get at their own stores.

They respond rapidly to any advantages that are given them. They absorb knowledge like a sponge. The public school was established in the South at the point of the rifle. The whites have always feared the educated Negro. The only education they get now is given grudgingly, and with the poorest equipment, and buildings which are tremendously overcrowded, and in many localities no provision is made for their education whatever. But, as evidence of the power of economic compulsion, in the cotton mill sections we see the white children in the mills, their existence sapped by an increasing ignorance, degeneracy and mortality; while the Negro children are in school, becoming educated, dressing well, as their parents do the work that is more highly paid. This is especially noticeable at Columbus, Ga. As more blacks leave for the North those that remain are more highly paid, as the whites cannot do effective work in the terrible heat.

According to this writer the Negro is also the true Socialist.

THE CRISIS

Vol. 16—No. 1 MAY, 1918 Whole No. 91

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16-7-8

Editorial

SAVE

I BELIEVE that this is Our War and not President Wilson's War and that no matter how many blunders the administration makes, or how many obstacles it puts in our way we must work the harder to win the war.

I want to urge the importance of advertising in every way you can the campaign for War Savings—savings of money, of food, of labor. In doing so you kill three birds with one stone:

1. Promote the success of the war.
2. Increase the individual wealth of your constituency.
3. Put them on a common footing with other patriotic American citizens and promote those common bonds that gradually break down prejudice.

If the colored citizens of the country seize this opportunity to emphasize their American citizenship by effective war activities, they will score tremendously. When men fight together and work together and save together, this foolishness of race prejudice disappears.

GEORGE G. BRADFORD.

THE NEGRO AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

IT seems to be necessary to insist upon justice toward the Negro from the War Department. We are well aware that much of this injustice is incidental and not intentional. As Negroes, we propose to fight for the right, no matter what our treatment may be; but we submit to the public that intentional injustice toward colored soldiers is the poorest investment that this nation can make just now.

First, let us recall the position of Colonel Young: he is still imprisoned in Ohio on full pay with nothing to do. The Examining Board recommended that Colonel Young be "retained in *active service.*" The Secretary of War approved this recommendation and directed that "Colonel Young be placed on *active duty.*" The Adjutant General, knowing the difference between "active service" and "active duty" immediately retired Colonel Young from active *service* and placed him on active *duty* with nothing to do.

Twelve million Negroes demand that Colonel Young be restored to "active service!"

Again, the Ninety-second Division of Negro troops was established by the Secretary of War and approved by President Wilson over the protest of the General Staff: but no effort was made to secure for this division certain necessary persons of technical training. The colored officers at Fort Des Moines were given no artillery training. Farmers from the South, largely illiterate and without mechanical skill or education, were assigned to the artillery in the first draft. This, however, could easily have been remedied by transferring from other regiments in this division and from other divisions, educated and technically trained colored men. *The permission to make such trans-*

fers has been denied by the War Department. Unless this decision is reversed, the Ninety-second Division is bound to be a failure as a unit organization. Is it possible that persons in the War Department wish this division to be a failure?

Thirdly, we call the attention of the public to Bulletin No. 35 sent out from Camp Funston, Kans., which says:

"The Division Commander has repeatedly urged that all colored members of his command, and especially the officers and non-commissioned officers, should refrain from going where their presence will be resented. In spite of this injunction one of the sergeants of the Medical Department has recently precipitated the precise trouble that should be avoided and then called on the Division Commander to take sides in a row that should never have occurred and would not have occurred had the sergeant placed the general good above his personal pleasure and convenience. This sergeant entered a theatre, as he undoubtedly had a legal right to do, and precipitated trouble by making it possible to allege race discrimination in the seat he was given. He is strictly within his legal rights in this matter and the theatre manager is legally wrong. Nevertheless, the sergeant is guilty of the greater wrong in doing *anything* no matter how *legally* correct that will provoke race animosity."

Can it be that General Ballou is not going to protect his colored officers in their simplest legal rights? We are aware how careful colored men have to be everywhere in the United States in "stirring up" race antagonism, but the greatest danger is not that they will carelessly bring on race antagonism, but rather that they will invite it by submitting to intolerable insult.

Finally, we call attention to one other action of the War Department, prefacing it by the information that there are twenty-three colored doctors in Detroit, that they are graduates of some of the foremost medical schools of the country and that they have long practised among both colored and white people. Notwithstanding this, the following letter has been sent to local Exemption Board No. 4:

"Gentlemen:

"It has been called to the attention of this department that many of your white registrants have been examined by colored doctors.

"This matter has been taken up with the Adjutant General and he desires that this practise be discontinued.

"By the direction of the Adjutant General,

"Signed by Robert K. Davis."

Z. W. MITCHELL.

FROM time to time it becomes the painful duty of THE CRISIS to expose fraud and humbug. Z. W. Mitchell has been operating in the Middle West and in Canada for many years. Usually his methods just escape transgression of the letter of the law, but he found it best to remove from Canada, leaving a member of his family in the penitentiary and recently he himself has been in jail in Iowa. A prominent white merchant of Iowa writes us:

"I am glad to learn of the whereabouts of the Negro, Z. W. Mitchell, for I know a lot about his dishonest doings and pretentions. Some four or five years ago he came to Oskaloosa and worked along the same lines which your letter indicates he is doing at Springfield now, namely, 'Loyal Legion Co-operative System,' for the solution of the Negro problem. He is an intelligent Negro and a slick fellow and knows how to line up a lot of prominent men for his work. Mr. ———, Negro lawyer of ———, read

DR. W. E. B. Du BOIS

THE BRILLIANT EDITOR AND SCHOLAR

WILL DELIVER A LECTURE

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1918, AT 8.30

FIRST AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH

16TH AND CHRISTIAN STREETS

YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS ARE INVITED

DR. J. MAX BARBER
PRESIDENT

ISADORE MARTIN
SECRETARY

General Delivery,
Hot Springs, Ark.,
1 Sept. 1919.

Z51

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

I have your letter of Aug. 21st in the matter of furnishing information about my regiment.

It would please me very much to furnish such information but I am now separated from my papers at Selma, Ala. However I will go to Selma this month and furnish you with such information as I have. It will be about two or three weeks before I can do it but will send it when I get there unless I am notified by you that that will be too late. Sincerely

C. J. Adams,
1st Lt. U. S. A.,
Hot Springs, Ark.

3/20/44

ARTHUR DEERIN CALL, Editor

GEORGE PERRY MORRIS, Assistant Editor

The Advocate of Peace

(PUBLISHED CONTINUOUSLY SINCE 1834)

612, 613, 614 COLORADO BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Devoted to the promotion of international justice

(OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY)

Z5 1 .m5

April 25, 1919.

The Crisis,

New York City.

Gentlemen:

I am mailing you today a copy of the Advocate of Peace, just out, with an article on a subject that I am sure will interest you, written by Mr. Call, from Paris.

Yours truly,

Geo. P. Morris

Assistant Editor.

3/22/21

Attach.

APR 30 1919

25

[AMER. COMM. ...]

AMERICAN COMMISSION
TO NEGOTIATE PEACE

February 28, 1919

Doctor W. E. B. DuBois,
9 Rue Jasmin

Dear Sir,

3/1/19

Mr. Bear told me to say he will be very glad to talk over the report of the Congress with you or you suggest. Will 10 a.m. to-morrow, Saturday, March 1 suit you? At Mr. Bear's office - D-104 at #4, Place de la Concorde. Our phone is Gridon 75, in case you can not arrange this appointment.

Sincerely yours
James D. Greene
1st Lt USA.

ARI MOTO

Japanese

Continental

Hotel.

16

7, MARK LANE,

London E.C.3

January 4th 1919

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Hearty welcome and greetings to and your Colleagues once again to Europe, your Mission is undoubtedly fraught with very great importance to the African Race, may good Fortune attend your continous great efforts for the Commonweal.

Recently the African Progress Union has been formed and inaugsrated in London whose aims and objects you will find embodied in the enclosed copy of our Constitution. Already we have been in touch with the Authorities here and a few days ago cabled as below to Sierra Leone Seccorsdee, and Lagos informing the Congress of Africans in those places- also cabled Mr Plaatje in Kimberley and cabled to three of the W.I. Islands, from Grenada we have received a reply cable.

"Thanks telegrams Govgnor telegraphed "Colonial Office" Marryshow".

Our mutual Friends "The Anti- Slavery Society" have extended to us the Right hand of Fellowship. I understand from Mr Harris he is shortly visiting Paris and will no doubt confer with you upon matters affecting the Race - we also feel that it would be advantageous for some one to represent Africa at the Peace Conference and to confer with you unless you are likely to reach London in the meantime. Would you therefore kindly let me hear from you upon the subject and if sufficient notice is given we can make arrangements to suit your convenience.

It is a peculiar pleasure to me to look forward to seeing you, possibly you will remember the little tribute I paid you after one of your brilliant speeches at one of the meetings of the "Race Congsess" some years ago at the Kensington Museum when I took the liberty of saying you could safely express your mind and views very freely before an Audience in England- such as was then present.

It is to be hoped that you and all your Colleagues will visit London when you may be sure you will be fittingly welcomed. As soon as I can call a meeting of the Africao Progress Union I hope to send you official information.

Yours truly,

Robt Broadhurst

Hon Sec.

Cable "African Progress Union inaugurated, American President brings to Peace Conference "Negro question upon African question, Union urge your Conference Approach Colonial Office through Foreign Office adopt similar step forthwith" Archer Chairman Broadhurst Secretary -

Sir Harry Johnston
Paling
by Arundel
England

Baingers

9. Stiles
63 Sandall Park,
Hampstead N.W. 3.
London
England

[African Progress Union]

AFRICAN PROGRESS UNION.

3/2/35

7, Mark Lane,
London, E. C. 3.
England.
21st. January, 1919.

Dr. W. E. Du Bois,
Hotel de Cloitre,
Rue St. Honore, Paris.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

The African Progress Union again send you felicitations on your most important mission, and wish to introduce to you our trusted delegate, Mr. Edmund Fitzgerald Fredericks, whom we have deputed to obtain an interview with you relative to African quastions that will arise at the Peace Conference, and to find out what mutual assistance we may be able to render each other.

Mr. Fredericks has our fullest confidence; and we shall be pleased if you would, on our behalf, accord him the most ample facilities for supplying us with such information as would enable us to make appreciable efforts for the advancement of our Race universal.

With every good wish for your success,

We remain,

Yours faithfully,

Robt. Broadhurst

HON. SECRETARY.

0559

[Alabama State A and M College]

State Agricultural and Mechanical College

FOR NEGROES

WALTER S. BUCHANAN, PRESIDENT

Normal, Alabama

251
-b6

June 24, 1919

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor
The Crisis
70 - 5th Avenue
New York

Dear Doctor DuBois:

I would like to get some of our students busy selling your history of the Negro in the late war.

During the war there was an effort made down here to organize, in what was the sixth Federal labor district, self-preservation loyalty leagues. Meetings were held throughout the five states included in this district, and thousands of dollars were spent in putting the league over. The league itself was criticised by some and praised by others. It was an effort, however, which I believe might be given notice in your history. I would be very glad to submit notes touching upon this matter if you would like to have the same, and if it is not too late to do so.

Yours very truly,

Walter S. Buchanan
President

WSB:D

3/20/19

Received from the city. Glad to see that it is not too late to send the data for our history, and we shall be pleased to see it.

As soon as the book is issued its price & terms to agents will be published in the Crisis

Thanks for your interest & work.

[Alabama State Agricultural + Mechanical College]

Z 51 .A6

June 26, 1919.

Mr. Walter S. Buchanan,
State A. & M. College,
Normal, Ala.

Dear Mr. Buchanan,

In Dr. DuBois' absence from the city, I beg leave to say that it is not too late to send the data for our History, and we shall be glad to see it.

As soon as the History is issued, its price and terms to agents will be published in THE CRISIS.

Thanks for your interest and cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

[Alabama State A and M College]

State Agricultural and Mechanical College

FOR NEGROES

WALTER S. BUCHANAN, PRESIDENT

Normal, Alabama

7-4-19

251

The Crisis,

DR. DU BOIS

Gentlemen,

JUL 7 1919

In your July issue you give a list of R.O.T.C's at our Colored schools, but I notice that ours is not included. Ours was among the first organized.

Yours very truly,

Walter S. Buchanan.

ccd. (3) CF Ins.

3/20/42

TELEPHONE,
PARK 1269.

23, WESTBOURNE PARK ROAD,
W. 2.

J. Alcindor

3/4/1

From Piccadilly Circus
take bus 15 or 36 or any
bus to Westbourne Grove

[Alexander] [1919]

THE GALLANT COLORED SOLDIERS OF THE DEAR OLD U. S. A.

When the war broke out some years ago,
Across the briny sea:
It was awful sad to know
All Europe could not agree.

The Kaiser and his cursed band.
Had planned for forty years;
Started Hell in the peaceful land,
That drove the world in tears.

His Army went through Belgium,
Amid its beautiful flowered Towns;
Without the slightest respect for women,
And even shot the children down.

They would stick their bayonets through them,
They would stab them like a hog;
They would even cut their ears off,
And they would treat them like a dog.

Thus they went through that dear land,
Striking the Northern part of France;
Where dear old England gave a hand,
To stop the mighty Huns advance.

But with ease they kept advancing,
While the cursed Kaiser laughed with glee;
The Crown Prince throught he'd soon be dancing,
In the City of Gay Paris.

With their mighty big guns blasting,
Spitting forth its firy blast;
And their awful Zepplins flying,
Dropping bombs of poisonous gas.

But the task was not so easy,
As at first it seemed to be;
For the brave French and English Soldiers,
Saved the City of dear Paris.

And our dear Country America,
The land of the brave and the free;
Knowing the whole situation,
But watched and waited patiently.

Yet our Flag had been insulted,
By the hordes of Autocracy;
And our Hearts were all pleading
For the Cause of Democracy.

Our Country was full of spies.
Trying to destroy our National Rights;
But the Kaiser was filled with many lies
By saying America was afraid to fight.

The Kaiser made an awful frown
About his awful flaw:
When his order sent the Lusitania down,
That brought us in this War.

After that, dirty deed was done
That took many American lives;
Our President showed the mighty Hun
We would protect our children and wives.

After calling his army together,
And sent them to fight this common foe;
Our wives, children and sweethearts
With God-speed bid us go.

Here you found the Colored Soldier,
Whose courage was often tried;
With their rifles on their shoulder,
Bravely marching to fight and die.

Thus we left our dear loved ones;
Weeping and crying along the way,
After the proud Colored Soldiers
Of the dear old U. S. A.

The gallant Colored Soldiers,
With hearts all brave and true,
Fought and died shoulder to shoulder
For the Red, White and Blue.

Thousands and thousands of Colored Soldiers,
Who went across to take the chance,
Many were killed and lay sleeping
In the lonesome hills of France.

Many of them are lame for ever,
Many were sighted for bravery;
Many and many gave the sacrifice
For the cause of Liberty.

May their deeds stand out boldly,
To the long and endless days,
Of the daring Colored Soldiers
Of the dear old U. S. A.

And when the battles were raging high,
The boys would shout with glee;
It makes no difference if we die,
Our people will be free.

And that America for which we fight,
May remember our fighting chance;
And give the Negro equal rights,
As England, Italy and France.

That we will always show,
That fighting spirit true;
That we will die wherever we go,
For the Red White and Blue.

And that the Great American Flag,
That waves over land and sea;
May always stand out
For true Democracy.

For the Negro Race has done its part,
In this European Fuss;
They gave many lives with all their hearts,
What will Thou do for us ?

Written by CORPL. BURRIS ALEXANDER,
CO. A. 538 ENGINEERS, A. E. F.
LE HAVRE, FRANCE. *March* 31. 1919.

[1919]

A Dream that never came true

P-25

I

Sometime my mind is all up set of things that once have passed
I try to sleep the feeling off no matter how long it last
I lay down on my bunk to rest while feeling awful blue
My spirit is wondering in a dream an dear its all of you.

II

Throughout the work hours of the day that goes swiftly by
My comrades all seems happy and gay, but I sit down and cry
To think of one I love so well, I know not what to do
I pray I have not dreamed a dream that never can come true.

32-2-35

III

Your face my dear I always see while going fourth to fight
Your face dear heart will always be my guiding star at night
I wonder do you ever dream of me as I of you
If that is so my love I know your heart is brave and true.

IV

But it is bad dear girl to think, a dream is only a dream
To have your mind upon the brink, of some great lovers stream.
I laugh to think a certain man, once had a dream or two
But now we know he ran away, for his dream did not come true.

V

The whole world know that Kaiser Bill once lay down to rest
Had a dream his army ruled over all the best
So he sent them out four years ago with many deeds to do
And had it down in is black heart that his dream would soon come true.

VI

His army went through Belgium blowing women and children down,
They tore up all her country and blew up every town,
After finishing that small land en a month or two
It was the belief of every man that his dirty dream was true.

VII

And with his soldiers brutal deeds committed on many a girl,
The Kaiser with his Allies plead to rule over all the world.
And with Austria in the fight, Bulgaria and Turkey too,
They all tried with all their might to make his dream come true.

VIII

They started using poisonous gas to kill out every man.
And sent out submarines at last to lend a helping hand
But with England, Italy and France with soldiers brance and true.
Said not so Bill we have a chance to show what we can do.

IX

For we have the Yankees long from far accross the sea
Who will come rushing in ten millions strong to fight for liberty.
And when they started in to fight we knew what they could do.
Old Kaiser Bill then took a flight and his dream have not come true.

Composed by Corporal BURRIS ALEXANDER,
Company "A", 538th Engineers,
American E. F., France.

The Plea of the Colored Soldiers

Copyrighted by Burris Alexander, 1919.

We went across the Briney Sea,
To fight for the cause of Democracy
We went to pay our honest debt:
America owed France and Lafayette.

As our debt is payed and Liberty spared
Which many races in this Victory shared.
The Colored Race Fought, and toiled with Heart and Hand,
To preserve freedom for every man.

We toiled through Mud, Snow and Rain,
And fought through Agony, Blood and Pain;
We stumbled over the Bodies of Dead Men slain,
But never stopped until the object was gained.

At Chateau Thierry, We stood the test;
In every line of battle We fought our best.
Didn't two Colored Boys, Grenade, Knife and Gun,
Put twenty Germans on the run?

Johnson and Roberts, were their names,
They won their place in the Hall of Fame;
From the "Old Fifteenth" New York Infantry,
That Fought so brave and gallantly.

Those great Hell Fighters, the whole world knows,
Were charging the on-rushing foes;
Fought from the banks of the River Marne
Into the great Forrest of the Arrogonne.

The "Three Seventieth Infantry" Chicago's pride,
That fought with the French, side by side;
All Europe hailed Them with joys:
The Heroic Colored "Devils" of The Eighth Illinois.

In No-Mans land, where Brave Men fell,
Amid gas and bursting Sharpnel Shells;
Both White and Colored, Fought side by side,
Both White and Colored, together died.

Freedom is what we Fought for and Died,
Freedom our race have been denied;
Have we not proven our worth in France—
That we deserve just and equal chance?

Give us a chance that we may live,
And enjoy the life that Freedom gives;
Thousands toiled hard in the S. O. S.,
Both Day and Night, with little rest.

'Tho We fought in France for Freedom's cause,
We are still segregated by Jim Crow Laws;
America: How long this misery,
Before our people will be free?

America, will you let us fall,
After we so bravely answered your call?
Now why! Oh why! Is Freedom's Door
Closed against us as it was before?

Many fought this country for to save,
Many have filled the Hero's grave;
Oh, may that Star Spangled Banner still wave,
Over the land of the free and the Home of the brave.

That Star Spangled Banner, we rallied around,
Those folds we never let touch the Ground;
We hope that very soon some Day,
SHE WILL WAVE OVER A BRAND NEW U. S. A.

Composed by Corporal BURRIS ALEXANDER,
Co. "A", 538th Engineers,
A. E. F. A. P. O. 716. Brest (Finistere) France

[1919]

The plea of the "Colored Soldiers"

P.25

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Composed by Corporal BURRIS ALEXANDER,
Co "A", 538th Engineers,
A. E. F. A. P. O. 716. Brest (Finistère),
France.

3/12/49

August 12, 1919

Mr. E. A. Allen,
La Junta, Colorado

My dear Sir:

I agree with you in your estimate of the power of the ballot and I also sometime think that the intelligent Negro vote will be effectively organized.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

282 Bd Raspail 14°

Paris le 17 Février 1919

Monsieur,

J'ai reçu hier soir l'invitation au congrès panafricain que vous avez eu la bonté de m'envoyer par pneumatique. Je suis très touché par l'appel que vous voulez bien m'adresser. Les questions qui seront traitées par le congrès sont de celles qui m'intéressent au plus haut point et j'aurais beaucoup tenu à suivre de près les séances du congrès. Malheureusement, votre invitation me parvient trop tard et mes jouenées de marcredi et de jeudi sont déjà prises par des engagements que je ne puis rompre. Je vous en exprime tous mes regrets et vous prie, Monsieur, d'agréer l'assurance de mes sentiments distingués

Raul Allier

CHAPTER HOUSE
2447 GEORGIA AVENUE

PHONE NORTH 6711

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY
BETA CHAPTER
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

2447 Georgia Ave.,
Washington, D. C.,
May 10, 1919.

Dear Brother DuBoise:-

At last Alpha Phi Alpha at Howard University has come into its own. Out of the Sphinx Loan Smoker has come the immediate erection of a beautiful edifice which will serve not only as a home for Alpha Phi Alpha and as a credit to the University, but as a monument to the Race.

The Sphinx Loan has just been launched and we want you as an Alpha Phi Alpha brother to share in the victory.

The proposition is this: Upon raising $5,000, Howard University will erect a home this summer, valued at $15,000, to be ready for the brothers when they return to school this fall. The remaining $10,000 is to be raised after the house is built by the further sale of bonds and by the additional aid of rent of not less than $1500 annually from the brothers rooming in the house. The redemption of bonds will begin after 3000 bonds have been sold, or as soon before as the Board of Managers shall ascribe. These bonds carry with them two percent interest annually and will be redeemed in the order in which they were purchased.

3/7/57

Thus you can see that this is a practical business engagement: A LOAN AND NOT A GIFT.

The house is to be erected on the site which we now occupy which joins the new park forming the entrance to the University. The plan which is supervised by Brothers Lawyer Cobb, Secretary Cook, Assistant Treasurer Lucas and other prominent brothers, has been indorsed by the President of the University.

I have been chosen as one of ten captains to sell 150 bonds of five dollars each. It may interest you to know that I alone within an hour after the campaign was launched sold forty-seven bonds amounting to $235.00. AND OTHER CAPTAINS HAVE DONE AS WELL. This campaign closes the 23rd day of this month.

Enclosed you will find a bond sold to Brother L. K. Madison so that you may see for yourself that the fight is on and we are asking you to help us go "OVER THE TOP."

Kindly return this bond and also your check for the amount of bonds you will take, and we will forward your bonds by return mail.

Trusting that you are successful in your work, I remain

Fraternally yours,

J. H. Brooks
Sec. Board of Managers.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

[Alpha Phi Alpha]

CHAPTER HOUSE
2447 GEORGIA AVENUE

PHONE NORTH 6711

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY
BETA CHAPTER
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 21, 1919.

Dear Bro. Du Bois:

Your letter with enclosed check has been received, for which we thank you. It may interest you to know that I alone have sold over seven hundred dollars worth of the bonds since the seventh of this month and I am now working hard to make it a thousand by the 25th inst.

Enclose please find bond to the amount of your check. Wishing you health and success in your work, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. H. Brooks,
2447 Ga Ave.,
Washington D. C.

This is to acknowledge the receipt of Dr. Du Bois' $5 Bond in the Alpha Phi Alpha Frat.

[Alpha Phi Alpha]

3/5/13

May 23, 1919

Mr. J. H. Brooks,
2447 Georgia Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge the receipt of Dr. DuBois' Five dollar ($5.00) Bond in the Sphinx Loan, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

MGA:CF

"DEMOCRACY IN EDUCATION; EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY"

President—
CHAS. B. STILLMAN, Chicago,
1620 Lake Ave., Wilmette, Ill.
Telephone Wilmette 329.

Secretary-Treasurer—
F. G. STECKER, Chicago;
1618 Lake Ave., Wilmette, Ill.
Telephone Wilmette 1347.

National Organizer, First Vice-President—
L. V. LAMPSON, Washington, D. C.
1336 Otis Place, N. W.

Editor, *The American Teacher*
Sixth Vice-President—
HENRY R. LINVILLE, New York City
36 Terrace Ave., Jamaica.

AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF TEACHERS

ORGANIZED APRIL 15, 1916

AFFILIATED WITH
THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICIAL ORGAN, *The American Teacher*
70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

20

BUSINESS MANAGER OF AMERICAN TEACHER
MAX ROSENHAUS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Second Vice-President—
MABEL L. REES,
39 Winthrop St., Brooklyn, New York City.
Third Vice-President—
ANITA BAILEY,
650 Buchanan St., Gary, Ind.
Fourth Vice-President—
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722 Duke St., Norfolk, Va.
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Dunbar High School, Washington, D.C.
Seventh Vice-President,
CLARA K. STUTZ,
1628 Swann St., Washington, D. C.
Eighth Vice-President—
CARRIE L. COLBURN,
803 W. Henley St., Olean, N. Y.
Ninth Vice-President—
ISABEL WILLIAMS,
916 St. Clair St., St. Paul, Minn.

October 1, 1919

The Crisis:

The October issue of the American Teacher, just off the press, contains an able article on the Race Riots by one of our Negro members in Washington. I thought you would appreciate an early view of the article.

Very truly yours,

Henry R. Linville

Editor, The American Teacher

3/15/46

[Amer. Legion]

August 21, 1919.

The American Legion,
19 West 44th Street,
New York City.

3110/68

Gentlemen:

We are receiving numerous inquiries like that in the enclosed copy of a letter.

Will you kindly answer these questions for our information?

Very sincerely yours,

[Amer. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals]

October 30% 1919

3/16/148

Society for the Prevention
of Cruelty to Animals,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me an application for applying for a license for a dog.

Very sincerely yours,

114 Lawrence St.

Form No. 218 A

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

BROOKLYN OFFICE, 114 LAWRENCE STREET

The license for your dog having expired April 30th last, a renewal should be applied for at once, at the above address, if the dog is still in your possession. A renewal will be issued upon surrender of the expired license certificate and the payment of the renewal fee of $1.00.

If application is made by mail, DO NOT SEND REGISTRY FEE. Licenses will be forwarded by ordinary mail at owners' risk. Remit by check, money order or registered letter.

ALFRED WAGSTAFF, PRESIDENT.

Nov. 3, 1919.

3/16/155

19524
19

BROOKLYN
NOV 6
6 PM
1913
N.Y.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS.

Yolande Du Bois
650 Greene ave
B'klyn N.Y.

3/5/41

May 10, 1919.

Mrs. Anna L. Anderson,
Motor Route B.,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Dear Mrs. Anderson,

Will you kindly save a room for two at your residence for the month of July and, I think, August? Mrs. DuBois will write you definitely as to the latter month.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Du Bois

3/19/35 History

August 15, 1919

Mr. W. L. Anderson,
226 West Eighth Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio

My dear Mr. Anderson:

I should like very much to have any material that you can furnish. My book will appear next spring and I am now collecting all the matter that I can. I thank you very much for your offer.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

3/19/26

W. L. ANDERSON
PRINTER
226 WEST EIGHTH ST. PHONE CANAL 798
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City

My dear sir:

Was in France for seven months, leaving America just after your departure. Was in many places where American Democracy was having its inning. In consequence had an opportunity to observe its effects, its motives, its innate deviltry. Have much in the way of notes, many of which I could not trust to the mails while abroad, as I was under continual watch. Will be glad to give you all I have to help you in the battle for human rights. Sans cost, sans everything except the pleasure of knowing that I can give assistance in a needful hour. Write for what you wish and it will be immediately forthcoming.

Yours truly

W. L. Anderson

ANGLO-LIBERIAN SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

[OFFICE OF LIBERIAN ADVISER].

Telephone :
LONDON WALL 5419.

703, SALISBURY HOUSE,
LONDON, E.C. 2.

25th. August, 1919.

E. H. McCormick, Esq.,
Liberian International Corporation, Ltd.,
L O N D O N.

Dear Mr. McCormick,

RE BOOKING MR. W. H. FLOAT. - Annexed hereto is a copy of the reply from Mr. Craig in answer to my letter (copy of which was sent you on Friday last).

I feared when I took this matter up that it had gone too far as it is a very difficult thing to reverse a decision. I doubt, however, that, under the circumstances, I could have done anything if the matter had originally started in my hands.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours truly,

McCarter Stewart

LIBERIAN ADVISER.

[Enc.]

COPY.

Colonial House,
LIVERPOOL.
23rd. August, 1919.

Dear Mr. McCants Stewart,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 22nd. instant, and regret we are unable at present to book Mr. W. H. Float for passage to Monrovia as the only steamer calling at that port next month has very limited accommodation and is already full.

Mr. Float is already on our Waiting List for a passage to Monrovia and you may be sure that as soon as we can give him accommodation we shall be pleased to do so.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) J. Craig.

Sorry the position is not favorable at present, but will do the best we can.

J. C.

Telegraph:
UNYOKE, CHURTON, LONDON.
Telephone:
6065 VICTORIA.

16 A

[Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Soc.]

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.

(in which are incorporated the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and the Aborigines Protection Society).

SECRETARY:
Travers Buxton, M.A.

ORGANISING SECRETARIES:
John H. Harris.
Mrs. Harris.

DENISON HOUSE,
296, VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD,
LONDON, S.W. 1,
CLOSE TO VICTORIA STATIONS.

7th February, 1919.

Dear Professor DuBois,

Your letter was laid before our Committee yesterday informing them of the arrangements for the Pan-African Conference for the protection of the natives of Africa and peoples of African descent. I was requested to emphasize to you and the Conference the deep interest which our Society takes in these subjects and to inform you that we are doing everything possible from London to secure justice for the indigenous races of these territories.

Our Committee desires that you will be good enough to inform the Conference that we are sparing no expense or effort in order to secure justice for the African race, and that in our opinion the fact that our Society has spent over eighty years in the cause of the African and other races would seem to have justified our presence at the Conference which you are organizing in France.

In conclusion, the Committee desires formally to thank you for your kind invitation to take part in your Conference and also to place on record ~~its~~ their protest that the military authorities in this country should have refused to

allow me to come over to Paris in order to cooperate with you. We feel sure that the delegates of your Conferebce will also wish to associate themselves with this protest.

Yours sincerely,

J. Thurston Stans.

31/1/c

Professor W. E. B. DuBois,
C/O Messrs Morgan, Harjes & Co.,
31, Boulevard Haussman,
Paris.

3/15/87 [Atlanta U. Library]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
ATLANTA, GA.
FRANCES M. BIRTWELL, LIBRARIAN

14 May 1918

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
70 Fifth Ave.
N. Y. City

MAY 17 1918

40

My dear Dr. Du Bois, — Dr. Bumstead has sent us two packages of stuff, in one of which are numbers of the magazines entitled "The Horizon" and "The Voice". Of "The Horizon", no. 6 of vol. 3 (June 1908) is lacking and there are two copies of no. 4 of vol. 4 (Oct. 1908). Dr. Bumstead suggests that perhaps you could make an exchange; have you a duplicate of the number we lack and would you care for our duplicate number?

Of "The Voice" we now have duplicates as follows: —

Vol. 3, no. 9 (Sept. 1906)
" 4, " 1, 2, 5 (Jan. and Feb., March, May 1907)

Do you care for these? Truly yours

Frances M. Birtwell

[Atlanta Univ. Library]

1919

May 17, 1918.

Miss Frances M. Birtwell,
Atlanta University Library,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Madam:

Dr. Du Bois is now on a lecture tour in the South. Upon his return, early in June, I will refer the matter in your letter of May 14 to him, and let you know his wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

MGA/GRB.

Secretary.

3/15/86

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
The Crisis
70 Fifth Ave.
New York
N.Y.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

41 Mt. Vernon Street Nov. 13 Boston, Mass.

We wish to thank you for your favor of Nov. 12

enclosing $1.35 for One Atlantic subscription.

Aug. 1919

Yours truly,

The Atlantic Monthly Company

K.

312/129

Signature of Member 3/4/2

This envelope to contain ballots only

The Authors' League of America, Inc.

12th Floor, The Hartford Building

22 East 17th Street

New York, N. Y.

1919

Employment

July 15, 1919.

Rev. R. W. Bagnall,
329 Antoine Street,
Detroit, Michigan.

Dear Mr. Bagnall,

I have a letter from Lula Kramer, 148 Frederick Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, who is advertising for a position as stenographer.

We need a first-class stenographer. She ought to be fast, accurate and with a good memory for details. For the right sort of person the job would be permanent and the wages would be increased from year to year. I have asked Miss Kramer to consult with you.

Will you kindly look up her record and antecedents and tell me if she is the kind of person we ought to have? I shall be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

3/18/11

Mrs Edward Bailey
222 Maple St Amster
Montgo Ala

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

3/10/42

Mr W E Du Bois
90 Fifth ave New York
Ny

8 Mr 6th 1919 322 Maple St

History agency

amber Montg Co

Mr W E Dn bo ci Dear Sir As

I have been in Turn that You

are writeing a book if so would

like to have a proof of Journal

You complete Your book be cause

I have been ask a bout the matter

in my canvassing other books that

I promised to find out please let me

heare from You in return mail Echo Daily

3/19/23

August 13, 1919

Mr. Edward Bailey,
322 Maple Street, Ambler,
Montgomery County,
Pennsylvania

My dear Sir:

I beg to say that the date of publication of my history, of The War, has not yet been settled. When it has been, I shall be glad to communicate with you.

Very sincerely yours,

War History
Agency

WEBDB/CF

Verso

3/5/54

23 RUE DE LA PAIX
PARIS 5/3/19

My dear Dr Dubois -

I am in receipt of your good letter of yesterday and beg to reply that the photo is being made. But it will be, as you know, an old pose.

We would be delighted to have you take tea with us sunday week March 16th. I regret however in the extreme, that I cannot receive you in one of my

sumptuously furnished
flats, but they are all
occupied, and business
is business -
I await your favorable
reply, and remain
Yours ever so truly,
J. Henry Bailey

August 15, 1919

Mr. J. H. Bailey,
23 Rue de la Paix,
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Bailey:

I thank you very much for the clippings which you sent me. My best regards to you and your family.

Very sincerely yours,

3/8/37

WEBB:B-CF

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

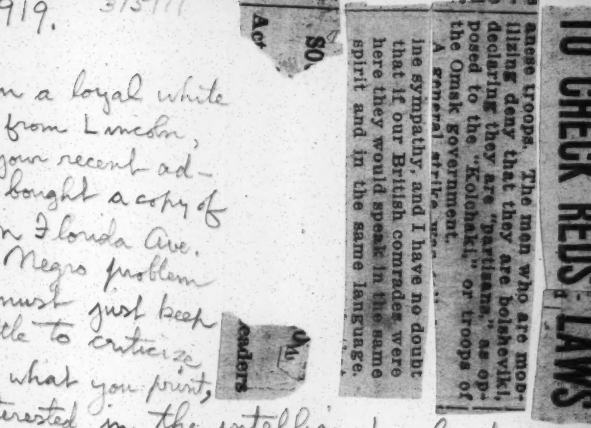
Mr. Du Bois
N. A. A. C. P.
70 Fifth Avenue
New York

Near Hell, Summer, 1919. 3/5/11

Dr. Du Bois:

I am a loyal white native of American ancestry, from Lincoln, Neb. I noticed an item on your recent address in that town, and bought a copy of your remarkable paper on Florida Ave. I have thought over the Negro problem before and find that I must just keep on thinking. I find little to criticize and much to praise in what you print, tho you seem more interested in the intelligent colored person than in the crude, plain black man. The question of the decency of Negroes speaking to French women in public is too difficult to be decided off-hand. This is my very best,

R. Bandaasmshd.



1629 Druid Hill Ave,
Baltimore Md.
April 14, 1919

APR 15 1919

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I beg to extend you my hearty congratulation for your very timely and far-reaching activity in connection with the Pan-African Congress. You have been instrumental in pouring the attention of the civilized world in general, and the Colored world in particular, upon the things that so closely concern the welfare not only the natives of Africa, but also of Negroes throughout the world. If Negroes would not become virtual slaves to the White world, they must get together, stay together and act together. Negroes must not continue to be mere objects of exploitation for the white race. They must be recognized as men among men. The Pan-African movement is a great stimulator of interest in the present and future status of the native Africans. This movement should strike a responsive cord in the heart of all Colored Americans. "Africa for the Africans" should be our living and dying sentiment. May you keep

alive this spirit of Pan-Africanism!

I fully appreciate your uncompromising stand for full and impartial justice for the Negro people of our country. We who have given without stint or measure our fortunes, our limbs and our lives for the cause of justice and democracy deserve in full all for which you have been contending during your entire career. I truly hope that you may be inspired anew with zeal to use your great intellect to help awaken the stupefied conscience of White America to the sense of justice to the Negro.

May I add that I am a young man recently out of college, and have been serving as principal of the Colored School of Centreville, Md. I am deeply interested in the Negro Problem, and I am determined to make a life-time fight for our rights. I am a member of the N.A.A.C.P. (N.Y. Branch), and also an annual subscriber to the Crisis. I indorse in full the policies and aims of this great organization, and I will stand by it.

Yours truly
William B. Banister

3/1/28

1629 Druid Hill Ave.,
Baltimore, Md.
July 9, 1919.

1919

May Cross *

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Doctor:

In order that you may with more facility recall the writer, I will state that I am the young man who had a brief interview with you at Prof. Mason Hawkins's residence during your visit here in April.

I have just read President Wilson's deliverance at Carnegie Hall. As I perused his speech, the ugly panorama of America's injustice to the Negro loomed up before my mind's eye with all its glaring nakedness. There is absolutely no coincidence between the lofty sentiments of the speech and the treatment to which the Negro is subjected in this country. The great contrast between these humane ideals and America's true character has inclined me to renew my thanks to you for your great work of exposing the shameful truth concerning America's boast of her love for impartial justice and fairplay. I am particularly grateful to you for your collecting and publishing those infamous Documents of late, and for your tentative account

3/4/18

of The Black Man in the World War in the May and June numbers of The Crisis, respectively, all of which I have studied with keen interest, but with righteous indignation.

Unfortunate for us indeed would it be for the civilized world to be impressed with the belief that we are coreciplents with other Americans of those great blessings of liberty and justice of which President Wilson spoke in his recent utterance. The real truth must be spoken — spoken boldly and fearlessly so that our entire country and the world may hear and see the utter sham and hypocrisy of America's professions of love for liberty and impartial justice for all peoples. I trust, therefore, that you may, with increasing zeal and determination, continue to fight.

I deprecate the hostile criticism that has been launched against you from several quarters. I am quite familiar with your books, and have been for some time a careful reader of The Crisis; but I have yet to be convinced of any attempt on your part to "sell out" or "compromise". You are not on the defensive, and you do not stand in need of any boosting from press. Your work speaks for itself.

With best wishes, I remain

Yours truly,

William B. Bannister.

3/4/35

Washington, D. C.
July - 6 - 1919

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
#70 - 5th Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:- I have fostered the hope that after the conclusion of peace, that I could interest three or four men of color, with sufficient funds, to consider themselves a commission to visit the country of Abyssinia, Africa.. with the aim of forming a friendship, thro which a commercial co-operation might be put in operation, stimulating commercial activities among both peoples. It might open a field also for our technically trained men, and open up a future not now seen.

During the war I organized the "Commercial Study Club". A committee on foreign commerce on being told my plans, with especial reference to

3/4/37

Abyssinia, considered it a pure dream.
It may be, but I do not believe it.
Now then, I see from the morning papers that there has arrived in New York an official Abyssinian delegation. I thought it would be a great thing to entertain those fellows and while entertaining them in some way discuss our problems of commerce. Knowing the diplomatic custom, which forbids members of the diplomatic circle having social mingling with American people color, & knowing of the reported antipathy of the Abyssinian to us, and knowing that the caucasian is jealous of the two close mingling of men of color thro the world, it has put me against my wits to devise a plan of getting in touch with these fellows. It aught to be done. Can it be done?

3/4/38

I frankly admit, today it is too much.

Will you kindly express an opinion? I have talked with Mr. Hershaw & Grimsley, but I see no way to do it.

Either pen.

Cordially yours,

C. W. Pouton

1876 - 11 — 1938

You are my last bat. I always rely on your advice.

3/4/39

1919

Abyssinia

July 8, 1919.

Mr. C. W. Banton,
1826 Eleventh Street, Northwest,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Banton,

I am interested in your letter of July 6, because I have already taken tentative steps to try and get in touch with the Abyssinians. I am not sure that I can. I am afraid that they will be hedged about by white business interests.

You are quite right in considering that commercial connections between American Negroes and the darker races are of the greatest importance.

If I succeed in getting in touch with the Abyssinians, I will let you know.

Very sincerely yours,

Permit me, in Dr. DuBois absence, to acknowledge receipt for your letter of May 16

1954 North Sixth St.,
Kansas City, Kans.,
May 16th 1919.

3/5/22

Dr. W.E.B.Dubois,
New York City, N.Y.

My Dear Doctor Dubois: Because of the great work you are doing for the race, and the deep interest I have in you and the work you are doing, is my excuse for writing this letter. In the recent issue of the Crisis, I read with deep emotion, your account of the American propaganda of prejudice, and the mistreatment of the colored soldiers in France. I only regret that I am not so situated financially, that I could give you substantial aid in the great fight you are making for the rights of our people. As a minister of the gospel, in the A.M.E.Church, I barely get enough to subsist on, but at the same time, I have done all in my power to help secure the rights of my people.

Without advertising my efforts, I have, nevertheless, done a great deal in fighting discriminations on railroads, and in eating houses, & c., as numerous letters that I hold would testify. When Emmet J. Scott was appointed assistant to the Secretary of War, I said to all who rejoiced over it in my fresents, that I did not consider it a cause of any congratulations upon our part, but rather a misfortune.

When I read that you and Dr. Moton were going to the peace congress at Paris, I said then, that you would take care of the interest of the race, and because of your strength and ability, I was very glad that you were going; but as for Dr. Moton, he would be of no service to our cause, but rather harm. I find from your editorial write up of the lack of stamina upon the part of these men, to be an exact fulfilment of my prophecy. I have followed you in all your fights for the rights of the race, and have always found your positions to be manly and just. When you say that with $10,000 dollars, the status of the Negro, or dark races of mankind might have been fixed for all times, or at least during the regime of the present powers, I thought of the large number of men of the race, who are getting fat salaries from the pockets of our outraged people, and yet, who are contributing nothing to help them in their struggles for existence. This is true of big salaried men, both, in the ministry, and in secular walks of life. When I read in the Crisis, of the insults to our soldiers in France, and the brutal savagery of Southern murderers, my hands trembled, and I felt as though I would rather die than live under such conditions, and yet, your own bravery, in looking forward with courage to meet these things, helped to conuole, and give me new courage.

With great respect, I am,

Yours truly,
J. D. Parkesdale

3/5/51

May 21, 1919

Rev. J. D. Barksdale,
1954 North Sixth Street,
Kansas City, Kansas

Dear Sir:

Permit me, in Dr. DuBois absence, to thank you for your letter of May 16.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

MGA/CF

Mic 751
-62

79 White Avenue
Morgantown, W. Va.
May 5, 1919

Dear Sir:

I have read with much interest the Article concerning the History which the N.A.A.C.P. proposes to write. I am a college graduate Denison University, Granville O. being law trained at Y.M.C.A law School Columbus O. also a student of History and sociology in the graduate school of Ohio State University. I am now principal of the Colored High School at Morgantown W. Va. I should like to help in the work, but I do not know what to do, that would benefit you. I am enrolled for the summer in Courses in International Politics at Ohio State University. If you would suggest any work I could do. I should be pleased to do my bit.

Yours Most respectfully
C.H. Barnett

3/25/10

3/8/50

Box 77

1919

South Yarmouth
Mass.
Sept. 1, 1919.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Kindly
Write me Quickly if at
any time during
the coming Lecture
Season You expect to
be near St. Paul, Minn.,

3/19/04

June 14, 1919

Mrs. Alexina Barrell,
30 Huntington Avenue,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mrs. Barrell:

I am expecting to go west early next week, to be gone three weeks in order to stage a Pageant in Columbus. I will write you from there sending you an address. I have received the matter from Lieutenant Gordon and shall use it as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

8675

AUG 1 1919

916 Ontario St.,
Oak Park, Ill.
July 30, 1919

National Society for the Advancement of the Colored People

I am preparing a collection of true incidents of heroism for publication and had thought of including one or two of the following if I can secure further details in regard to them. Can you supply me with information as to any of the following:

Lincoln Washington, 94 years of age, extinguished flames on a burning bridge near Laflin, Texas, April 21, 1916, and then flagged a passenger train, averting a wreck. A purse made up by the passengers and R.R. officials reported act of bravery to the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission/

3/7/19

Thirty women and children were carried to safety by Peter Goodwin a negro elevator operator in an apartment house in Dobbs Ferry, N/Y. when fire broke out in a dumb waiter shaft/

Alonzo Allen, a negro youth of seventeen, saved a white boy from drowning at St Louis, -?

A prompt reply will oblige as my book is nearing completion.

Truly

(Miss) Annie E. S. Beard

E 1919

August 13, 1919

Miss Annie E. S. Beard,
916 Ontario Street,
Oak Park, Illinois

My dear Madam:

The Carnegie Hero Commission, Pittsburg, Pa., can give you information concerning Negro heroes.

Very sincerely yours,

3/11/78

WEBDB:CF

CONDUCTED BY THE CITY OF HARTFORD.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR
CAPTAIN T. J. BANNIGAN,
O. R. C., U. S. A.

SOLDIERS
SAILORS AND MARINES
CLUB
~~No. 114 PEARL STREET~~
HARTFORD, CONN.

316/7

362 Garden Street
Aug 7th 1919

My Dear Mr Du Bois:-

Under separate cover, I am sending you clippings or rather, local papers which will explain themselves. We are hoping that we may be able to make this a state wide organization which will be a useful weapon in the hands of the colored citizens. Some of my confreres in the local branch felt that the Legion would use the Courants announcement as a means for keeping colored soldiers out but you will see from the Times that it was mixed with some concern. We who have been instrumental in it's formation feel that organized we can better enforce our rights if there do any question concerning them. There also two of the opinion that we now can get more from close and intimate association with each other. We also feel that under one influence, more will go into the Legion than would otherwise, as we can show them why they should. I think we are on the right track. May I take this opportunity to express my sincere congratulations to you on your work in France. Sincerely yours

Fort Gibbon Bell
Pres. of Hartford Branch

July 22, 1919

Miss Ilona B. Benda,
2309 Hutchins Street,
Houston, Texas

3/18/66

My dear Miss Benda:

I have your two last letters and have read them with great interest and sympathy. I think your point about the "impudent" white soldiers is well taken. I will see that the expression is changed when the book is published. I shall be very glad indeed to see your monograph. It is reassuring to know that there are white people in the South who feel the right, and I am glad that you are in touch with them.

My best regards to yourself and mother.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

August, 11, 1919

Mr. William S. Bell,
352 Garden Street,
Hartford, Conn.

My dear Mr. Bell:

I thank you very much for the clippings sent and the notes of your work.

Very sincerely yours,

3/8/14

WFBDB/CF

DR. CHARLES E. BENTLEY
1909 MARSHALL FIELD
ANNEX BUILDING
CHICAGO
TEL. 2770 CENTRAL

3/5/39

May 8, 1919

Mr. W E. DuBois,

70 Fifth Avenue,

New York, N. Y.

My dear DuBois:-

I have waited, without hearing, forty eight hours for some word from Carey as per the instructions in your telegram of Tuesday morning.

I do not think we can expect much co-operation from the Phalanx Club or Quinn Chapel so far as our meeting of the 18th in concerned. Both are seeking funds for their organizations and I think it would be a serious mistake to combine or mix either with our "drive" We will expect you at any rate on the 18th to speak at Wendell Phillips High School under our auspices exclusively.

If you wish to make any arrangements with said organizationsafter that date we think it best that it be done with them individually. Will you send to Mr. A C. MacNeal at once a cut of yourself to 3125 South State St?

Yours truly,

C E. Bentley

3/15/39

September 4, 1919.

Dr. Charles E. Bentley,
1909 Marshall-Field Annex,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Bentley:

Enclosed is a statement of the Longview, Tex., riot which Mr. Shillady pbtained from Doctors Jones and Davis, who were at the time at 3142 Park Avenue. If they are not there now, The Rev. L. K. Williams, Pastor of Olivet Church, knows where they are.

I very much want to publish this in the next CRISIS, but I do not want to hurt them. Will you let them read this and then telegraph me if any changes are absolutely necessary, or if it will hurt them to publish it at all?

I am sorry to bother you with this, but please do the best you can.

Of course, I must know immediately.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

(Dictated, but not read)

3/16/150

SHED 1879 Cl. 15-40 Nov. 18-A STATEMENT RENDERED MONTHLY [redacted] 1919 INCORPORATED 1909

Berns Veterinary Hospital

74 ADAMS STREET

TELEPHONE, MAIN 245

Dec B. Finance

Brooklyn, Oct 31 1919

. Dubois 650 Green Ave.

To DRS. GANNETT & RISLEY, Dr.

Professional Service to Date	
Sept. Slog Hernia 5 ds. 2.50 Op. 5.00	7.50
Oct. " " 3 " 1.50	1.50
	9.00

Paris, le 2 de Janvier.

My dear Friend,

You have probably received a letter from our common friend Boncand soliciting your aid in favor of the Haitians at the very moment when the colonial questions were being examined by the members of the Peace Conference.

I associate myself heartily with that initiative born after an exchange of views which we quite recently

3/1/19

It seems logical, not to say just, that the principles proclaimed by President Wilson in his message of January 1918, also in different discourses, including that of Jan. 25, 1919, should be verified when the American power prevails; for the facts demonstrate that the American intervention in Haiti is in flagrant contradiction with the principles which should serve as a base for the future "League of Nations."

Boncand and I introduce to you today Dr. Audain, 64 Rue Rennes, an exile from Haiti who had taken refuge in France in order not to become an American.

The cause is not only humane but good and [illegible] true from top to bottom [illegible] do not

I am still at Paris, as there is no steamer yet for Madagascar.

Homages à Madame, caresses for the children.

From yours devotedly,

Béton

24 Rue de la Tour

Paris le 28 janvier 1919

Mon cher ami,

Vous avez dû déjà recevoir de notre ami commun Boricaud une lettre sollicitant votre concours en faveur des Haitiens au moment même où les puissances vont étudier l'objet de l'examen des membres de la Conférence de la Paix. Je m'associe de tout cœur à cette initiative née à bord du Suffren et me réjouis de vous savoir vous associant tout dernièrement

Il semble logique pour ne pas être
juste sur les principes proclamés
dans son message de janvier 1918
par le Président Wilson ainsi que
dans les différents discours y compris
celui du 25 janvier 1919 de
vérifier quelque part où le
manifeste le pouvoir américain.
Or les faits démontrent que
l'intervention américaine à
Haïti ~~était~~ est en contradiction flagrante

avec ces principes qui devraient
servir de base à la future
société des Nations ? Boncaud
et moi, nous pressentons aujourd'hui
le Dr Audain être une de Rennes
un grand apôtre Haïtien pour
ne pas être américain a préféré
se refuser en France.
La cause est non seulement
humaine mais bonne et de
principe. Vérité en deça, vérité
aussi au delà.

N'est-ce pas votre avis ?
Je suis toujours à Paris toute
de faveur pour madame
hommage à Madame, compris
aux enfants et votre dévoué

S. Béton

24 rue de la Tour

ISAAC BÉTON
18, RUE ROLLIN, 18
PARIS Ve

PARIS, LE 10 Septembre 1919

3/15/40

Monsieur

Je vous prie de me compter au nombre des abonnés à votre petite revue "The Crisis" à partir du mois de Janvier 1919. Je vous envoie ci-joint un mandat d'un dollar pour cet abonnement d'un an.

Je vous prie de m'envoyer en même temps les ouvrages suivants :

Kelly Miller : The Negro's Place in the New reconstruction $0.10
W. E. B. Du Bois : The negro 0.60

Devant écrire un article sur la condition faite aux noirs aux Etats-Unis depuis la guerre je vous serais bien obligé de me renseigner sur les événements qui se sont déroulés dernièrement dans quelques villes des Etats-Unis. Quelle en fut la cause et quels furent les résultats obtenus ?

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, mes salutations distinguées

I. Béton

October 10, 1919

3/15/47

Mr. Isaac Beton,
18 Rue Rollin,
Paris, France.

My dear Sir:

I received your letter of September 10, and am ordering THE CRISIS and the literature sent you.

I am also sending you a copy of an article which I have written concerning the recent race riots.

Very sincerely yours,

BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE

Département des Imprimés, Cartes & Collections Géographiques

Entrée valable depuis le 3 Janvier 1919

jusqu'au 30 Juin 1919 inclusivement

Monsieur le Dr DuBois, américain
rec. par M. Herr du Journal pédagogique
9 rue Jasmin 16e

Demande 1919

1919 - IMP. E. ACKER, GRAVt PARIS

Signature du porteur

W. E. DuBois

EXTRAIT DU RÈGLEMENT

Art. 70

Chaque carte d'admission doit être signée par la personne à qui elle a été accordée.

Les cartes sont rigoureusement personnelles et doivent être représentées à toute réquisition.

Le prêt d'une Carte en entraînerait l'annulation et il n'en pourrait être accordé une nouvelle au prêteur.

2/20/3

ITEMS IN THIS FRAME FILMED

IN REEL 6 - FRAME #48

[Birth Control Review]

July 8th 1919.

THE YOUNG FARM
BURNSIDE
ORANGE COUNTY
NEW YORK

3/11/63

Dear Dr Du Bois,

Your Editorial on being well Born, has made a great impression especially on those of us who believe in Birth Control. In September the Birth Control Review, of which I am temporary Editor, is planning to have an Edition devoted to the involvement from the point of view of the Colored race. Like everyone else we feel that they would benefit by a more judicious plan

of propagation. You did not
exactly commit yourself to
such a statement in the Crisis
but would not you be willing
to do so in the Birth Control
Review.[1] And now if you,
for the September number.
Miss Frankel has promised
us a story, and I hope that
Miss Burrill will let us have
a one act play, Mr. Johnson
I believe, has pledged himself
for a poem, now if you add
your say so, to our efforts.[1]
I want the September number
to be the very best number
we have ever gotten out.
I will ask the office to send you

True copies of the Review that you may see what we are trying to do.
Hoping for a favourable reply. I am
yours faithfully,
Mary Knoblauch.

(Mrs Charles E. Knoblauch)

[Birth Control Review]

Birth Control

July 15, 1919

Mrs. Charles E. Knoblouch,
The Young Farm,
Burnside,
Orange County, New York

My dear Madam:

3/11/62

I believe very firmly in birth control, but I regret to say that I have been absent so long from my desk that I am unable to promise any article in the near future.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) W.E.B. DuBois

WEBDB/CF

[Birth Control Review]

July 18th 1919

THE YOUNG FARM
BURNSIDE
ORANGE COUNTY
NEW YORK

3/18/64

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Of course it is a great disappointment to think that we cannot have all article of yours in the September issue of the Birth Control Review. May we hope for something in the future? And may we publish your letter. I am sorry to be such a nuisance but you will not, I trust, condemn me for being

persistent.

Yours Sincerely,

Mary Hubbell.

[Birth Control Review]

July 22, 1919

Mrs. Charles E. Knoblauch,
The Young Farm,
Burnside,
Orange County, New York

3/18/65

My dear Madam:

I am quite willing that you should publish my letter of July Fifteenth.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

[Birth Control Review]

August 8th 1919

THE YOUNG FARM
BURNSIDE
ORANGE COUNTY
NEW YORK

To
Dr. Du Bois
The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

3/16/29

Dear Dr. Du Bois.

You know what Editors are. Awful nuisances all of them. You know too that, for the good of a Cause, they can't help but be, so - will you pardon me if I try again to get you to write something for the September issue of the Birth Control Review. It seems now as if it would really be a very good issue, it surely will be much better and have more influence if it has something in it from your vigorous pen. Please reconsider your talk of time And give us something, even if it is short, And oblige everyone and also,

Yours faithfully,

Mary Knoblauch.

[Bishop]

S. PHILIP'S PARISH HOUSE
215 WEST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK CITY

RECTOR'S OFFICE

October 1, 1919

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

3/2/124

Replying to your note of September 29 relative to the Rev. Dr. Cassell, I beg to say that I have no personal knowledge of anything detrimental to the character of Dr. Cassell.

He has come to this country with the commendation of Bishop Lloyd who visited Liberia a year ago to investigate the conditions of the church in that missionary district, and it seems to me if there were anything wrong concerning Dr. Cassell he would have learned it and would hardly be vouching for him as he does both officially and personally.

I trust you may see your way clear to publish the article.

Sincerely yours,

William C. Bishop

PHONE ~~ENGLEWOOD 8088~~

BLACK'S BLUE BOOK

FORD S. BLACK, PUBLISHER

~~6446 ST. LAWRENCE AVENUE~~
50 E. 33d
CHICAGO, ILL.

DIRECTORY OF CHICAGO'S
ACTIVE COLORED PEOPLE

Oct 20 1919

Dr W.E.B. Du Bois
Pub. The Crisis
70 5th ave new yok city

3/16/121

Dear Dr Du Bois:— I am sending you under separate cover a complimentary copy of the new edition of our business and professional directory of Chicago and trust it may merit your attention.

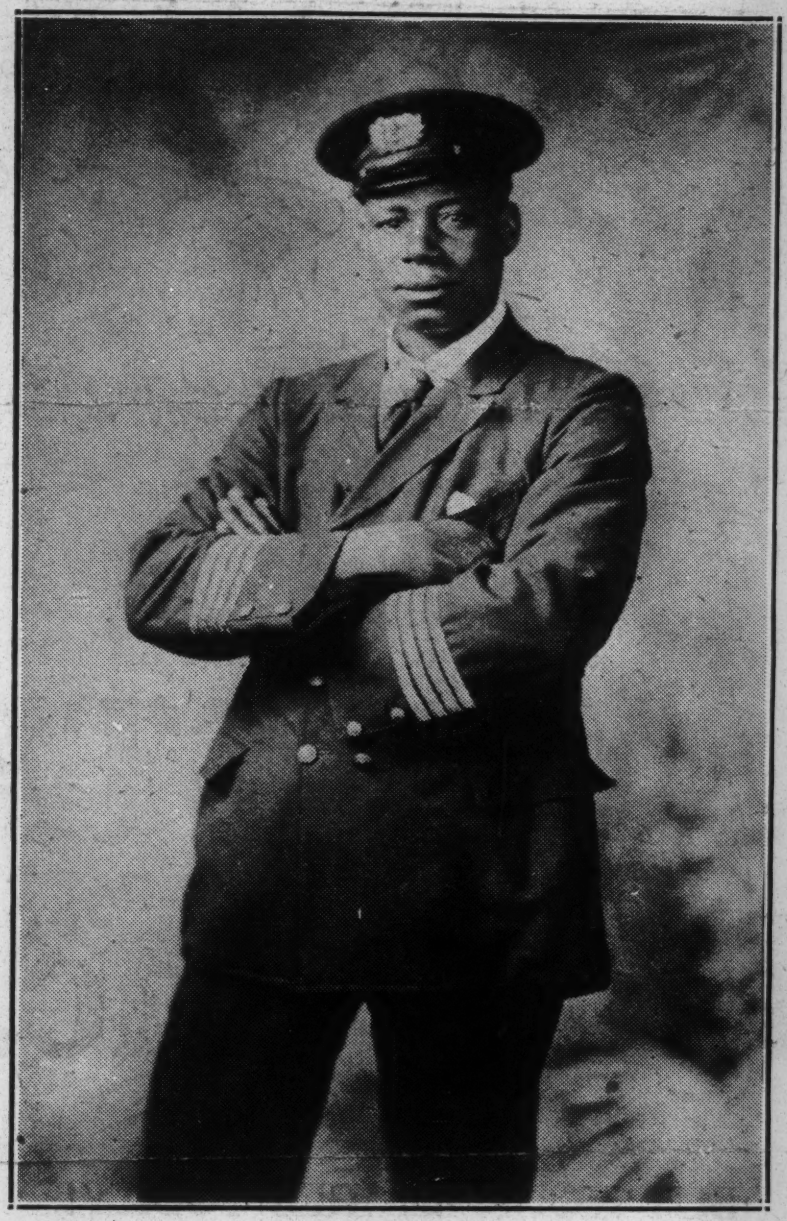
Very respectfully
Ford S Black

[Black Star Line Inc] [1919?]

32-39-302

A Card

Just at this time it is incumbent upon every Negro to exert himself in the fields of Commerce and Industry. The world is now being reorganized and the Negro Race must either make an effort for self-reliance in world economics or be prepared to be crushed by the dominant forces that will rule.



CAPT. COCKBURN
First Commander

Date.....191...

Gentlemen:—

I hereby subscribe for.....shares of stock at $5.00 each in your corporation, and I forward herewith as payment for same $.....

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State or County.....

0628

ALL THOUGHTFUL NEGROES

WHO DESIRE TO PREPARE

Reserve tickets for

Against the Future, and Who Seek Comfort and Happiness

Will J. C. Denham

Mrs. Maud Hall

INVEST IN Green ave

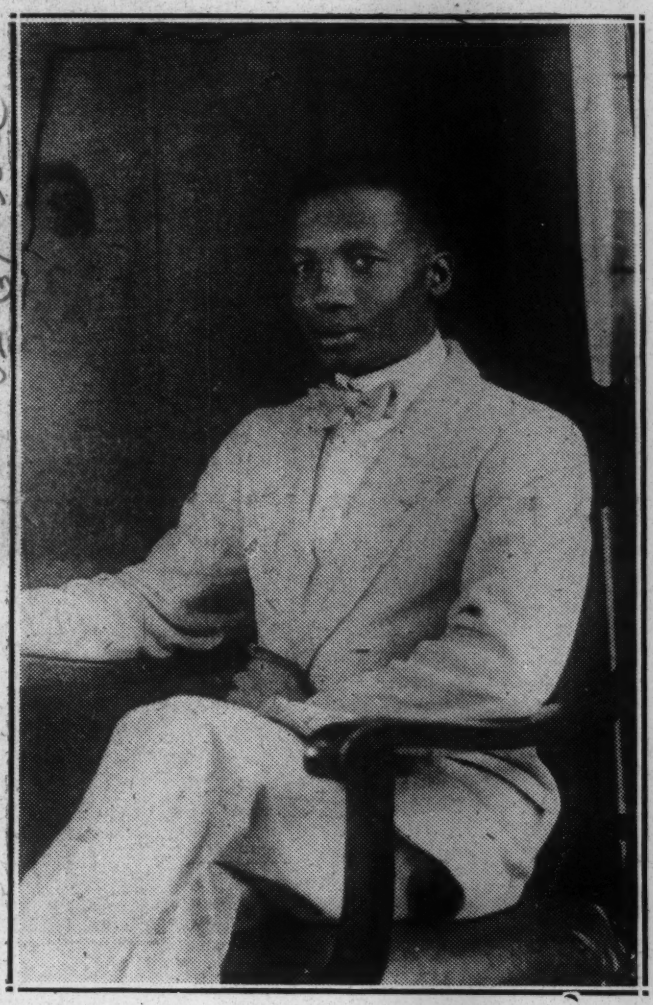
THE BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.

BUY YOUR SHARES TODAY!

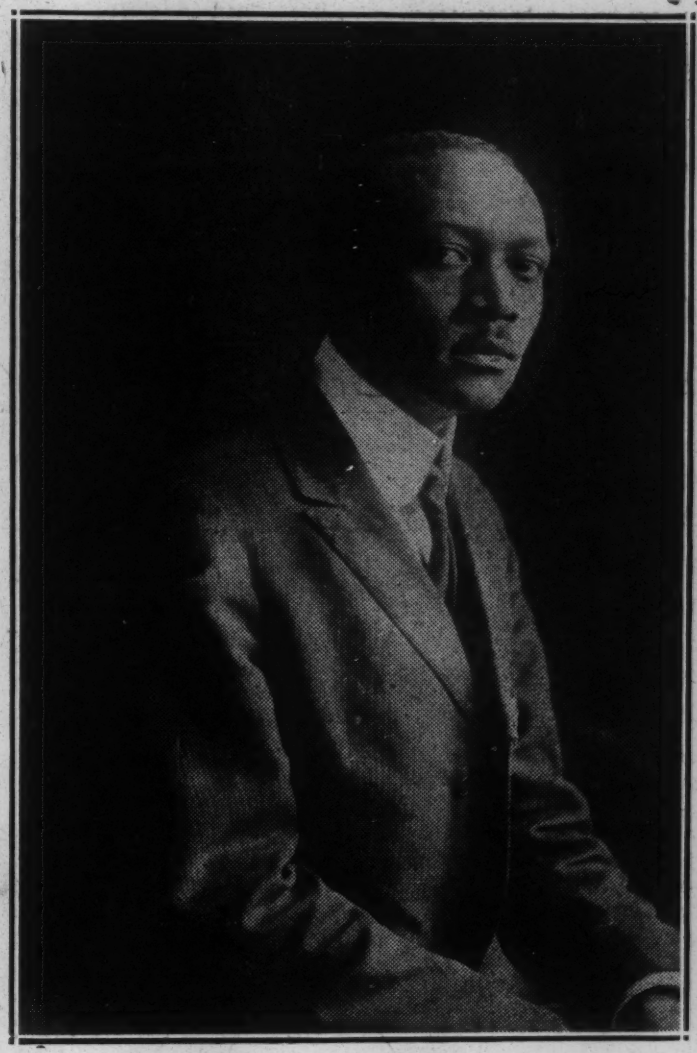
1919 — B

THE BLACK STAR LINE will carry the manufactured goods of the American Negro to the West Indies, South and Central America, Canada, Africa, Asia and Europe. It will also carry the raw materials of South and Central America, the West Indies and Africa, to America to be manufactured into useful commodities by the American Negro. Great possibilities are ahead for every member of the Negro race who will invest now.

32-39-300



ED. D. SMITH-GREEN
Secretary



FRED D. POWELL
Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

CUT THIS OUT AND MAIL IT

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

THE BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.

56 West 135th Street, New York City, New York, U. S. A.

Date.....191...

Gentlemen:—

I hereby subscribe for.....shares of stock at $5.00 each in your corporation, and I forward herewith as payment for same $.....

Name .....

Street .....

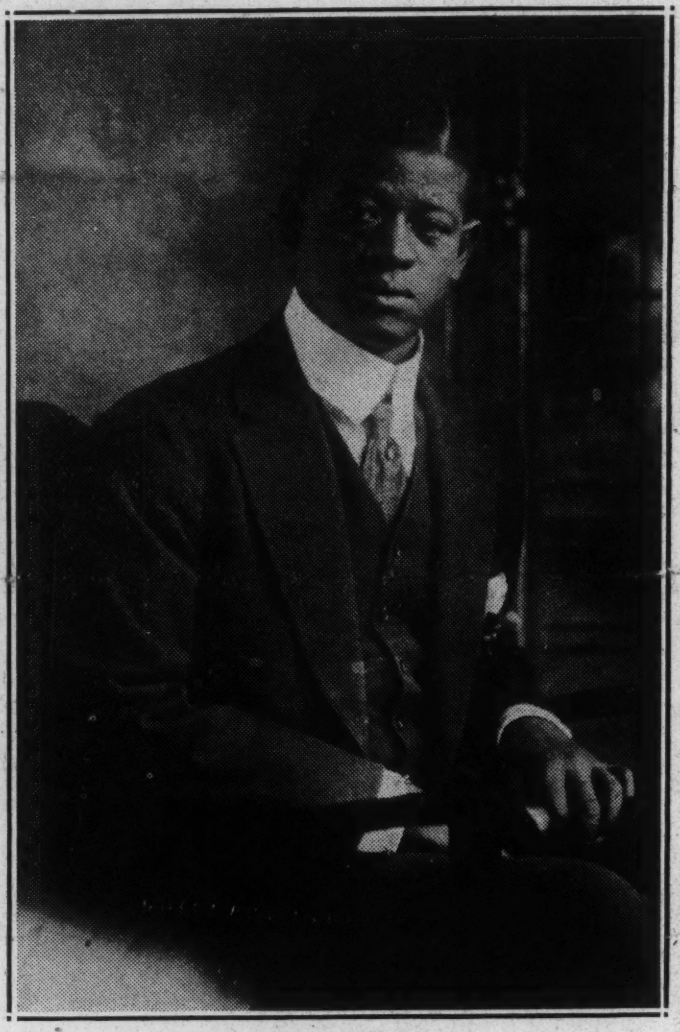
City .....

State or County.....

The Black Star Line, Inc.

will have branch offices all over the world and it will pay the best prices for Negro Produce in America, Africa, the West Indies, Canada, South and Central America.

JEREMIAH M. CERTAIN
First Vice-President



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Treasurer

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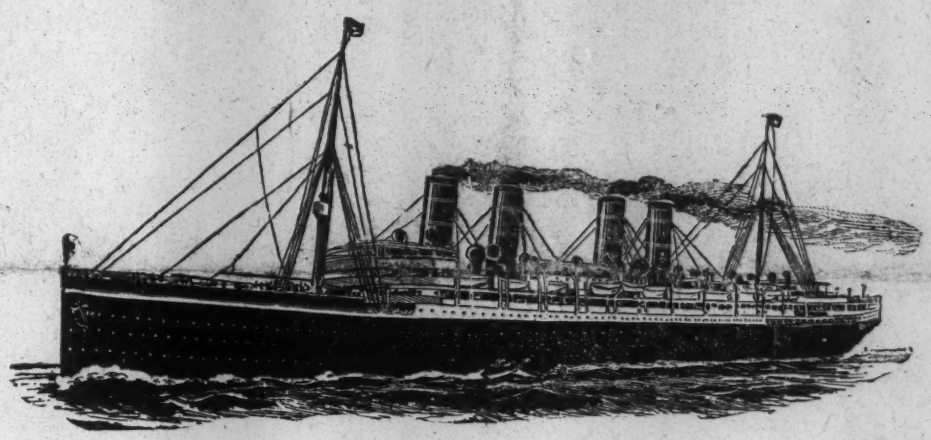
New York, U. S. A.

1919 B

THE NEGRO IN THE REALM OF COMMERCE

Every Negro Should Buy Stocks
in the

BLACK STAR LINE STEAMSHIP CORPORATION



Capitalized at $500,000, Under the Laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America

A LINE OF STEAMSHIPS TO RUN BETWEEN AMERICA, AFRICA, THE WEST INDIES, CANADA, SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, CARRYING FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

THE BLACK STAR LINE Will Open Up Untold Possibilities for the Race. Stocks Sold Only to Negroes

---

You Can Buy From One to Two Hundred Shares at $5.00 Each

Buy Now! Call or Write the Main Office

Black Star Line, Inc.

56 WEST 135th STREET

New York City, New York, U. S. A.

0630

HON. MARCUS GARVEY, D. S. O. E.

President of THE BLACK STAR LINE, Inc., and President-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association of the World.

Box 205,
Greencastle, Indiana,
August 13, 1919.

W.E.B. Dubois,
Editor of The Crisis,
New York, City.

Dear Sir:

It is important to inform you that from the 10th to the 12th of June, 1919 a large number of all the native African students attending the colleges and universities of America gathered in the city of Chicago with the avowed purpose of forming a permanent organization to be known as "The Native African Student Union". It is an organization of, for, and by those who have been born and reared in Africa by African parents, but who have come to America to educate themselves for some definite work relating to civilization and christian education in the homeland.

There are many factors involved in the founding of this organization: namely, the unusual relations of Africa with the world as affected by the European war; the need of stimulating interest among ourselves by providing a means whereby we may be able to keep before us the importance of our duty to our country and the Creator; an effort to establish among ourselves a better condition of friendship, brotherhood, love and unity, so as to be able to do away with tribal hatred and jealousies existing in the homeland, having achieved our purpose in America; and lastly, all other foreign students in America have more or less formed such organizations with the same purpose in view, except he African students.

3/14/59

At the last regular session of the Union it was agreed that some influential Americans as well as some important natives in the homeland be chosen by the members of the Union to serve as honorary members.

The Union undertook to select those whom it believed would become interested in its cause and would be willing to lend aid whenever needed. As your name appears in the list of those already selected, this letter is written to inform you of your relation to the Union of the African Students in America.

We should be glad to hear from you by return mail. Hoping that you will accept our offer, we are

Yours truly,

The African Student Union,

By Charles G. Bloomah

President

Request to Sponsor

August 16, 1919

Mr. Charles G. Bloach,
Box 205,
Greencastle, Indiana

My dear Sir:

I shall be very glad to become an honorary of the "Union of The Honorary Student in America."

Very sincerely yours,

3/14/58

WEBDB-CF

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1919.

ABYSSINIAN BLOOD IN EUROPEAN ROYALTY.

3/12/70

Editor The Appeal:

The presence in Washington, D. C., of a delegation from the Abyssinian government is of historic and scientific interest.

Gibbon, in "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" recognizes the Abyssinians as black Negroes. For centuries these peoples have maintained the Coptic form of the Christian religion against the strong Mohammedan influence of both Egypt and Arabia.

At the battle of Adowa, in 1895, the military forces of the Abyssinians defeated an Italian army of 10,000 men, under Gen. Bolderossa, defeating Italy"s attempt to conquer their country. The Abyssinians use modern military equipments.

Alexander Pushkin, the only poet that Russia has ever produced, was the son of an Abyssinian Negro. The direct and lineal descendants of Pushkin have married into the wealthy and royal families of the British empire, and incidentally, breaking the back of the great Charles Darwin's biological theory, "reversion to type" —or, as the common people say, "taking back." The rock bottom facts in the case, are diametrically opposed to this figment of the Darwinian imagination

If the now reigning family of the British monarchy should become extinct, the next heir to the throne would be the Prince of Battenburg, whose beautiful and accomplished wife is the direct descendent of Pushkin. She would be the queen of England and Empress of India.

—Dr. J. M. Boddy.

This taking back is all not all moonshine. and I ~~think~~

It's only a question in obstetrics (medicine) and the explanation is locked up in the medical terms superfoetation and superfoecundation

during a woman's menstrual period she has relations with a white male during the same period she also has relations with a colored man two ova become vitalized. nature encloses the same with one placenta. at birth she gives twins one white, one black or dark. then

(over)

3/12/70

in order to cover up her "mischief"; they say the dark child shows she or he has colored blood in them. When, in reality, a colored man has been there and delivered the goods during the same menstrual period as the white man.

If it is a colored woman & one child is whitish some dark why both a white man & a colored man have made separate visits to her during the same menstral period. Somewhere in Brooklyn, N. Y. is located "the Long Island medical college. and they make this subject as plain as day over there in the class rooms in the study of "Obsteterics".

We used this Long Island medical college man's text book in the albany medical college, albany ny. who is a very clear writer in obsteterics

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1916.

"Any prejudice whatever will be insurmountable if those who do not share in it themselves truckle to it and flatter it and accept it as a law of nature."
—John Stuart Mill.

DARWIN THEORY UPSET!

Dr. James M. Boddy, of Minneapolis, as is well known, wields a trenchant pen; and, we are frequently regaled with some undisputable evidences of his wisdom, thought, logic and historic research in the columns of the daily papers. His latest effort in that line appeared in "Mail to the Editor" of the St. Paul Pioneer Press; and, if what he states is true, and it must so stand until disproved, what he says ought to take some or the conceit out of some of the white people in this country who are from "Missouri." Following is the article:

The Associated Press sends out the news item that Prince George of Battenberg, England, was recently married to a Russian countess, Nodeja de Torby, daughter of Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch of Russia, a cousin of the czar. The marriage was witnessed by the King and Queen of England and other members of the royal family. The incident is worth our notice, because it badly splinters Charles Darwin's theory of "reversion to type." An analysis of the geneology of this young Russian countess, who is now a member of the British royalty, shows that she is a direct descendant of Pushkin, the only poet that the Russian empire has ever produced. Alexander Push-

[illegible] quickly, too, were it not for some men who try to make political capital out of it by playing to the so-called 'hyphenated' vote.

"Foreigners in America should be quietly made Americans through educational method, by patriotic concerts in the parks and patriotic meetings on occasions of national moment. The group meetings should be discouraged."

Mr. Anderson is right. People who come here and become citizens ought to drop the hyphen and become Americans in fact. And if this is true how much more important is it that people who are born in the United States should reject any proposals to set them apart in groups for any reason or purpose whatsoever.

The colored people are citizens fortified by ten generations of residence and they should shun any schemes which segregate them in any way. Such plans, no matter how alluring, they may seem are un-American, dangerous and damnable.

"WHY AMERICANS FAIL."

It is a notorious fact that in spite of Pan-American congresses, long-winded editorials in American newspapers, etcetera, the United States is far behind Germany, Great Britain, France and Spain so far as trade in Latin-America is concerned.

A book by A. Wyatt Verrill on "South and Central American Trade Conditions of Today," recently issued by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, has this to say under the heading, "Why Americans Fail:"

"Race or religious prejudice, condescension, discourtesy or bluff have no place in Spanish America. The [illegible] and strange speech and [illegible] still he is human."

"If he is a Negro, with dif[illegible] and hair from mine, yet he [illegible] brother."

"I am a man, and nothing but man is alien to me."

He said a whole lot more to justify his claim "I am a man," but nothing that was more convincing than what he said concerning the Negro. Few men have the courage of their convictions equal to Frank Crane.

THANKSGIVING.

Next Thursday is time-honored Thanksgiving Day and there will be some joyful family gatherings and, of course, the feasting which goes with the day. But never before has there been so many reasons why many people cannot be altogether as thankful as in former days. There have been wars and rumors of wars, and though there has been no war on our soil the direful effects have been felt by us all. If in no other way we have felt the high cost of living and last and worst of all Wilson has been re-elected. There may be many things to be thankful for and doubtless there are, but isn't there a lot we can't feel thankful for?

American Christianity is a travesty on the real article. The main object in the life of the average Caucasian-American Christian seems to be to hold his colored brother down.

THE MAN WHO DARES

I honor the man who in the conscientious discharge of his duty dares to stand alone; the world, with ignorant, intolerant judgment, may [illegible]

black Negro slave of Peter the Great. The young Russian countess is the great-granddaughter of the Negro poet Pushkin, and is accepted in European royal circles, thus associating with the American Vanderbilts, Astors, Thomas Nelson Pages of Virginia and others who go abroad and break into the British court circles. The incident also shows that the Slavic race, which is of an Oriental origin, absorbs all other races and peoples with which it comes in contact, making them an integral element of the Russian empire. The great Charles Darwin's postulate of the "reversion to type," and the conception of Prof. Albert Jenks of the University of Minnesota, as regards the non-assimilation of the aliens who come to our shores, and our utter inability to assimilate the darker races are contrary to historic facts. The obituary notice of Darwin's theory of "reversion to type" has again been published, and, like an old set of harness, it breaks every time it is used, because the leather is old and rotten.

JAMES M. BODDY.

WOULD ABOLISH THE HYPHEN.

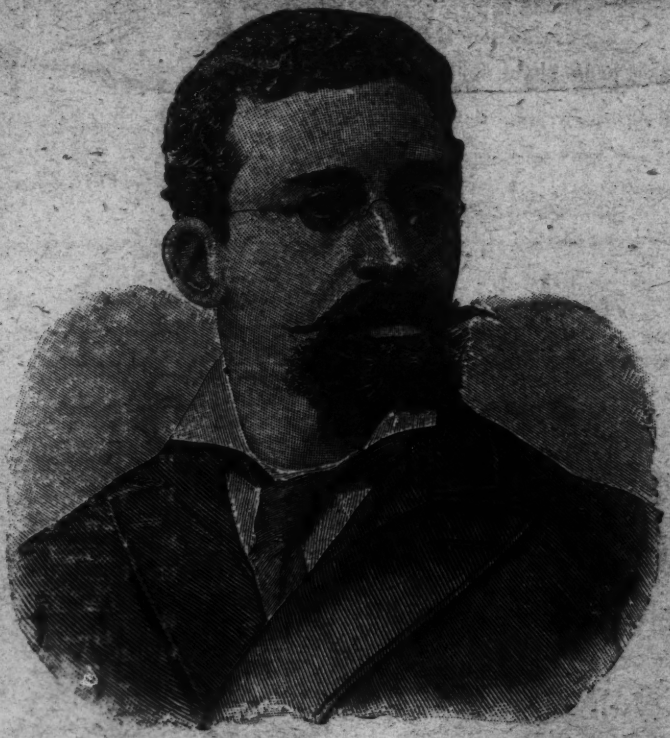
the countenances of relatives may be averted, and the hearts of friends grow cold, but the sense of duty done shall be sweeter than the applause of the world, the countenances of relatives or the hearts of friends.—Charles Sumner.

the race question, or a
parts like a scholar, consequently
such at me I am afraid the "Africa"

COPYRIGHT, 1913
METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

I have attacked in the way of refutes to him; his prejudiced artists; that he is afraid to have the local newspapers publish anything he says about the negro. I am his master. I have sinned his shameless the Mat. (academically) every time on Ethnology he is weak. I am a graduate of the Albany Medical College, Albany, N.Y. He knows no medicine after i graduated on Ethnology and has been since 3 years

so much for my training in Medicine, when can go me



APPEAL'S EDITORIALS HAVE "POISE, LOGIC AND COURAGE."

Hon. Richard T. Greener, Late U. S. Consul at Vladivostok, Eminent Scholar, Literateur, Writer and Diplomat and Personal Friend of the Great Charles Sumner, Lauds THE APPEAL.

As one who knew Sumner and tried to practice his theories I wish to express my hearty approval of your utterances in THE APPEAL and I urge them as competent opinions. I congratulate you on the poise, logic and courage of your editorials.

(Signed) Richard T.

Prairie View, Texas.
Oct. 16, 1919.

My dear Dr. DuBois -

My present contract with the Y.W.C.A. meantime ends in December and I have applied for a position in the Miner Normal School in Washington.

I enclose a copy of a part of a letter which I have received from Mr. Bruce concerning the necessary

3/1/73

qualifications for the position. Will you be good enough to write a letter of recommendation for Mr. Bruce for me please?

I hope some day we shall have the chance of working with you all of my life.

With many thanks, I am, Sincerely,

Caroline S. Bond

Enclosure.

3/17/14

251

MADISON, ARK.

Jan 1st. 1919.

W.E.G.B.DuBois

New York City

Dear Sir:-

I understand that you have writen a new book on the war in Europe and the part that the Negro played.

If this is so kindly send me details and terms to agents.

Yours very truly,

U.S. Bond

3/20/105

JAN 10 1919

6

D Du B is now in France collecting data for the part of the Negro in the War. The book will not be published for several months, at least. I thank you for your offer to co-operate in the sales of the History.

251-63

January 14, 1919

Mr. U. S. Bond,
Madison, Arkansas.

Dear Sir:

Dr. Du Bois is now in France collecting data for the History of the Negro in the Great War.

The book will not be published for several months, at least.

I thank you for your offer to cooperate in the sales of the History.

Very sincerely yours,

MGA/CF

August 12, 1919

Miss Wenonah Bond,
1929-13th Street, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

3/16/39

My dear Wenonah:

I thank you very much for your letter. Subscriptions for the Brownies' Book are already coming in.

Yolande and Mrs. DuBois are at Pleasantville near Atlantic City for the summer.

My best regards to you and the family.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

XIV

June 17, 1919.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.,
175 Remsen Street,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

I am the owner of the premises at 650 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. The mortgage thereon which you hold - $4500 at five and one-half percent - is due January 20, 1920.

I write to ask if you will kindly let me know at your earliest convenience whether or not this mortgage can be extended when due and upon what terms.

Very sincerely yours,

3/14/28

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $10,000,000

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY

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ASS'T. SECRETARIES.

E. A. SCHNEIDER.

Brooklyn, October 31st, 1919.

- G.#83890 -

3/16/16

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
c/o The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

We have your inquery of October 27th concerning the renewal of the $4,500 mortgage covering your property #650 Greene Avenue and in reply wish to state that we have not as yet received the mortgagee's authorization to extend the loan.

We will write to him within the next few days and will advise you upon receipt of his reply as to whether or not he is willing to grant a renewal.

Yours very truly,

E. A. Schneider

T. For the Co.

3/16/15

650 Greene Av.

November 8, 1919.

Bond & Mortgage Co.,
175 Remsen St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y. Att. E. Schneiden

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of November 3rd concerning the renewal of the mortgage on the premises of 650 Green Avenue.

I wish the mortgage renewed and my representative, Mr. W. J. Trottman will call in regard to the matter.

You have, I am sure, made a mistake in the amount of the Federal taxes which is put at Two Hundred and fifty Dollars in your letter while I figure it to be Two Dollars and twenty-five cents.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[Bordeaux, Mayor's Office]

D5-17

MAIRIE
de la
VILLE DE BORDEAUX

DIVISION
de la
POLICE MUNICIPALE

OBJET :
Congrès PAN-AFRICAIN

Renseignements.-

Toutes les communications doivent être adressées à M. le Maire, Hôtel de Ville.

Bordeaux, le 15 Mars *1919*

Monsieur le Président,

3/15/16

En réponse à votre lettre du 26 Février dernier, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que pendant le temps de leur séjour dans notre ville, et d'une manière générale, les troupes noires américaines, n'ont donné lieu à aucune remarque défavorable.

Cependant, on signale que dans le courant du mois d'Août 1918, deux soldats nègres furent exécutés par la Justice Militaire Américaine, pour avoir violé une femme blanche.

Recevez, Monsieur le Président, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

LE MAIRE,

Police Municipale. — 15 Janvier 1918. — 5000 ex.

A Monsieur le Président du Comité du Congrès
PAN-AFRICAIN, rue de Richelieu, 63,
Salon N° 45, PARIS, (Seine).-

Bell Phone, Poplar 2729 J

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OFFICE HOURS
until 10 A. M.
6 to 8 P. M.
Sundays and other
Hours by appointment

813 N. SIXTEENTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA

April 7 1917

Dr W.E.B. DuBois.
New York

My dear Dr Du Bois,

In answer to your letter of April 5th would say that I am now on leave of absence and will be at the above address , Very little is known ,outside of official circles about the excellent work of our regiment. Would be glad to see you at any time and render any aid possible.

Very truly yours

Frank E. Boston
Capt.M.C. U.S. Army.

3/11/60

APR 9 1919

22

April 16, 1919.

Captain Frank E. Boston,
813 N. Sixteenth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

3/11/59

My dear Captain Boston:

I want very much to get hold of the facts concerning your regiment. Have you written up the history of the regiment or of your personal adventures, if so could you furnish me copies?

I should be glad to hear from you on the matter, or to see you if you are going to be in New York soon.

Very sincerely yours,

Neg Heat

MEBDB:CF

Bell Phone, Poplar 2729 J

Dr. FRANK ERDMAN BOSTON

OFFICE HOURS
until 10 A. M.
6 to 8 P. M.
Sundays and other
Hours by appointment

813 N. SIXTEENTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA

MAY 5 1919

AB-7

24

3/6/43

May 4, 1919

Dr W.E.B. DuBois.

My dear Dr Du Bois.

I have just returned from a visit in the West, therefore the delay in answering your letter.

In reply would say that I have no written history but have a diary showing all moves of regiment and a complete set of official photographs taken by authorized men with us.

No doubt you could get the information you desire from the data I now have.

At the suggestion of our Colonel I am sending you a copy of one of our orders. Let me know how I can be of any help to you

Frank E Boston

[Bourbonne, Mayor's Office]

Bourbonne-les-Bains, 2 mars 1919

D 5-17

Monsieur

En réponse à votre honorée du 26 février écoulé, je m'empresse de vous informer que la 92e Division américaine, composée de troupes noires, a occupé plusieurs mois la zône de Bourbonne et y a laissé le meilleur souvenir.

Aujourd'hui encore, nous avons quelques centaines de ces mêmes hommes qui se distinguent par une conduite irréprochable, une grande politesse et l'amour du travail.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, mes sentiments les plus distingués.

Le Maire.

Lallemand

MAIRIE DE BOURBONNE
(HAUTE-MARNE)

3/15/11

[O. R. Bourne]

War H.

3/19/40

NOV 13 1919

4822 Langley Ave
Chicago Ill
Nov 10, 1919

W. E. B. Du Bois
New York City
Dear Sir:

Yours dated August 20th
duly received, I have been
trying for some time to
locate Sgt. Maj. Woodard
and Sgt. Whitaker as
per your request.

Sgt. Maj. Woodard
Woodard lives in
Wichita Kans, when he

enlisted, but is now living in Winfield, Kans. Street address is not necessary as it is only a village. If I have been unable to locate Mr Kincaid, but perhaps if you can get in touch with Corp. Rud. M. Jordan of Mr Kincaid's company, you may be able to get some valued information, as he was company clerk.

239 W. 63rd St.
N.Y. City

In view of the fact that I lost several communications I had with my baggage, I am unable to help you in this manner but shall attempt to give you a few facts as best my memory will afford. I shall also send you some photographs I have for your observation

I shall forward your name at the earliest possible date.

You may be able to get some information from Mr. C. C. Baily adj. 4th Cavy. Hqrs, Camp Meade. Md.

Mr. F. H. Gardner
4742 Drexel Blvd
Chicago. Ill.

and Mr. A. E. Williams
2316 N. 5th St.
Kansas City, Kans

Resp. W. R. Bourne

[Etnah D. Boutté]

V.O. HAMMON PUBLISHING CO. CHICAGO

POST CARD

COLLEGE CAMP 15 1919 M

THIS SPACE MAY BE USED FOR CORRESPONDENCE

This is the life to lead - bathing rowing + playing and dreaming. Wish I could never make up. Will remain longer than I expected. Best wishes E.D.B.

FOR ADDRESS ONLY

Dr. W. E. Dubois
70 - 5th Ave.
New York City

3/6/58

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3/17/22

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Mrs. Lelia Walker Robinson
Hon. E. A. Johnson
Mrs. Dora Cole Norman
Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts
Mrs. Norman Cotton
Rev. G. Frazier Miller
Mrs. Adah B. Thoms
Mrs. Helen Brooks Irvin

October 4, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I called yesterday morning at Mrs. Stubb's and found that all of her rooms are taken for the entire season. I should be glad to arrange for any other place you might suggest.

Very sincerely yours,

E. R. Boutté

251
64

January 30, 1919

Dr. J. W. E. Bowen,
Gammon Theological Seminary,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Dr. Du Bois has written me to ask your cooperation in a proposed History of the Negro in the Great War. He did not specify but it is doubtless something that you can do especially well.

Dr. Du Bois is now abroad collecting material for this history. Upon his return to the States he will, of course, write you in detail of this matter but, in the meantime may I have some word from you?

Very sincerely yours,

_____
Secretary.

HGA/CF

3/19/41

War H

1920

November 21, 1919.

Mr. William Bowman,
2305 7 Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for the papers which you have sent me. I will have them returned to you in a few weeks.

Very sincerely yours,

WEHD/PF

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
BENEDICT COLLEGE
BISHOP COLLEGE
FISK UNIVERSITY
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
KNOXVILLE COLLEGE
MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
SHAW UNIVERSITY
TALLADEGA COLLEGE
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WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY

Association of Colleges
For Negro Youth

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Dean Talladega College
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The Officers and
DEAN M. W. ADAMS,
Atlanta University
PROF. G. M. LIGHTFOOT,
Howard University

Atlanta, Ga. April 21, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

70 Fifth Ave.,

New York, N. Y.

1919

Pan-Afr. Cong*

Dear Dr. DuBois:--

Your favor of April 18 received. I was happy to learn that you got back to the country in good shape, and I take this opportunity to congratulate you upon all your good work abroad. You made us very proud of you.

I shall probably be passing through New York about July 1. Were you thinking of something?

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin Brawley

3/1/20

APR 24 1919

14

1919

Hist. & Collect. *

May 17, 1919

Mr. Benjamin Brawley,
Dean Morehouse College,
Atlanta, Ga.

3/7/82

My dear Mr. Brawley:

If it were possible for us to raise the money, could you work on the History of the Negro troops this summer in conjunction with several others during July and August?

What would you charge?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
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Howard University

Atlanta, Ga. May 21, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:--

I am complimented by your letter of the 17th inst.

My present plans for the summer would load me up quite fully. At the same time I realize the importance of what you are doing, and I feel that I should like to make my plans fit yours. It would seem that the History that you have in mind is so important that it ought to have the right of way.

Before I suggest any definite sum as remuneration for any service rendered, I should be greatly helped if you could answer one or two questions with reference to our methods of work. Just what should I have to do? Would my part of the work be clerical and editorial, or should I have to be responsible most largely for the verification of fact? Would the different men concerned be responsible for different chapters of the book, or work together as a committee? Should I have to be in New York for all of the two months you mentioned? Do you plan an eight hour day, or do you want to go on at all hours of the day or night until you get the task accomplished?

I shall be grateful for an immediate reply. I have so much on hand that I shall have to make my decision just as soon as I hear

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Howard University

from you again, or at least be able to make a definite suggestion to you. When I hear from you further I shall probably want to wire you so that I shall know as soon as possible how to plan my time. Our school here closes next week, and after about ten days more I shall probably be away from Atlanta for several weeks.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin Brawley

3/7/85

E 1919 History - Collab

May 26, 1919

Mr. Benjamin Brawley,
Dean,
Morehouse College,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is an editorial from the June CRISIS.

Dr. Du Bois is out of town, to be gone until June 2, when I will have your letter referred to his immediate attention.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

3/7/83

ENCLOSURE
MGA/CF

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Howard University

Durham, N. C.,
~~Atlanta, Ga.~~ June 19, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York, N. Y.

E. 1919 *
History - Collab.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:—

3/7/86

On reaching Durham after a series of lectures in Knoxville I found your favor of June 14 forwarded to me from Atlanta.

It is true that the sum I stated sounds rather strong; but I should have to lay aside some very important matters to come to New York this summer, and, as I told you, I have generally had an ambition to deliver work of a quality beyond any stated price whatsoever. Until Friday of next week, June 27, I shall be at the A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C. Then I must spend a few days in the big library in Washington, where I shall be at 1334 V St., N. W. After about ten days there I shall probably return to Atlanta. Very truly yours,

Benjamin Brawley.

3/15/17 [Brest, France, Mayor's office]

Ville de Brest
(Finistère)

République Française

D5-17

Brest, le 17 Mars 1919

Cabinet du Maire

Monsieur,

En réponse à votre lettre du 15 courant, j'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que je ne suis pas qualifié pour vous donner les renseignements que vous me demandez, sur la conduite tenue par les soldats noirs de l'Armée américaine.

Ces renseignements pourraient peut-être vous être fournis par la base américaine militaire de Brest, à laquelle vous pourriez vous adresser directement.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée.

Le Maire :

C. A. SPEAR-BASS, Mgr. Editor J. B. BASS, Editor PHONE: MAIN 4485

The California Eagle

822-22 1-2 CENTRAL AVENUE

ESTABLISHED 1879

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

LINOTYPERS FOR THE TRADE

3/19/66

NOV 28 1919

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 18 191

Dr.W.E. DuBois,
70-5th st,
NewYork,
Dear Sir:

I am a reader of the Crisis magazine which I think is the bes published and I noticed your call for material for the history now be compiled by you.

I am a reporter on the Califonnia Eagle and I have quite a bit of material gathered from returned Officers and men and could furni you the same if you desired.

The Officers have two colunm cuts and some original documents which I think they would gladly furnish you .

If you can use the same kindly let me know at once and also give me premission to annouce the same through our publication.

Respectfully yours

(Miss) Charlotte Brickhouse
1224 Hooper Av.

3/19/65

1920

November 28, 1919.

Miss Charlotte Brickhouse,
2224 Hoover Avenue,
Los Angeles, Cal.

My dear Miss Brickhouse:

I should be very glad indeed to see the material which you have gathered and to make use of it in the HISTORY OF THE NEGRO IN THE GREAT WAR.

I trust you will let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[Brooklyn — Girl's High School]

Yolande Williams

70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.,
September 25, 1919.

Mr. William L. Fetter, Principal
Girl's High School,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Sir:

3/20/11

My daughter figures her points for graduation as follows:- required work 6 points, mathmatics 2 points, science 3 points, latin 3 points, music and drawing 2/5 point, history 1/5 point, economics 1/2 point and french 1 point.

In regard to the french, she failed on the first term but made it up at the Adelphi summer school so that she assumes that she has the right to take a second term in that. If this calculation is correct, she will have 17 1/10 points.

Will you kindly tell me what the discrepancy is between this statement and your letter of September 22nd?

Yours sincerely,

WEBD/M

[Brooklyn - Girl's High School]

THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL
WILLIAM L. FELTER, PRINCIPAL

BROOKLYN, N. Y., September 29, 1919.

1920

Mr. Edward DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. DuBois:-

3/9/115

The statement that I made to you is correct. Yolande is in error in assuming that it was the second half of the first year of French which she made up at Adelphi. Her Permanent Record Card shows that she received at Adelphi a mark of 90% in first term French for work during the summer of 1917. The record on the card shows a date of September. '17. The ~~fourth~~ second term French which she took in the Fall term of 1918, resulted in a mark of 53%, since which time she has had no French. No credit is given for a half year's work, so that unless she completes the year of French, and she may do so, she receives no credit for work in that subject.

Very truly yours,

Wm. L. Felter

Principal.

[Brotherhood Lyceum]

Jethro Memorial Presbyterian Church
Baltic and Michigan Avenues
Atlantic City, N. J.

Rev. W. E. Griffin, D. D., Pastor

Res. 40 W. Indiana Ave. Phone, 2667-W.

May 16, 1919.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,

#70 Fifth Ave. N. Y. City.

Dear Doctor:- We in this City by the Sea read with great pleasure and joy your revelation in the May Crisis. The Brotherhood Lyceum of Jethro passed unanimously resolutions of Commendation last Sunday at its regular meeting for the noble stand you take in the "World-fight for Black Rights. We are with you. Command us, if need be.

J. H. Steward, Pres.

Rev. W. E. Griffin, Pastor.

[Ene.]

Jethro Memorial Presbyterian Church

BALTIC AND MICHIGAN AVENUES

Rev. W. E. Griffin, D. D., Pastor

BROTHERHOOD LYCEUM

3/5/34

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J. H. GEARY, 3rd Vice-President
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PEARL JONES, Pianist
PROF. M. A. GUILLAUME, Music Director
G. H. WALLS, Chaplain
REV. W. E. GRIFFIN, Critic

Programme

Sunday, May 4th, 4 P. M.

Program furnished by Mrs. Ida B. Carpenter-Gould

Music.....Pleasantville Orchestra
Recitation "Two Organ Builders."....Mable Scott
Solo "God Shall Wipe Away All Tears."....Miss T. V. Robinson
Address "Rare Ideas."....Prof. T. R. Parker
Music.....Pleasantville Orchestra

Sunday, May 11th, 4 P. M.

Mother's Day

Brief Address.....Margaret Ridley
Solo.....Mme. D. Danphinor
Brief Address.....Mrs. Flora B. Smith
Solo.....Mrs. Jennie Hutton
Paper "The Christian Home."....Mrs. K. F. Griffin

Sunday, May 18th, 4 P. M.

Union Day

Jethro's Union Service.....Sermon preached by Rev. H. B. Gantt

Sunday, May 25th, P. M.

Memorial Day, in honor of the Boys that have fallen

Solo.....Mr. Jas. Everleigh
Obituary.....Miss Mary J. Washington
Solo.....Mr. Winfield Whyte
Memorial Oration.....Rev. J. A. Whitted, D. D., of Phila.

Veterans of the Spanish-American War will escort the G. A. R.

[Brooklyn Forum]

B-14

3/6/31

COPY

Brooklyn, N. Y.
July 27th, 1918

Mrs. C. E.Goode,
2460 Seventh Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Madam:

The Emergency Committee of the Brooklyn Forum, in addition to the verbal commendation and endorsement already given to your reply to the note from Theodore Roosevelt, concerning the Red Cross and colored nurses, do in this written statement make the approval even more emphatic.

Your comprehension of our platform and your intelligent apprehension of steps pertinent to be undertaken for its recognition, make you a valuable acquisition to our numbers. We are American men and women, hence, we are intrepid in the face of untoward things to whose correction we are committed. In prosecuting our work, the execution of one detail or another may, at any moment, fall to the lot of an individual member; each one should then have clear understanding of our motives and of the deep significance of our intentions.

That you have demonstrated this in the initial mission assigned you, gives to us a need of encouragement and to you, we trust, a renewal of inspiration.

We are in the fight for consistent democracy over here as well as over there. When blood is flowing out ungrudgingly and treasure is being given unstintedly, we are sealing thereby our claims to citizenship in the most exalted sense of the term. To our way of thinking the duties and the prerogatives of citizens are inextricably joined. Let us see to it that the union is maintained in its integrity.

Yours for right

(Signed) William E.Chadwick,
Chairman.
Per W.

George E. Wibecan,
President,
The Brooklyn Forum.

2312 Lady St.,
Columbia, S.C.
May 13, 1919

3/5/38

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
70 Fifth Ave
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We are delighted to know you are safely in America and that you are able still to champion the cause of human rights and liberties.

We sent immediately the telegrams as requested. Those who acted were Mr. Nance, L.A. Hawkins, H.E. Lindsay and myself. We are pleased to have the Crisis and the meeting following it, since we had a packed house, willing to do what might be necessary.

3/5/38

Your going over seas has been an inspiration to us. Fancy a growth of more than 200 this year! Total about 257. God for small places.

Sincerely
(Mrs.) R. J. Brooks, Sec.

B 0667

3/12/48

John Thines Brown
224 So Delhi St
Philada Pa

August 10th 19

To Mr W. E. B. Du Bois

Dear Sir,

I have read with great interest of N. A. A. C. P., in the two last issues of The Crisis, that I am compelled to offer a suggestion for your investigation. That has been a long standing dream of mine, which I hope to see realized.

I am not an educated person and it is impossible for me to express myself as I would like, but probably you can catch the idea.

The probable membership of the Association expects to reach 70 000 Now if each member is taxed fifty dollars to form an agricultural Corporation, to supply New York, Philada, and Boston, with their products it would put a great many people to work. The farms to be located in Maryland and Virginia, that much capital would stock two large farms with hogs, cattle, farming implements, of the latest device &c. all products to be guaranteed as raised by the Company, employees to receive a bonus for fidelity, and a compensation for suggestive improvements. the butchering, and curing, to be done on the farms, so that all products could reach the stores for the tables. the stock should all be first class bred, so as to inorga-rate, a standard breed of the company's own.

Stock raising is one of Americas greatest products and a large paying one.

My Chief aim is the raising of Thoroughbred Horses, many years ago our people were a factor on The Turf and the results for their skill was so large paying that predjudice was soon formed.

It has been demonstrated that Blue grass, can be grown in Virginia, and Maryland as well as in Kentucky and we have competent people among us that could conduct that addition of the enterprise with good results, I would recommend Mr Wm Walker, as he is considered an Authority on Bloodlines, as a manager in that Dept if his services couldn't be obtained, I am sure his advice would be priceless. also Mr Raleigh Colston, both are reputable Kentuckians.

The Colored Fair to be held this month at Lexington, would give you an Idea what I am driving at, and the events would be worth publishing as the people in the East dont know how the people in Ky are

prospering, among the farmers. a motion picture operator would be a great asset to a good reporter for the benefit of the East and the pictures would be a paying proposition Mr Rice Porter is one of the Secretarys, and he could give you all the information you would like.

I am not paying only what I would like to these plans, but owing to your capacity I am trying to make my letter as brief as possible.

Combinations, and not individualism is the long looked for End,

This acorn will do more to kill prejudice than all the preaching, and begging will do in a decade

Trusting you will be able to understand my letter

Yrs

I remain

Yrs I hope for approval

J. T. B.

August 11, 1919

Mr. John T. Brown,
224 So. Delhi Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:

It will be impracticable to get 75,000 people to contribute $50.00 apiece. This will be nearly $4,000,000 and we will have no way of handling it. A better way would be to start with a small co-operative farm run by people who knew the business thoroughly.

I know of the Lexington fair, and the prosperous colored people of Kentucky. I am much interested in their future.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

3/12/47

April 18, 1919.

Mrs. S. D. Brown,
4908 Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mrs. Brown:

I have just had the pleasure of reading your kind letter of November 27. I have been in France four months and am full of all kinds of thoughts and feelings.

My best regards to you.

Very sincerely yours,

3/10/23

WEBDB/CF

5908 Michigan Ave.

DEC 7 1918

5-1

Chicago Nov. 27-18

3/10/25

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
70 Fifth Ave.
New York.

Send memo
no add.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

In Nov. my thoughts turn, not too lightly, to the Crisis and your
The magazine ever-
time to justify its existence.
You are yet our watchman.
I felt somewhat lonely when
I read your special, yet there
must be reasons, and good reasons
to sustain such a call to close
ranks, I thought.

I had given my last hand
shake to the American Nation
when it also those righteously
enraged soldiers in Texas. But if
you felt that a very obscure rem-
nant of decency remained in it,
which our expressed willingness
to talk in its hour of trial
would uncover, then I and others,
I thought, should remember how
faithful you have been to our
souls, the souls of Black Folk, and
so continue to trust you as our
spokesman. Yours is a very re-
sponsible position. Editor of a
leading magazine, one whose
readers are for the greater part,
confused. Certainly the world is

that just now. The portion of the dark people is both general and peculiar. We need an administration to take up our tangled affairs. Do you remember Prof Foster of the U. of Chicago saying at one of our A.A.A.S. meetings here. Marriage is the only solution of the Color problem. Marriage involves propinquity. Since ceremonious marriage is so distasteful to the whites. I have very recently been considering and speaking of having a colored U.S. of America. Why not a slice of our native land under our direct control?

(4)

While autonomy is being served out in Europe, why not a dish of it here. Not prepared for such baneful isolation? No black savage could make such havoc of ideals and so called civilization as have these white sages. If the Kaiser reaches the place to which he has so universally been consigned, he will find himself in Texas, preferably in the U.S. Much at home with kindred souls. The war has stopped. When our dark soldiers come back, they will tell us some things. Things typing of their wounds of humiliation, of stifling but no. by German gods."

The worth while results of the war will be that self has not determined the habitation of sense. That aspiration is the divine, universal language that makes comrades of us all and destroys war, that no suggestion shall be found the public to make itself criminally or otherwise insane

3/10/26

This is much writing to a busy man, who has time for reading facts not fancies. I have received a few fancies for two of our daily papers. I find out that they

(6)

consider propaganda the most dangerous and powerful of things. I feel constrained to tell them what a whole souled propogandist of democracy, U.S. Democracy, I am, especially while the minds of those nearest to me are in such a plastic condition. I hope you are keeping very well.

Yours sincerely,

S. P. Brooks

P.S. "Started" not to send this, but remembered small dogs naturally bark, as well as big ones, when the intruder comes.

3|10|24

December 12, 1918

Mrs. S. D. Brown,
5908 Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mrs. Brown :

Dr. Du Bois sailed for France, December 1, on a special ship, "The Orizaba," along with a distinguished number of newspaper men.

Dr. Du Bois will represent The National Association for The Advancement of Colored People and THE CRISIS at the Peace Conference. He will also summon a Pan-African Confernce to meet at Paris, and press the question of the African colonies.

Very sincerely yours,

MGA/CF

Schools

3/16/98

November 3, 1919.

Mr. Walter E. Brown,
78½ Calhoun Ave.,
Memphis, Tenn.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your kind words. With regard to the schools here, it is possible for a student to work and study at the same time although, of course, this is hard.

I should advise you to come here during the summer and secure a temporary position and then work and look around to see what you can do during the winter terms.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

[Bruneau]

Talbis November 2d 1919

NOV 18 1919

1920

Monsieur,

Permettez-moi de venir vous dire combien je suis heureuse et touchée par la lecture que je viens de faire en anglais de votre livre "The souls of Black folks". J'ai réussi à me le procurer, car je porte depuis longtemps et plus spécialement depuis la guerre un vif intérêt à votre race. J'ai eu l'occasion fréquente pendant la guerre de prendre contact avec les gens de couleur américains - j'ai eu l'occasion de les apprécier. Et j'ai eu l'infinie douceur d'être appelée à en consoler et réconforter quelques-uns d'un d'eux est votre ancien

3/16/24

élève : Robert Richards, actuellement 2214 Wetmore Ave à Everette (Wash.) - Il a campé avec sa compagnie dans le pays que j'habite actuellement et je suis dire qu'il est maintenant un ami bien cher à toute ma famille - Le problème de couleur me passionne et me bouleverse parce qu'il est un problème de justice - Je tâche de me documenter le plus possible sur la question. C'est à cet effet que je me suis récemment abonnée à "The Crisis" dont j'espère bientôt recevoir les premiers exemplaires - Votre livre a été pour moi une lecture merveilleuse, souvent attristante, souvent attendrissante et toujours encourageante. Avec vous j'ai fait le tour de "Blackbelt j'ai eu chaud sur les routes"

de Georgie, j'ai pleuré la mort de votre gracieux premier-né. J'ai souffert la souffrance de John. Avec vous j'ai ~~te~~ senti le voile qui vous étouffe et je voudrais à moi seule le mettre en pièces pour l'honneur de ma race blanche et surtout par esprit de justice. Je ne puis vous dire, Cher Monsieur, à quel point je me sens en fraternité avec vous tous. J'essaie de répandre autour de moi le reflet de ce que je pense et ressens. Je suis institutrice et mes élèves arrivent les noirs qui ont d'ailleurs été fêtés ici. Si "the Crisis" est intéressante comme probable et nous renseigne sur la vie et les aspirations des gens de couleur, un de mes deux amis, mon ancien respecteur d'Académie, dont

toute la vie a été un exemple de beauté morale, fera dans des journaux français d'opinion, une campagne pour émouvoir l'opinion française en votre faveur. Il est un nom respecté dans l'enseignement primaire, un homme très cultivé : Mr Raphaël Petit. Il est correspondant de la New Republic. C'est un vieux philosophe, au cœur et à l'esprit jeunes, malgré ses 70 ans. Il est en retraite. connaît à fond la question des noirs en faveur de qui il a déjà, autrefois, écrit des articles. La France est un pays qui a un sens plus juste de ce que méritent les noirs, que les autres nations. Cependant ses actes ne sont pas toujours d'accord avec ses aspirations et ses paroles et je sais qu'au Sénégal elle n'est pas toujours "broad-minded". Je vous ai traduit une partie

de la Reine

d'un article des 2 mondes qui vous intéressera - L'esprit de l'article entier ne me plaît pas parce qu'il traite de l'avantage militaire qu'il nous serait possible d'attendre des noirs français. L'auteur ne les envisage que sous le jour de l'intérêt qu'ils peuvent nous rapporter. J'aimerais qu'il pensât à ce que nous devons aux noirs, je veux dire à nos devoirs envers eux - Nous sommes encore bien d'agir avec eux comme une conscience humaine honnête l'ordonne -

31/10/25

Je vais avoir le plaisir de correspondre avec le principal de Tuskegee College à qui j'avais envoyé la traduction de la belle déclaration que la Chambre française vota à l'unanimité au sujet des gens de couleur ...

après le départ de Américains

sur la proposition de Mr Bois neuf, député de couleur de la Guadeloupe, avec qui je suis aussi en relations.

Le principal me donne aussi l'adresse de Mrs B Washington avec qui je serai heureuse et fière de correspondre, ainsi que de Mr F Moore et de Miss Suarez.

Je termine ma lettre, cher Monsieur, en vous assurant de toute mon affectueuse estime. Si vous avez une femme et des enfants, donnez leur mes plus sincères amitiés. Mon mari, qui est directeur d'école, et mes deux fils (14 et 6 ans) vous envoient une fraternelle pensée. Bon espoir à vous et à tous.

F Bruneau

Mrs Ch. Bruneau
Institutrice
à Salbris
Loir-&-cher
France

(près d'Orléans.)

Extract from an article of the "Review of two Worlds" (Revue des deux mondes)
by Mr Alfed Guignard - 15 June 1919

"This mind of abnegation, the black men had brought it from Africa. It is inseparable of them; they have it in their blood and it is a tradition of race. Decided to die, here is how the ones of Dixmude did their death. Beset, little by little, the rage of the fight, the rapture of the accepted sacrifice raised them above themselves. A holy fury, a mystic and contagious hysteria possessed them, liberating the mind from the matter. The breath of Azraël passed, uniting their souls in a collective and supra-human soul. Then, this happened that gets beyond fancy, that is a prodigy. Reminiscence ten times millenary,

3116/2

suddenly emerged from the bottom common at the race, mysterious call of blood, one's does not know. But an elementary strength, of nature, took possession, made a lump of these "surhommes" upper men that already lived in the death. Their voices that sputtered to the enemy: anger, hate and scorn, in their hundred africans idioms, progressively joined, mingled in a melopeia started up their languages and which however way no one. In a powerful, slow, slowly quickened, formidable, terrible cadence, this war and death canticle, unknown, born there suddenly and that could ~~not~~ be born only that time, filled the battle, towered it. So strange, so terrifying was the wild majesty of it that it grasped all crashes.

Stupid, the enemy listened to, contemplated. A moment, a trave of religious terror reigned over, in which, alone went up from the earth to the sky the dismal paean of black moriturii. But they, filled with a holy frenzy, carried away in the ecstacy, they rushed, striking and killing, wrenching eyes and flesh, with the dent nails and teeth. The German is always the "Boche". In order to have done with these half-gods in fury, he brought what, in Germany, is the ultima ratio regis: cannon. From fifty meters, the grapeshot cut down the black flesh. Under the volleys, dying for ever with the dead, the unique hymn greco faint, then stopped. But it has a right to everlasting echoes in the History ..."

New York City
June 5th 1919

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
City.

Dear Doctor:-

Since my return from France I have been trying to keep the "Old 350th Field Artillery" alive, by Jazzing away with the old band. As the Crisis would say "Tim Brymn is still playing at the pump!"

I have not forgotten our very pleasant meeting inMaron (France) I have also read some of your very interesting articles and Dr. I can tell you that you are hitting straight to the point.

I am sending you herewith aphotograph of myself also an article from last Sundays American which will give you more information than I can write .

Hoping for your continued success, I remain,

Very respectfully, J. Tim Brymn

J. Tim Brymn

Lieut 350th Field Artillery Band

103 West 141st Street

J.T.B./L.W.

3/13/46

3/5755

HORACE BUMSTEAD
FORMER PRESIDENT OF ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
91 ST. PAUL STREET, BROOKLINE, MASS

APR 29 1919

April 28, 1919.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I want to make sure to get by the last of this week the text of that vicious document issued in France about how the colored soldiers should be treated, from which you read at the Tremont Temple meeting. You said it would be in the next Crisis, but I am not sure that it will reach me promptly. Could you send me proof sheets or an extra copy? I want to use it in an address before a small company on Monday May 5th.

And---can you send me any article summarizing what our colored troops did overseas, or refer me to the best sources for that information? With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Horace Bumstead.

Send Dr. Clark 1 Mary. Cum 4/29/19

April 28, 1913.

My dear Dr. Dyson:

I want to make sure to get in the last of this week's picture document. I would be pleased if you could send the color and clothes which you wore at the Temple meeting. You are all right at the Irving Place but I am not sure that it will reach the merit Chicago has so I would like to get a copy. I could use some 50 prints of each picture. I see it is an address before a small company on Monday May 5th--can you send me any article concerning that part of the country to be used for a lecture, if you have any?

Yours very sincerely,

Bennyton Aug 21st 1919

110-76-3

Editor of The Crisis

Dear Sir

Do you consider money invested in the Black Star Line Inc. with offices in the Crescent Building 36 & 38, West 135 St., a safe investment? One early answer would relieve the minds of quite a number of people in this vicinity

Yours Truly,

James Burghardt
206 Putnam St.
Bennyton
Vermont

40-7c-2

August 27, 1919.

Mr. James Burghardt,
206 Putnam Street,
Bennington, Vt.

Dear Jim:

Don't under any circumstances invest any money on the Black Star Line. The District Attorney of New York County has pronounced its methods fraudulent.

How are you and how is the family? I am hoping to run up your way in my car this fall.

Very sincerely yours,

October 23, 1919

Mr. H. T. Burleigh,
823 East 156th Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Burleigh:

3/16/126

We are, as you may know, going to bring out a magazine for colored children, called the BROWNIES' BOOK.

In speaking with Mr. George Crawford the other night, he told me that you had a collection of children's songs for which you had not found a publisher.

I am writing to ask if you would not let us publish some of these songs in the BROWNIES' BOOK from month to month and, perhaps, afterward collect them in a book. I am sure that there would be a great demand for them.

Also, Miss Allison tells me that you have the music of a lynching poem which you do not think will be published. Would it not be possible for THE CRISIS to use this?

We would, of course, be glad to pay you a modest honorarium for any work you can give us.

I trust I may hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

3/19/99

April 17, 1919.

Mr. Chas Burroughs,
114 Essex Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Burroughs:

I am asked if it would be possible to reproduce the Pageant at the One hundredth Anniversary of the M. E. Church, at Columbus, Ohio, late in June or early in July.

I am writing to ask if you think you could undertake this, and what would be a fare compensation?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

Pageant

Mr. Burroughs
114 Essex St.,
Brooklyn
N.Y.

86/611E

Corresp Z 51/65

Music

971 N. Main St.
Wilmington, O.
June 26, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Dear Sir:

I am writing you for information regarding the proposed history of the negro soldier in the World War. In May I was chosen by the local N. A. A. C. P.

Branch of Kansas City, Kansas, to head a committee whose purpose was to be to gather information regarding the Negro soldier; such information to be used in compiling a history. As chairman of the local committee, I have been hoping to receive some definite instructions from headquarters. Up to this time I have received no information except something of a very general character in the crisis. My committee is at work, but we need a more definite understanding of the matter.

Will you be kind enough to answer the following questions?

(1) When do you expect this information?

(2) Must the matter be type-

3/20/107

written?

(3) What recognition are those who have assisted in gathering this material to receive in the completed work?

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience,

I remain

Very truly yours,

G. B. Buster,

971 West Main St.

Wilmington, Ohio.

I may add that I am teaching History, Grammar, High School & Latin, Wilmington, Ohio. 75-65

3/1/11

April 16, 1919.

Mr. Thomas J. Calloway,
1403 New York Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Calloway:

Thank you for the letters which you sent me. I may be able to use them.

I am just back from France, and find that practically nothing has been done on the Tercentenary. I am afraid nothing can be done at this late date, but I should like to see you and talk the matter over.

I shall be in Washington , the 29.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

Tercentenary

THOS. J. CALLOWAY
Attorney-at-Law
1403 NEW YORK AVENUE

Washington, D. C.

April 24,1919

Dr.W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I shall meet you here on the 29th instant. I suppose Mr. Johnson has told you of the conference we had there in his office, for which I made a special trip to New York, and of the suggestion that I offered.

Undoubtedly, it is too late to do anything in the way of a celebration this year that would be worth while. In fact, with the present condition of the world's program in such tension by the prolongation of the Paris conference, it would be better to have our celebration postponed to a later period.

However, you are in better position to judge these matters than any one else and I shall look forward to a conference with you with special interest.

Very truly,

Thos. J. Calloway

Secretary

APR 26 1919

8

THOS. J. CALLOWAY
Attorney-at-Law
1403 NEW YORK AVENUE

Washington, D. C.

May 2,1919

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City,

MAY 3 1919
3

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Relative to the Ter-Centenary of American Negro History I suggest that a program of the following nature be considered;

1. The Pageant be prepared for exhibition by a traveling troupe of twenty-five or more persons who will be sufficiently skilled that they can manage local groups in the towns visited.

2. An itinerary of proposed towns and routes to be covered be prepared and printed with a prospectus of the nature of the exhibitions and the required cooperation of the local communities.

3. A Grand Central Committee be selected as proposed in your dinner program of October 18,1918, and a n Executive Commission be constituted as therein proposed. Through this medium a guarantee fund to cover the general expense be raised by asking each memeber to advance some definite amount, say $25 each.

4. Each of the towns to be visited be asked to raise a guarantee fund of an amount to be assessed after the expense is definitely worked out and determined per mile of the proposed total mileage.

5. The pageant program be so prepared that at each stop floats can be quickly prepared on local wagons, automobiles, trucks, etc. to be furnished by the local managements. These floats to serve to advertise the local programs to be given in halls or churches or parks to which an admission fee will be charged. The floats to also serve as demonstrations of Negro achievement and progress.

6. Special cars (a special train, if sufficient funds are raised) be used to transport the pageant. I am informed by the U.S.Railroad Administration that it will require 125 fares to secure a special train. With this number a baggage car is attached without further charge. Sleepers,(tourist) may be had at $25 a day, regular sleepers at $45 a day.

7. The pageant should provide, it seems to me, for some demonstration of patented articles, exhibition of Negro books, moving picture exhibits of Negro enterprises that lends themselves to this purpose, etc.

8. The pageant might be prepared to start Christmas Day,1919,

THOS. J. CALLOWAY
Attorney-at-Law
1403 NEW YORK AVENUE

Washington, D. C.

Dr. DuBois, #2

3/4/3

AND CONTINUE FOR as many months as the responses to local cooperation would justify.

9. Preliminary organization should begin at once. This would hitch on to the work you have already done. As soon as the Executive Commission is organized it should hold a session and arrange to hold frequent meetings till the preliminaries are worked out. For this reason, the Executive Commission should be made up of persons sufficiently near a central point to get together wihout too much expense of travel and time. I suggest that from New York to Washington is sufficient distribution.

10/ The Grand National Committee should be selected as soon as possible. After this the prospectus should be printed.

11. The next issue of the Crisis should contain as full announcement of the plan as possible. About the same time the news should be given to the colored press, and be followed up with careful press agency work.

12. In the meantime the pageant personell should be selected and appointed so that they might make the best preparation. It would not be necessary to start their pay till a month before starting on tour.

Very sincerely,

Thos. J. Calloway.

[Calmann-Levy]

Saturday

Dear Sir, Will you give me the pleasure to come and dine on monday at 7 o'clock,

MADAME PAUL CALMANN-LEVY

3/5/74

Mr. Otlet is dining; he is leaving on the 5th and would perhaps be able to do something in Bruxelles in favour

of your Congress.

Just give me your address by the telephone

Perry 51.43

Yours sincerely

F. C. L.

3/3-/23

April 16, 1919.

France.

Madame Paul Calmann-Levy,
No 29
Rue Pierre Charron, Paris, France.

My dear Madame Paul Calmann-Levy:

I arrived safely in the United States, March 31, after a nine days voyage. We had the pleasant trip which I enjoyed and I found everything in good order at home.

I am so sorry that I did not have a chance to bid you good-bye before I left Paris. I want again to thank you most heartily for the help which you so kindly gave to my work. I am sure that without your aid, it could never have been successful.

Please greet Mr. Herr and his wife and Professor and Mrs. Otlet for me. I know that the spring time has now come in Paris, and I would have been glad to stay and see it.

Mrs. Du Bois and Yolande, my daughter, join in greetings and best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB:CF

[Camp Alexander]

T-2
C

CAMP ALEXANDER, NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
JANUARY 23,1919.

THE CRISIS.
70, 5th, Ave.
NEW YORK, CITY.

JAN 25 1919

Sir:

Enclose find 2 Memorandum of some inside dope that's going on in,and around this Camp, and I trust that you will not mention my name, should they find it out a severe pushimsnt I would get,

Note Par.#5 also lets other things that are menteined, The Commanding Officer, are placing WHITE NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS in the Reserve Labor B'n. in charge of Colored Soldiers, and afew Cplls. are the in the Companys acting Sgt., with Cpl. salary not one Colored Sgt. in the Companys, they are also sending a White Noncom. in the Charge on details, we've to-day our best men in these Labor Organszations doing every thing that the White Soldiers are doing with Privates salary, and when you speak to the Company Com mander about it they say that they will see about it, and that's all to it.

3/13/15

To keep us down they are sending us on the worse detail that they can find to send us on, the White Soldiers are getting discharge all along, and we are kept here to do they work that's Civillians are doing for$$ 4.25¢ per¢ day, this is not a square deal at all,

Whenever I get something like this I will always send you one,

Heping that you do your best about this I remain.

Pvt. 2546357,Co."E" 304 Ste.Regt.

P.S. I would appreciate if you will kindly send me the Crisis when you publish this. I've tried 3 times to go over Sea, but that fail to let me go I've been in this Camp for 13 months, and I think that I could Spend 13 years in H--ll.

[Camp Alexander]

HEADQUARTERS
STEVEDORE ORGANIZATIONS—ENGINEER CORPS
CAMP ALEXANDER NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
January 21st, 1919.

MEMORANDUM TO: Each Headquarters, Camp, Regiment, Battalion and Company.

1. You will submit to these Headquarters a list showing number of White Enlisted men needed, specifying duties for each man, for example:

1 - Company Clerk.

1 - First Sergeant, etc., etc.

2. In this connection, a number of White Enlisted Privates are being transfered to this Camp. Promotions to grades authorized will be made upon recommending to this office of all deserving men.

3. A list will be submited at once to these Headquarters showing the following:

"WHITE ENLISTED"

NAME.	RANK.	QUALIFICATION.	DUTY ON.	DISCHARGE. DOES HE DESIRE	REASON BRIEF.

3/13/16

4. There are a number of cases of men deserving discharge which can be granted when the Commanding Officer has the data on all men, so that justice can be done to all.

5. A memorandom showing number of " Northern Negroes " in Company will be submited at once.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR BRIDGES.

L.D. HARVEY
CAPTAIN QUARTERMASTER CORPS,
CAMP ADJUTANT.

[Camp Alexander]

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STEVEDORE ORGANIZATIONS—ENGINEER CORPS
CAMP ALEXANDER NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
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2. In this connection, a number of White Enlisted Privates are being transfered to this Camp. Promotions to grades authorized will be made upon recommending to this office of all deserving men.

3. A list will be submitted at once to these Headquarters showing the following:

"WHITE ENLISTED"

DOES HE [redacted]

NAME. RANK. QUALIFICATION. DUTY ON. DISCHARGE. REASON WHY.

4. There are a number of cases of men deserving discharge which can be speedily granted when the Commanding Officer has the data on all men, so that justice can be done to all.

5. A memorandum showing number of ex " Northern Negroes " in Company will be submitted at once.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR RIDGES.

L.D. HARVEY
CAPTAIN QUARTERMASTER CORPS,
CAMP ADJUTANT.

HEADQUARTERS
CAMP ALEXANDER, NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
JANUARY, 23, 1919.

MEMORANDUM:

To- Each Headquarters, Camp, Regiment, Battalion and Company.

1. Memorandum these Headquarters dated January 21st, 1919. should be corrected to read "DOES HE DESIRE DISCHAGE" instead of "DOES HE DESERVE DISCHARGE"

BY ORDER OF MAJOR BRIDGES.

L.D.HARVEY.
Captain, Q.M.C.,
Camp Adjutant.

3/13/17

[Camp Alexander]

HEADQUARTERS
CAMP ALEXANDER, NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
JANUARY, 25, 1919.

MEMORANDUM:

To- Each Headquarters, Camp, Regiment, Battalion and Company.

1. Memorandum these/ Headquarters dated January 21st, 1919. should be corrected to read "DOES HE DESIRE DISCHAGE?" instead of "DOES HE DESERVE DISCHARGE"

BY ORDER OF MAJOR BRIDGES.

L.D.HARVEY.
Captain, Q.M.C.,
Camp Adjutant.

3/3

[Camp Upton]

Ca-24

HEADQUARTERS 4th, BATTALION
152nd Depot Brigade, Camp Upton, N.Y.
April 29th. 1919.

SPECIAL ORDERS.)
)
)
NO. 128.)

2. The 16th Company is hereby designated to receive colored and white troops for discharge for the month of May, and the 13th, 14th, and 15th, Companies will only receive white troops during the month of May.

The 13th Company will retain all the colored troops which they now have or will receive up to and including April 30th, and will not transfer them to the 16th, Company.

The following regulations will be strictly complied with separation of white men from colored men, both on quarters and at mess. The 16th, Company will run two seperate eatings at mess. One for whites and one for blacks. At the end of May another company will be designated to take care of the blacks and whites in order that all Companies in this battalion will have anequal share in the trouble necessitated by messing and quartering the blacks and whites. The above regulations were transmitted by the Camp Commander.

3/3/35

By Order of Major Dore:

C,W. Whitney
2nd Lieut; Infantry.
Asst; Adjt;

[Candace]

October 18, 1919

M. Gratien Candace,
Paris, France.

Dear M. Candace:

3/13

This will introduce to you Lester B. Granger, formerly Second Lieutenant in the 349th Field Artillery, A.E.F., and a graduate of Dartmouth College.

Any courtesies that you can show him will be deeply appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

August 29, 1919.

Mr . James D. Carr,
c/o Mr. F. Q. Morton,
110 Nassau Street,
New York City.

3/15/68

Dear Mr. Carr:

We want to get the Governor of New York to write to the Governor of Texas a letter urging justice in the case of Mr. Shillady.

Will you and Mr. Morton join a committee of colored and white persons to present this matter, and help us to get an audience?

I shall be glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

[Cassell]

Church Missions House,
281 Fourth Ave.,
New York City,
Sept. 18th, 1919.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I am in receipt of your communication of the 15th inst. Saying that you will bring out President-elect King and my picture for your November number of "The Crisis". I am sure it will be appreciated by the Africans as well as anything you may write in the same

31/158

same number in furtherance of the objects for which the Liberians are laboring in Africa.

I am glad you are among the speakers to-night at the meeting being held in interest of Liberia. I am sure Liberians will appreciate the deeper and larger interest Americans of African descent are taking in their efforts to build permanently a nation in Africa.

With very kind regards
Yours very truly
Nathaniel R. S. Cassell

E. Burton Ceruti
Law
500-501-502 THORPE BLDG. COR. BDWY & FRANKLIN STS.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
OFFICE. MAIN 9168 - PHONES - RES. VERMONT 1156

1919

Aug. 21, 1919.

Hon. W. E. B. DuBois,
#70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The Company referred to is composed of colored men entirely, but it does not enjoy the confidence of the people. The same group of people promoted a mining scheme a short while ago, much to the sorrow of its confiding members.

It is not believed that the lands they advertise have any immediate value, there being a scarcity of water. It is suspected that they are being used by the Otis-Chandler syndicate to colonize a portion of this territory, said syndicate holding grant to the territory which becomes void and expires if country is not cultivated and improved within a limited time. All other efforts of syndicate to colonize have failed.

Might add that none of those group of men whose names appear on letter-head have been interested in or contributed any support to N. A. A. C. P. On the contrary, their attitude has been antagonistic. I am returning your letter herewith and hope that I have covered the area of information sought.

Yours very sincerely,

E. Burton Ceruti

CROSS REFERENCE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE PRECEDING,

E. Burton Ceruti to DuBois, August 21, 1919.

SEE THE FOLLOWING:

The Lower California Mexican Land and Development Co. to DuBois, August 6, 1919,

Sincerest Wishes
for a Very Happy Birthday Feb. 29 '19
from

Mr & Mrs. F. L. Chambers.
650 Sherman St.
Grand Rapids, Mich

MAR 5 1919

19

[Chapoteau]

1919(?)

P.S. Lily et Paulette vous embrassent. SL

Sunday the ?7th of July.

Dear petit Du Bois

I have received a letter from my mother, now she is in Hayti. She sent me two specimens of Americain telegram for my collections, and my uncle's telegram in which you announced him my mother's landed. She related me your kindness and all your walks and excursions. When you come back you won't want a secretary for I am learning English as well as it is possible for me, and if you want me to go with you to your lecture I shall go with pleasure; and I hope to go to theatre like mama, and to eat at the "escargot"

I have not got Mr Hope's news. I don't know why he does not write to us. I should be delighted if you would send me some stamps (aerial post.)

Be indulgent for my letter I am so sorry to write you in such broken English.

Please, will you give this letter to Yolande, petit Du Bois.

Kind regards to

Simonne

3/16/18

3/16/19

Exp: Mlle Simonne Chapoteau
The Convent
Warwick Rd
Acocks green
Birmingham.
England

August 12, 1919

Miss Simonne Chapoteau,
The Convent, Warwick Road,
Acock's Green,
Birmingham, England

My dear Simonne:

3/16/40

I have your letter of July 27, and have read its very excellent English; although I have had chance to laugh a bit at you, as you use to laugh at my French. I have heard from your mother and am sending your letter to Yolande. She and her mother are at the Seaside for the summer.

Greet Lilianne and Paulette for me. I shall see Mr. Hope tonight and tell him about you. I will try and get you some of the stamps which you wish.

Yours with much love.

WEBDB/CF

[Chapoteau]

Pouvez-vous remettre cette lettre à maman? Merci thanks for that.

POST CARD

This Space for communication — The Address to be written here

STAMP * HERE

Chère Monsieur De Rôs
Lundi 29/9/19.

La rentrée est aujourd'hui, aussi n'ai-je pas le temps de vous écrire longuement.

La semaine prochaine je me rattraperai.

Vous allez bientôt voir maman, quand viendrez-vous?

Mon affectueux souvenir à Yolande; grondez-là car je n'ai pas de ses nouvelles j'en suis bien fachée.

Meilleur souvenir à vous de votre Simonne

31/6/10

REREDOS
MARY'S CH

[Cheyney Training School]

CHEYNEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS

FORMERLY INSTITUTE FOR COLORED YOUTH

CHEYNEY, PENNSYLVANIA

FOUNDED 1837; REORGANIZED 1902, TO DEVELOP A NORMAL SCHOOL WHICH CORRELATES ACADEMIC AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

PRINCIPAL
LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL

ADVISORY EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

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PRES. JOSEPH SWAIN — Swarthmore College
PROF. PAUL HANUS — Harvard University
W. T. B. WILLIAMS — Hampton Institute
JOHN GRIBBEL — Philadelphia

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President of the Board of Managers
Morris Building, Philadelphia
GEORGE M. WARNER
Secretary of the Corporation
The Bourse, Philadelphia
WILLIAM BIDDLE, TREASURER
210 Forest Building, Philadelphia
STANLEY R. YARNALL
Secretary of the Board of Managers
Friends' School, Germantown, Philadelphia

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John T. Emlen — Anne G. Walton
Davis H. Forsythe — Alice H. Yarnall
David G. Yarnall

7/19/19.

Dear Doctor:

Why not come down for the next week end and let our girls & Summer school teachers see you? Could you tell them something next Friday & Saturday? Again, we have no money, but will gladly pay all expenses from N. Y.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Pinckney Hill

3/18/46

CHEYNEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS

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W. T. B. WILLIAMS, Hampton Institute
JOHN GRIBBEL, Philadelphia

MANAGEMENT
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GEORGE M. WARNER, Secretary of the Corporation, The Bourse, Philadelphia
WILLIAM BIDDLE, TREASURER, 210 Forest Building, Philadelphia
STANLEY R. YARNALL, Secretary of the Board of Managers, Friends' School, Germantown, Philadelphia

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Davis H. Forsythe, Alice H. Yarnall
David G. Yarnall

August 7th, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

3/15/81

My dear Dr. DuBois:

You won't answer any of my letters or come down to see us any more. Nevertheless I must "have at you".

From August 26th through August 29th our West Chester Community Center for Colored People is going to have a rally whose end will be making democracy safe for this community. We shall have meetings in various churches and a grand rally for subscriptions at the end. Could you come down on Wednesday, August 27th for our Man's Program to bring a message bearing on the importance of inter-racial co-operation as the only remedy for mob violence and the other curses that blight us all?

You are an immensely busy man and nobody has a right to ask you to consider anything of this sort, especially when there is no money involved, but I am foolish enough to keep up the program. I am trying to get the best minds in the country and want you by all means to be with us, if it is possible. Can you send me a line immediately with "yea" or "nay" - assured that I am coming after you again whatever you may say?

Cordially yours,

A. M. Trotti.

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August 20th, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

3/5/82

Dear Dr. DuBois:

At the meeting of our Board of Managers of the West Chester Community Center last night, we decided, for very serious reasons, that it would be best to postpone our rally week for the Center until the week of September 29th. Some of our best and most important people can not come to us next week and when we have this program we want to make it a great success beyond a question.

Will you, therefore, have the kindness to let me put you down for Wednesday, October 1st, for a twenty or thirty minute talk? A reply on the enclosed postal will be appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Leslie Pinckney Hill

August 21, 1919.

Mr. L. P. Hill,
Cheyney Training School for Teachers,
Cheyney, Pa.

.3/15/83

My dear Mr. Hill:

I have faithfully promised myself to do no more lecturing this year. I am very much crowded with work and plans for more.

I am very sorry to disappoint you, but you must excuse me this time.

Very sincerely yours,

The University of Chicago

Department of History

251-m2

January 17, 1919.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

JAN 21 1919

My dear Sir:

Your letter of November 15 came to hand, and I have not entirely neglected it. I do not know of any one to whom I could refer you. I have recently had a talk with one person who seemed to be pretty well qualified. She is a young woman who has done advanced work in history, and seems to me to have exceptional capacity, but she does not think at the present time she would care to undertake the work in case you should desire her to do so. I am sorry that I am not able to be of any service to you.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. McLaughlin

3/20/78

JAN 21 1919

In your absence from the States, I beg to thank you for your aid & coop in the proposed History of the Negro in the Gt War.

251-
m2

January 21, 1919

Mr. A. C. McLaughlin,
Department of History,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

In Dr. Du Bois's absence from the States, I beg to thank you for your interest and cooperation in th proposed History of the Negro in the Great War.

Very sincerely yours,

_____
Secretary.

MCA:CF

University of Edinburgh

Aug. 22, 1918

Professor Burghardt du Bois

3/17/46

Dear Sir

I am sending [illegible] my book [illegible] department [illegible] 1) a copy [illegible] the syllabus [illegible] this University, and 2) a number of "The Jewish Question" which will indicate to some extent the reasons [illegible] my taking the liberty of writing to you.

From the [illegible] you will see [illegible] the course of lectures I am now [illegible] on Economic [illegible] and Statistics. This you will find on p. 12; and on pp. 132-3 the latter you will [illegible] some insight into the [illegible] of the [illegible]

re-action of this course. What I venture to ask of you is whether you could assist me in the ascertainment of relevant sources of information as to the Negro in the United States & indeed elsewhere. What I am most anxious to get is clear evidence as to the difference made in the productive value of the Negro by education and all the other influences operating to raise his standard of living. For such researches I should be really obliged.

May I mention that I read the pleasure of reading your book at the International Races Congress in London in 1911 and have just read a paper entitled "Inter-racial problems" in the volume containing the proceedings that Congress. By the way, you will no doubt have noticed that there is some error in line 1 of the paragraph headed VI. Crime on p. 300 of that paper. I should be very glad if you would kindly let me know what the correction should be.

In order to save your time in replying I had better let you know what I have already read on the subject. The following is the list:—

F. L. Olmsted's books giving his account of journeys made in the slave states just before the outbreak of the Civil War.

H. H. Johnston: The Negro in the New World and other volumes.

Booker T. Washington: many volumes (I have reference to all).

Prof. Bushnell (Yale): The Southern South.

Maurice Evans: Black and White in South-East Africa. (I have not yet read: Black and White in the United States.)

Macdonald: Tribes, Laws and Customs in Africa and the East.

Edward Dowd: The Negro Races

C. T. Loram: The Education of the South African Native

E. L. Temple: Native Races and their Rulers.

Various articles in periodicals.

I have also been in correspondence with

(4) the Director of the ~~Detroit~~ Detroit League on
Urban Conditions among Negroes and have
obtained some useful information from him

I hope the address I have
used will prove a convenient one for finding
you. The last issue of the American
Jour. Soc. for in the University library
comes down no later than 1911.

Yours
Faithfully
Ernest J. Chisholm
Lecturer in Geography

October 10, 1919

Mr. George G. Chisholm,
Lecturer in Geography,
University of Edinborough, wrgh
Edinborough, Scotland.

My dear Sir:

3/17/14

I have your letter of August 22, but have been prevented from answering it by the printers' strike here which has interfered with my magazine.

First, - As you kindly pointed out, there is a mistake in the report of the Races Congress, page 360, line 1, paragraph marked Crime.

The total number of prisoners was 149,691; the number of white prisoners, 125,093; the number of Negro prisoners, 23,698, the Negro prisoners being 15.8% of the whole.

For your course in economic ethnography I should recommend that you use Atlanta University Publications numbers 12, 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18.

I am sending you with my compliments such of these as I have on hand and to spare.

Beside these I would recommend the following books: Brawley, "The American Negro;" Brawley, "Literature and Art Among American Negroes;" DuBois, "Souls of Black Folk" and "The Negro;" Kelly Miller, "Out of the House of Bondage;" and Ray Stannard Baker, "Following the Color Line;" John R. Lynch, "Reconstruction;" George Merriam, "The Negro and the Nation;" and a book of essays by white Southerners called "The Human Way."

Also, there was reported "Fifty Years of Negro Progress," by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, connected with the University of Pennsylvania, which is available.

I trust these suggestions will help you.

I beg to say that I severed my connection with Atlanta University in 1913, and am editor of a small magazine devoted to race problems in New York. I am sending you some back numbers.

If I can serve you in any way in the future, I shall be glad to.

Very sincerely yours,

3/17/45

An International Daily Newspaper
The Christian Science Monitor
Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets
Office of the Editor Boston, Massachusetts

April 19, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,
New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The Christian Science Monitor of April the eighteenth contains a special article dealing with "The Problem of the Negro Race." As one interested in this question, we take pleasure in mailing you a copy of this issue under separate cover, believing you may find it of some moment.

Yours sincerely,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
Editorial Department.

BS/Pl

April 24, 1919.

To The Editor of The Christian Science Monitor,
Falmouth & St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass.

Sir:

In your recently published article concerning the Pan-African Congress, you make one serious error. The Congress was not initiated by the French; on the contrary the facts are as the enclosed official report shows.

Very sincerely yours,

31/42

Enclosure.
WEBDB/CF

Sent copy Pan African Cong
1190

October 15, 1919

Mr. R. R. Church,
309 Beale Avenue,
Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Church:

3/16/107

Mr. White has just written me concerning the feeling in Memphis over the Young lecture and Mr. Vernon.

I am enclosing the correspondence which I had with Colonel and Mrs. Young on the matter.

Please return the correspondence after you are through with it.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

ROBT. R. CHURCH, JR.
391 BEALE AVENUE
MEMPHIS

DuBois - Personal

October-Twenty one

1 9 1 9

Personal.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

3/17/59

Dear Dr. Du Bois :-

Your letter of the 15th, with enclosures, has been received. There was no debate in my mind about the matter, however, I was very glad to show the correspondence to Dr. Braithwaite, the President of our branch.

I have read with a deal of interest and satisfaction your article in the New York Sun of the 12th. I want to tell you that those kind of articles give us hope and courage. I have shown it to many of my friends here.

I am returning with this letter the correspondence sent. With my best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

R. R. Church Jr.

RRC-SGK
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3/17/31

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October 7, 1919.

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Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

This is just a formal invitation to confirm the verbal request which I made of you to preside at our Benefit at Carnegie Hall, December 8th.

Very sincerely yours,

Etnah Rochon Boutté

Executive Secretary.

ERB/AC

October 9, 1919.

Mrs. E. R. Boutte,
489 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

3117/30

Dear Mrs. Boutte:

I shall be glad to preside at the meeting, December 8, at Carnegie Hall.

This, of course, means that I shall not be expected to make a speech.

Very sincerely yours,

NOV 1 1919

The CIVIC CLUB

14 WEST 12 STREET

Telephone, Farragut 4797

Sunday, November 16.
Informal Discussion—5 o'clock.
Subject: "The League of Nations as an Instrument for Accomplishing the Program of Liberals."
Speaker, Prof. Horace M. Kallen.

Miss Inis Weed, hostess.

Monday, November 17.
Miss Louise Adams Grout, hostess.

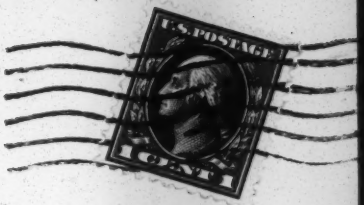
Tuesday, November 18.
Miss Helen Buck, hostess.

Wednesday, November 19.
Mrs. Charlotte Kruesi, hostess.

Thursday, November 20.
Miss Calm Morrison Hoke, hostess.

Friday, November 21.
Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, hostess.

India Group meets Wednesday, November 12th., at 8 P. M.



NEW YORK
5
N.Y.

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York.

3/17/14

17

LIGUE SUISSE
DE
DÉFENSE DES INDIGÈNES

Jingins
Genève, le 16 février 1919

France

Chez Dr Du Bois

Merci pour votre télégramme reçu aujourd'hui. A la fin de mon court séjour à Paris, j'ai été fort souffrant, ce qui m'a empêché, à mon grand regret, de me joindre à votre réunion du 2 février. Et maintenant, rentré à la maison et non encore tout à fait remis, il me serait impossible de repartir pour Paris afin d'assister au Congrès. J'en éprouve un extrême regret, vous savez à quel point toutes les questions qui seront traitées m'intéressent

C11/a/2

et intérieurement notre Ligue
suisse ; aussi vous serais-je
reconnaissant si vous vouliez
bien nous informer de tout
ce qui aura été dit et
décidé.

Croyez-moi, cher Dr Dubois
Votre cordialement dévoué
Henri Claparède

P. S. Je vous rappelle que nous
avons dans notre pays, indé-
=pendamment de la Ligue suisse,
un „Bureau international pour
la défense des indigènes" (ou
Croix-Noire) qu'il serait urgent
de développer. Il pourrait rendre,
dans le monde entier, d'immenses
services au point de vue de coulleur.

[Claparède]

LIGUE SUISSE
DE
DÉFENSE DES INDIGÈNES

Gingins
Genève, le 30 avril 1919

Cher Dr Du Bois

Merci pour les „Révolutions" que vous nous avez envoyées. Voici notre petit Bulletin qui, faute de place, n'a pu les reproduire et les commenter. D'ailleurs nous manquons de renseignements sur votre congrès. Sauf l'article du Times, je n'ai rien trouvé dans tous les journaux que j'ai lus.

Croyez-moi, cher Dr Du Bois

Bien cordialement vôtre

Rémi Claparède

3 | 1 | 43

June 13, 1919.

Mr. Rane' Clapared,
Gingins, Switzerland.

My dear Mr. Clapared:

I am sending you herewith a statement of the work of the Pan African Congress in which I trust you will be interested.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

Editorial Notes and Comments

News, Views, Reviews.

DR. DU BOIS AND THE CRISIS

One of the most fortunate things that has happened since the calling of the Peace Conference in France, was the timely visit of Dr. Dubois, "the unelected delegate" of the Negroes of this country to the Peace Conference, and whose work as such delegate "speaks for itself" as Webster said on one occasion of Mass. That DuBois unearthed some damaging evidences of the hypocrisy and double dealing of those in authority in this administratlon with the faithful "black allies" sent over to the number of 200,000 to help the white race save the world "for democracy" (sic) is clearly attested by some of the evidence appearing in **The Crisis** for May.

The South, now being in the saddle from the banks of the Potomac, to the banks of the Rhine, has lost neither time nor opportunity to show its cloven foot, in so far as the Negro is concerned, and it has not failed through the efforts of its accredited representatives to humiliate the Negro officers and privates, and put their faces in the sand.

Dr. DuBois, who is a careful painstaking newsgatherer, has brought with him the indubitiable proofs of the littleness and narrowness of the military martinets in the American Army in France, who have most contributed to the discomforts and miseries of the black fighting units who never had a white man's chance "Over there." We hope all of our readers will secure acopy of th May number of **The Crisis**, and subsequent numbers of this magazine and read the story as Dr. Du Bois will unfold it from month to month.

Those Negroes who went to France bearing the written authority of certain governmental officials will not tell it as truthfully nor as minutely as DuBois will tell it. One of these historical chroniclers when invited and urged to appear before the Peace Delegates and speak in behalf of the black world, took to his heels from stage fright, caught an out-going steamer to America, and sailed away. Had such an opportunity been presented Dr. DuBois, he would have seized it gladly, acquitted himself creditably, and thus have given the Peace Delegates something to remember and think about on this question.

What a sad commentary on the leadership of leaders who do not lead, and who go to pieces when confronted by white men in authority and with duties that require original thinking and courageous utterance. They do seem to know their limitations. It is perhaps well that this "leader" did not appear before the Peace delegates: he might have told a funny story about some old Negro preacher.

PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE

It is amusing and at times again a matter of disgusted surprise to hear people complain. So many time we blame other people for our so-called failure in some special endeavor. Many times you hear this expression: What's the use of giving your boy or girl an education, neither will find anything to do when he finishes, school. The meaning is short-sightedness on the part of the parents, and they conclude that somebody should give their boy or girl employment after they have given them book learning. Never. No one has a rght to look after your welfare, and the boy or girl who cannot find some avenue of usefulness open, is lacking in something. If your boy and girl must advantageously in life, you should make the way easier by having planned for his coming. To expect someone to give employment and you make no effort to become a part of the place in which you live, only a mere consumer, you are lacking in those qualities which are necessary to make good citizens. We have expected too much from the other fellow; you want his sympathy, his time, his money, and in fact everythng you can get from him, never thinking every person and race possess peculiar conditions which are necessarily a part of the life of its existence. Self preservation demands that each must look out for the care of its own. In the old adage we find the truth: Blood is thicker than water. Now, what should we do? Build industrial efforts for ourselves. Open the avenues for the boys and girls, the opportunity is in your hand. Do not expect some other people to make business, then hire you; no doubt they have their own who need care. The colored man must learn this first, and apply it before he can condemn other men for not giving him a job. If you are making good in a limited way, that is because you do not care to advance and you are contented.

The Portland Times.

FIFTY YEARS OF HAMPTON.

Deferred because of the war, the fifty-year jubilee of Hampton Institute falls midway between commemorating the opening of that famous school in 1868 and its foundation in 1870 upon a basis so broad as to command the support of men of every race and creed.

Hampton Institute had the benefit of a founde with an idea. Samuel C. Armstrong, as the son Hawaiian missionaries, had experience of the nee of an undeveloped race. As a commander of Neg troops during the Civil War, and later an agent the Freedmen's Bureau, he had intimate knowled

32-40-37

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

of the specific needs of colored men in America; and his insistence upon the value of industrial training has had ncalculable effect upon the history of the race.

Measured against the muster rolls of our greater colleges, Hampton is not even yet a large school. Its power lies in the fact that each graduate is a potential leader of a people sadly needing wise guidance. One Hampton graduate, the late Booker Washington, surpassed even Gen. Armstrong in personal fame, which became almost world wide; the school he founded, Tuskegee, rivals in usefulness its parent and model.

The American Negro needs for his protection education of the ordinary kind. He needs also to be taught to plough deep and pay off the mortgage. Industrial success is the best answer to the charge that the Negro needs a master and was "happier as a slave."—The World.

RACE AND RELIGION

Admission of Negroes to trade unions is on the increase. This is one of the most hopeful signs of advance in the labour movement. History, not only in America, but throughout the world, proves that differences in race or religion between neighboring groups are in the long run used principally for their economic exploitation. Just as the Romanoffs set Jews and Christians at each other's throats, so the Hapsburgs played the various races and creeds of Austria against each other. Irish landlordism, the real enemy of the Irishmen, has sedulously fostered old hatreds between Catholics and Protestants, and incidentally prolonged its own life by many years, while its dupe fought each other, blind to the fact that landlordism is the common enemy of both. The use of racial antagonisms in America is well illusrated by the frequent practice of mine operators and steel companies in the employment of laborers as divergent as possible in race language and creed. Each barrier to friendly intercourse among workers makes their exploitation easier. So with whites and Negroes. Social antagonisms carried over into the economic field have been used by interests that will exploit a white man as readily as a black man. The Negro and the white are not natural enemies. Only the artificial restriction of opportunities make them seemingly so. The future welfare of both lies in friendly cooperation, not only in the sweeping away of man-made barriers, but in the days of greater freedom, when those barriers have been destroyed.—The Public.

The man who can say "yes" and "no" at the ight time has a sufficient command of language.

You will be surprised to find out how much ood there is in the world if you will sit up and ke notice.

LYNCHING, NORTH AND SOUTH.

In the course of his admirable address before the National Conference on Lynching, Mr. Hughes laid down some principles of justice and democracy which ought not to be applied to the South alone. Lynching is more than sectional.

There are regions in the black belt where Negroes are lynched not so much for crime as for the fact that they are Negroes. There are more populous and better favored sections of the North where lynch law is practised on a larger scale. Whether we kill or only maltreat and terrorize men and women for their opinions, their speech or their desire to earn a living contrary to some organization's wishes, we are lynchers just the same.

Carefully kept records show that since 1889 more than 3,000 persons have been put to death by mobs in the United States. If we were to include the victims of riotous violence in other forms the aggregate would be almost unbelievable, for here at the North, as at the South, the lynchings peculiar to the locality are in most cases lightly excused or explained and soon forgotten. Whatever its motive, lawlessness is contageous, and the psychology of the mob is soon communicated to the individual.

Nothing but public opinion can correct this great and growing evil. We have laws enough and policemen enough and courts enough, but without respect for them, and, particularly, without respect for ourselves, we can make little headway toward the maintenance of a government by law. World.

RABBI WISE SEES THE END OF LYNCHING

Speaking at the closing session of the National Conference on Lynching, held in the meeting hall of the Ethical Culture Society in West Sixty-third Street, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue declared that after a tour of the country he had become convinced that lynching and mob violence, with the Negro as the victim, would shortly be stamped out. Resolutions adopted at the session conference at the Bar Association in the afternoon, called for the passage of Federal Laws against lynching.

"The time has come when Americans want nothing for which they must apologize, when we want nothing for which, as Americans, we need be afraid. The stain on our beloved land caused by the practice of lynching must be wiped out. I will not insult those of the Negro race present by pleading for compassion for your race. Touching upon my own people, I have always felt that there should be no such thing as 'Jewish rights'—only human rights. But I do demand, in the name of democracy, justice for the Negro race."

William Pickens, Dean of Morgan College, Baltimore, declared that the foundation of lynching lay in a general lack of regard for the Negro in the

(Continued on page 12)

M. Georges Clemenceau, 1919
President of the Peace Conference,

Sir:

As secretary of the Pan-African Congress lately held in Paris, I am very anxious for the committee appointed by that ~~conference~~ Congress to have a short hearing before the Peace Conference.

I have consulted Colonel House on the matter and he authorizes me to say that he ~~is willing if you are~~ favors the idea and is willing to grant ~~it~~ an hour next week if you are.

I know how busy you are but in view of the great gravity & importance of this matter could you grand me a short audience of ~~15 m~~ fifteen minutes to explain fully what ~~=~~ we want to do and say?

I am, Sir,
Most respectfully yours,

3/-2/-19

APR 11 1919

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

1919

Welcome home!
Most hearty congratulations
upon the splendid manner
in which you carried out
a seemingly impossibility —
— the Pan-African Congress.
Trust you will take a
well rest. Yours truly
Carrie W. Clifford.

3/1/36

THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERRISH FROM THE EARTH.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

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Office of the President
631 PINE ST.

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UNLESS THIS COUNTRY IS MADE A GOOD PLACE FOR ALL OF US TO LIVE IN, IT WON'T BE A GOOD PLACE FOR ANY OF US TO LIVE IN.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Philadelphia, Pa. Sept. 2, 1919.

3/12/56

My dear Sir:-

I am enclosing herewith, a Call for a state wide convention. I would be very glad if you would represent your paper at this convention and trust you will give due publicity to the notice in the columns of your paper.

Thanking you, I am

Very truly yours,

R. R. Wright

President.

[Committee for the Liberian Development Question]

41-15D-5

Assemblage in honor of

Hon. C. D. B. King, K. C. B.

President-Elect of Liberia

and Mrs. King

at Ethical Culture Hall

Thursday Evening, September 18, 1919, at 8:30 P. M.

under the Auspices of the

Committee for the Liberian Development Question

Master of Ceremonies

1st Lieut. Osceola E. McKaine

Program

1 Invocation - - - Dr. F. Wilcom Ellegor

2 Introduction of Master of Ceremonies - Hon. John M. Royall

3 Welcome to President King - Dr. George Frazier Miller

4 Address - - - Rt. Rev. A. S. Lloyd, D D.

5 Baritone Solo - - - Mr Garfield Tarrant
Accompanied by Mrs. Rose Atkinson

6 Address - - Asst. Dist. Atty. F. Q. Morton

7 Address - - - Dr. N. H. B. Cassell
President of Liberia College

8 Address - - - Dr. Reverdy C. Ransom

MUSIC

9 Address - - - Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

10 Address - - - - Atty. I. N. Nutter

11 Original Reading - - Theodore H. Shackleford, Poet

12 Instrumental Solo - - - Prof. W. Weeks

President-Elect C. D. B. KING, K. C. B.
of the Republic of Liberia

14 Closing Address - - - - Dr. Ernest Lyons
Liberian Consul General

[Committee...]

The Committee for the Development of the Liberian Question

cordially invites you to

Ethical Culture Hall

Central Park West at 64th Street

On September 18th, 1919, at 8.00 o'clock p. m.

to hear

President C. D. B. King, K. C. B.

of the Republic of Liberia

and other persons of National and International fame who will speak on the needs of Liberia, her hopes, aspirations and possibilities.

J E McKamey

Secretary

BRING THIS INVITATION
FOR RESERVE SEAT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF

COMMUNITY COUNCILS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

AND FOR COORDINATION OF RECONSTRUCTION WORK
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Mrs. H. Gloster Armstrong
H. A. E. Chandler
John Collier
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William G. Willcox
Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop

2205 Municipal Building
Telephone Worth 8811

John Willis Slaughter
Director

MAR 26 1919

March 26, 1919.

8

31749

In cooperation with the Colonel and Officers of the 15th Infantry, New York Guard, a short meeting will be held under the auspices of the Community Councils of National Defense at the Armory, 132nd Street and 7th Avenue, immediately after the band concert on Sunday afternoon, March 30th.

The purpose of the meeting is to form a Community Council, which is a federation of organizations and citizens engaged in work for the welfare of the community, including men and women differing as to politics or religion, but uniting in the determination to increase the happiness of the community and to show that the great majority of the people are self-respecting and law-abiding.

Already eighty-six Community Councils have been organized in Greater New York and are enlisting the interest and support of the people in improving their living and social conditions.

You are earnestly invited to attend this meeting. The band concert begins at 2:30 and ends at 4:30 and the Officers of the Regiment hope that you will attend the concert and remain for the meeting.

George Gordon Battle, Chairman
J. W. Slaughter, Director
Wm. Jay Schieffelin,
Colonel 15th New York Inf'y.

[Enc.]

COMMUNITY COUNCILS CALL YOU TO COME AND CO-OPERATE FOR THE COMMON GOOD

What Is a Community Council?

A Community Council is the voice of the neighborhood—the freest expression of democracy. It is an organization of neighbors pulling together, regardless of race, politics, religion, or sex, and is a unit in a nation-wide, semi-official organization in direct touch with the borough, city, county, state, and federal governments through its various representatives. It is a neighborhood gateway to all the resources of the city and nation.

Why Do You Want a Community Council?

You want a Community Council because you want to work and play with your neighbors and talk with them on matters of public importance as your grandfathers did in the old town meetings, and because the government can hear the voice of the community when it speaks as one man. You want a Community Council so that clubs, churches, schools, and other organized groups in your neighborhood—official and semi-official, public and private, can combine for the common good; so that they may work out together their common problems and grow stronger and more effective by co-operating with each other and with the people at large.

3/7/50

How Is a Community Council Organized?

Any neighbor with an interest in himself and his neighbors can belong to the Community Council of his home district. A Community Council elects annually a Governing Board of not less than ten members to administer the work undertaken by the Council. An Advisory Board is appointed to represent all organizations and interests in the community. Each Community Council is independent of every other Council, but works in harmony with them, through representation on the Borough Board and the City Parliament and from this Parliament receives its charter of official recognition.

What Does a Community Council Do?

A Community Council can quickly focus the energies of the neighborhood to meet any public need. It supplies an information service for all residents and a clearing house for all organizations. It registers the demands of the community and provides the means for meeting them, using existing agencies or showing the way to create new ones. Through neighborhood committees the people do team work in programs on Health, Recreation, Americanization, Employment, Housing, and every other need.

COMMUNITY BENEFITS ACCUMULATE AND COMMUNITY BURDENS DWINDLE WHEN SHARED BY ALL IN A COMMUNITY COUNCIL.

"Community Councils will, I believe, result in welding the nation together as no nation of great size has ever been welded before."

Woodrow Wilson.

HEADQUARTERS

Greater New York and Manhattan: Room 2205, Municipal Bldg., New York, N. Y.
Bronx: Room 204, 370 East 149th Street, Bronx, New York, N. Y.
Brooklyn: Public Library, 195 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Queens: Room 207, Borough Hall, Long Island City, L. I., N. Y.
Richmond: Room 209, Borough Hall, New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.

Compagnie Générale
Transatlantique

6, Rue Auber

BUREAU DES PASSAGES

Adresse Télégraphique: Transat-

Paris, le 6 Mars 1919

Monsieur le DIRECTEUR
Le Congrès Pan - Africain
9, rue Jasmin
Paris

3/1132

Monsieur,

Nous vous accusons réception de votre lettre du 5 courant et vous informons que le départ du 15 Mars pour "ROCHAMBEAU " est supprimé.

Nous vous envoyons une circulaire à ce sujet

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de notre considération distinguée. LE CHEF DES PASSAGES

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique

6, Rue Auber

Adresse Télégraphique: Transat-

Adresser la Correspondance
à M. le Directeur

BUREAU DES PASSAGES
EXPLOITATION

Paris, le 6 Mars 1919

M.M.

Nous avons l'honneur de vous informer que par suite d'un cas de force majeure, qui vient seulement de se révéler, et à notre grand regret nous nous trouvons dans l'obligation absolue de supprimer le départ du "ROCHAMBEAU" du 15 mars.

Ce paquebot sera en mesure de faire son prochain départ le 29 courant au plus tôt.

"LA LORRAINE" partant le 22 courant n'a de places disponibles qu'en seconde classe.

Nous vous prions de vouloir bien nous informer de votre décision au sujet de votre inscription.

Veuillez agréer, M.M. l'assurance de notre considération distinguée.

Le Chef des Passages

R. GRIGNON.

August 29, 1919.

Mrs. Lottie Cooper,
11 Eppert Street,
East Orange, N.J.

3/16/75

Dear Mrs. Cooper:

I was sorry I could not get over Friday night, but I was much too tired.

Will you kindly speak to Pocahontas for me and see if she wants another place? If she does, I would be glad to have her to come see me someday and talk it over. I shall be ever so much obliged.

Best regards to you and the Doctor,

Very sincerely yours,

Attached

NEWPORT NEWS
NOV 26
VA.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

ONE CENT
JEFFERSON

Mr W. E. B. DuBois,
70 5th Ave.,
New York,
N. Y.

Sir: Under 5-48 I 4" ft.
separate cover Newport News
have sent Sanitary Report
Malaria & Typhoid
History. Pictures
& Bacteriological
Specimens etc.
Very truly
W. H. Colston,

[Colston]

3/12/2

Nov 1919

[From Coston]

Camp Alexander

HEADQUARTERS PORT OF EMBARKATION
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

February 20, 1919.

3/6/64

FROM: The Commanding General.

TO: Rev. W. Hilary Coston, D.D., Newport News, Va.

SUBJECT: Report on colored personnel at Camp Alexander, Va.

1. Attached hereto is report on the colored personnel at Camp Alexander, Va., giving number of troops passing through the camp for overseas, work performed, etc., as per your verbal request.

HARLEY B. FERGUSON
Brigadier General, U. S. Army.

By: H. Clay M. Supplee

H. CLAY M. SUPPLEE
Lieut. Col., General Staff,
CHIEF OF STAFF.

3/6/65

HISTORICAL RECORD

Of

CAMP ALEXANDER,

VIRGINIA.

Compiled for Rev. W. Hilary Coston, D. D., by
Statistical Divispn, Port of Embarkation,
Newport News, Va.
By command of the Commanding General, Headquarters,
Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Virginia.

3/6/66

CAMP ALEXANDER

Pursuant to General Order #107, W.D., series 1917, the enlisted personnel of the army was raised four Stevedore Regiments, Q. M. Corps. The northern part of Camp Hill, Virginia, near North Newport News, Va. was selected as the camp site for the Stevedore and Labor Organizations of this Port. Colonel O'Leary arrived and assumed command on Sept. 7, 1917. He was relieved in turn by Colonel Charles L. Dulin on Jan. 25, 1918, Lt. Col. Kurt Franke on Dec. 19, 1918 and Major Thos. S. Bridges on January 9, 1919.

On August 15, 1918 the following order was issued:

"The Stevedore Cantonment and the Labor Encampments in the vicinity of North Newport News will hereafter be known collectively as CAMP ALEXANDER, Newport News, Va.

The above designation is in honor of the late Lieutenant John H. Alexander, 9th U. S. Cavalry, a colored graduate of the United States Military Academy who served from the time of his graduation intil his death as an officer of the army; a man of ability, attainments and energy,--who was a credit to himself, to his race and to the service.

By command of Brigadier-General Hutcheson:

DANIEL VAN VOORHIS,
Colonel, General Staff,
CHIEF OF STAFF.

Official:
O. W. BELL,
Colonel, Adjutant General,
ADJUTANT."

The white enlisted personnel of this organization was composed of the finest type of American manhood, about 40% being college graduates, and the remaining men were specially skilled in stevedore and steamship work. A large proportion of the commissioned officers of the stevedore and labor organizations came from the white enlisted personnel, the remainder being appointed from civil life due to their qualifications as steamship, stevedore, and finance and constructing engineers.

Enlisted white men were selected and specially trained, classified and equipped for stevedore and steamship work and sent overseas. About 500 officers were trained at this camp and sent to the interior for duty with labor organizations at other camps.

An officers' school was conducted every day of the week as approximately 90% of all officers sent here were 2nd Lieutenants who required schooling to qualify for duty as Company Officers, Company and Battalion Commanders, Adjutants, Supply Officers, etc. The staff of this school was composed of officers who had from ten to twenty years of military experience, and who were non-commissioned officers in the regular army, and they proved very efficient.

An enlisted mens& school was conducted daily and four nights each week for men with special qualifications. These men attended this school for 90 days to qualify for commissions. Practically all of the men who graduated from this school were commissioned, and it is admitted

3/6/67

that the most efficient junior officers of the Stevedore and Labor Organizations are those who were commissioned from that school.

The organization of this camp was raised to such a high standard that it was possible to organize and make ready for overseas within five days a labor battalion of approximately 1200 men. This organization of a battalion entailed the receipt of the recruits, placing them in companies, non-commissioned officers appointed, inoculations given, medical examinations made, fully equipped and all necessary papers made out, and sufficient drilling being done so that the men could be marched aboard ship in military order within the five days.

The colored personnel of the Stevedore Regiments were principally recruited, but the labor organizations (which were organized some time later) were made up largely of drafted men sent to this camp from other parts of the country. Upon receipt of orders for the organization of the Stevedore Regiment, colored men were transferred from the Regular Army to assume the more responsible positions of non-commissioned officers--this with a view of general instructions. Non-commissioned Officers' schools were established by different Battalion Commanders and the recruits were given an opportunity to qualify as non-commissioned officers.

The health and sanitation of Camp Alexander has been excellent as there has been no epidemic at this camp. The sick rate has been very low.

Details from the labor organizations, an average of 1100 men per day, have performed over two million hours of labor at this port.

The discipline and morale of the colored troops has been excellent. Over 50,000 men have been handled at this camp.

Shortly after the organization of this camp the Y.M.C.A.built a large structure for the amusement and education of the personnel. Colored Secretaries and athletic directors were furnished; moving pictures, baseball, football and various field games and field days were instituted.

A voluntary band was organized on March 28, 1918, composed of forty men who were equipped with regulation instruments. The officers of Camp Alexander hired an excellent professor who gave daily lessons. These services were used until such time as he was able to leave the band in a proficient condition. Concerts are given twice weekly at the Y.M.C.A. and one day each week visits are made to Camp Stuart for the purpose of entertaining the sick and wounded. They are also detailed to meet incoming ships and furnish music for the returning troops on their way from ship to camp. This band has been under orders by the Commanding General of the Port to perform any duties connected with the entertainment of the enlisted personnel of this camp and any camp within the vicinity of the Port of Embarkation. This band has been recognized as one of the best colored bands in the United States. As soon as it was thought that this band was proficient, a member of the band was promoted to the grade of M.S.E., who acted in the capacity of Band Leader. To maintain discipline as an example to all men with whom he came in contact, a typical old soldier was given the position of Drum Major.

3/6/68

At the time Major General Hutcheson was relieved of his command of this Port, the above mentioned band had the pleasure and honor of playing at one of the receptions given to the General. It also held a very important position in the parade on the night when the signing of the armistice was celebrated in this Port. Members of the enlisted personnel at this camp who were on pass in town on that night fell inbehind their band and in an orderly way and were highly applauded by the onlookers.

There have been 30 Labor Battalions organized and sent overseas, from this camp, also three organized for permanent duty at Newport News. The total number of colored enlisted personnel of Stevedore and Labor Organizations sent overseas from this camp was approximately 50,000.

War H.

3/1/57

1920

December 3, 1919.

Mr. W. H. Coston,
548 - 25 Street,
Newport News, Va.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for the War History material which you sent me.

I will see that it is returned after my history is published.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

[Cothingham]

Though you may try to Keep us
Down yet We Will rise

August 27, 1919.

After reading James F Byrnes statement in the paper. it has drawn from me more hate towards the White race then What I had in me before.
Is it not so that we are insulted by every Nation, We are looked down on. If it is not our color that Causes this prejudice to-wards us then What is it.
We have never be-trayed our Country. We have never assassinate any of our Presidents Then Why is there so much prejudice to-wards us.
Our boys marched a way

49-13-87

bravely to fight to help
Free France. So will they
fight for our rights. Now that
they are back. We will never
stand for what our ancestor
stood for. While our boys
were fighting to free France
from Democracy. What were
they doing here to their
race. Lynching both Women
and men. Yet they speak
of Democracy over there when
we have always had it here.
But now the time is drawing
near when we shall not
take from our White Brothers
what we have taken for we
shall stand up for our
rights. That is all We

49-13-38

What them to do give us a chance, and we will do the rest.

The first thing they teach their Children to say when they are larger enough, that is a Nigger. so then we shall reverse and teach Ours to say, we shall never give up until we have our equal rights. our Fathers fought to give others theirs so will we fight to get Ours. If they think that we are led by our Negro leaders Why should we not follow their teaching to stand for our rights even if it should cause race riots. did we not follow their leadrie and lose

49-13-39

Brother Husband & sweetheart.
there so will we lose them a
gain but not for their rights
but our own.

Yours

Beulah E Cottingham
164 W 141st
New York City
% Blake.

49-13-40

(CRAWFORD)

PHILADELPHIA
SEP 19
5 PM
1915
PA.

GERMANTO
STATIO

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
650 Quincy St.,
Brooklyn,
N. Y.

3/16/82

1314 S. 46th St.
[crawford] Phila. Pa.

Dear cousin Nm.- I arrived home safely & found a wicked surprise awaiting me. I had been transferred to Waterview Center, in Germantown, a two hour ride from home. Can you beat it?

Give my love to cousin Nina & Yolande.

Many thanks for the kindnesses, I owe you all. I must have left a bar-pin & friendship circle there. Please forward

Sincerely, Alice

October 29, 1919

3/16/134

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois send congratulations and good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, on the occasion of their marriage, and trust to see them again in New York.

Mr. & Mrs. Crawford,
1314 S. Forty-sixth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD
COUNSELOR AT LAW
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
42 CHURCH STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

September 11, 1919.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
70 - Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Du Bois:

Mr. Freeman, concerning whom Mr. McNeil of Chicago wrote me and concerning whom you spoke to me on Labor Day, was in my office this morning and I had quite a conference with him. He told me the most remarkable tale I think I ever heard, outside of the story books, and yet most of it bears every ear-mark of being the truth. Some of it is thrilling! I had him promise me to call on you in the next few days and tell you his experiences. When he does so, I suggest that you devote him two hours, if necessary, and hear him out to the minutest detail; in fact, I think I need not make any such request, as you will be interested in every word he has to say.

3/2/86

It occurs to me that if he will consent to it, it would be a good thing to take his story stenographically if your stenographer can sit and take notes where he will not be embarrassed or reserved in telling his story.

Very sincerely yours,

George W. Crawford

S.

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD
COUNSELOR AT LAW
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
42 CHURCH STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Sept. 26, 1919

Dr. W. E. DuBois,
70 - 5th Avenue,
New York City.

My dear DuBois:

Will you let me know whether the man Freeman came to see you and if so, will you write me frankly what you think of his story and what you think can be made of the same.

Very sincerely yours,

S.

George W. Crawford

3/2/18

October 1, 1919

Mr. George W. Crawford,
First National Bank Building,
42 Church Street,
New Haven, Connecticut

My dear Crawford:

The man Freeman did not come to see me. I am sorry because I should like to get hold of him.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

3/13/44

April 4, 1919.

Rev. P. A. Cullen,
234 West 131st Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Cullen:

I have tried all morning to get you by telephone without success.

I have just returned from France, and I want to talk to the colored people of Harlem.

Do you want to arrange a lecture? It can be an affair of your own church, or of the N.A.A.C.P., or any way you please. I will make no charge, but I shall like to take a collection for The Crisis History Fund.

I could speak the week of April 13, or the week of April 27, or in May.

Please let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

[Cutting, Larson...]

TRUCK SERVICE DEPARTMENT. 221-223 WEST 58TH STREET — TELEPHONES {9680 9681 9682} COLUM

3/5/79

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Invoiced

NEW YORK, February 28, 1919

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ADDRESS 70 Fifth Ave., Room 622, New York City

TERMS: NET CASH

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	AMOUNT
	Storage on 37 Olds Touring car for period from Jan. 31 to February 28, 1919.	12 00	

PAID
MAR 3 1919
CUTTING LARSON COMPANY
INC.

APR 17 1919
8

No claims against this invoice allowed after 30 days from date hereof.

Allerton Virginia
R.F.D. 1 Box 150

3/10/74

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am sending you a letter which I received from the editor of le Democrate de l'Ouest. This socialist paper is printed weekly at La Rochelle. I am sure this editor will be glad to give you any assistance he can in your effort to reprint the world with the present oppression of black folk in America.

I thank you for the May and June Crisis. They are both full of truth.

Very respectfully
Thomas L. Dabney.

July 8, 1919.

Mr. Thomas L. Dabney,
R. F. D. 1, Box150,
Ellerson, Va.

Dear Mr. Dabney,

Thank you for the letter which you sent me from the Editor of the Le Democrate de l'Ouest. I shall try and get in touch with him.

I trust this will find you well.

Very sincerely yours,

3/10/73

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

for

War Department and Navy Department
Commissions on Training Camp Activities

3/19/18

War Work agency

SURROUND THE CAMPS WITH HOSPITALITY

July 24 1919
734-18th St.
Newport News, Va.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois;

I shall be in attendance at Va. Union University this school year and should like to help you in the sale of your book "The Negro in the World War". Please accept my offer as an agent for the school year.

I shall try to revive our school Chapter and arrange a lecture for you at the University.

Very respectfully.
Thos. L. Dabney.

FURNISHED BY THE WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR THE USE OF SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES
PLEASE USE BOTH SIDES OF THE SHEET

3/19/17

August 13, 1919

Mr. Thomas L. Dabney,
734-18th Street,
Newport News, Virginia

My dear Sir:

I beg to say that the date of publication of my history, of The War, has not yet been settled. When it has been, I shall be glad to communicate with you.

Very sincerely yours,

War History Agency

WEBDB-CF

3/19/23

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

for

War Department and Navy Department
Commissions on Training Camp Activities

SURROUND THE CAMPS WITH HOSPITALITY

War History agents

1919

Oct. 17, 1919

1008 W. Leigh St.
Richmond, Va.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Remember that I shall be willing to handle your history when it comes from the press. I am sure it will be gladly received in Richmond. Richmond has changed wonderfully within the last 4 years.

Very sincerely

Thos. L. Dabney

FURNISHED BY THE WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR THE USE OF SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES
PLEASE USE BOTH SIDES OF THE SHEET

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

for

War Department and Navy Department
Commissions on Training Camp Activities

1920

War Risky agent

DEC 12 1919

3/19/46

SURROUND THE CAMPS WITH HOSPITALITY

December 11 1919
1008 West Leigh St
Richmond, Va.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Remember dem ansions to sell your "History of the Negro in the World War". Several prominent Negro Citizens of Richmond have already asked me to secure a copy for them. Can ames I can count on most of the folks who use to take The Crisis from me to buy your history. In fact a large number of people are anxious to see your history. Give me first chance to handle it for you ans the publishers.

Very sincerely
Thos. L. Dabney

p.s. When will it be from the press?

FURNISHED BY THE WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR THE USE OF SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES
PLEASE USE BOTH SIDES OF THE SHEET

— Your fellow radical

"THE UNION"

THE DABNEY BUILDING, 420 McALLISTER STREET

PHONE CANAL 1903-R — CINCINNATI, O.

5/24/19

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois -

Dear Sir, Everything O.K. Look for wire as to hour of your arrival & over what road. Your time here all arranged for subject to such change as your fancy may dictate. Your audience will be equality rather than quantity as the church is small (holding normal indeed) but with exceptionally good acoustic properties. The speaker can speak at the hearers can hear without strain, the pleasure on both sides being therefore greatly enhanced. Yrs Dabney

3/18/12

June 17, 1910.

Dear Dabney,

I still hear strains of the Spanish fandango. That was a lovely visit.

Best regards and good wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. W. P. Dabney,
420 McAllister Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio

CONDUCTED BY THE CITY OF HARTFORD.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR
CAPTAIN T. J. BANNIGAN,
O. R. C., U. S. A.

SOLDIERS
SAILORS AND MARINES
CLUB
No. 114 PEARL STREET
HARTFORD, CONN.

Z 51

27 Townley St.

Hartford, Conn.

July 30, 1919

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois

New York, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

During a recent conversation with a colored gentleman friend I learned that you are editing a history on the World War. It is about this that I am writing.

At present I am attending college in Mich. For an occupation in the summer vacation. I am selling a war history written by Gen. Pershing and others. While altho I am not a colored person it has been my good fortune to have the opportunity to call on a few Negroes. In practically all the cases I have found them willing to secure a good history on the war. However they have preferred to wait and get one on the Negroes part. Now I do not know whether your book is to be on all the war or just the colored peoples' part. I should judge that is what the colored families will want.

What I would like to know is whether you are intending to place your history on the market thru agents or thru book stores. If you intend to let it out thru agents may I have a list of your terms? As I understand it you are putting out a two volume edition; one to come out this year, and one next If that is the case then next summer there ought to be good territory open as I dont think all can be canvassed this season.

Sending my heartiest wishes for your success in the undertaking, I remain,

Yours truly

J. J. Dalton

P. S. Please excuse the writing as I am new at it.

THE MESSENGER

2305 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE 1996 MORNINGSIDE

Z51

August Eighth,
Nineteen-nineteen.

Dear Sir;

Your letter of the 21st ult. addressed to me in care of Lt. Davidson has been received and its contents carefully noted.

During my stay in France as Adjutant of the 367th Infantry I have been able to get together a considerable mass of material relative to the Negro and the great war. I have also in my possession a large number of photographs which I was able to take at spare moments on the front. However, whatever material I have and whatever knowledge I have on the subject I have pledged to the sole use of The Messenger, by which organ I hope to see it spread broadcast to the enlightenment of not only the twelve million Negroes but to the ninety million other American citizens. Consequently, in view of this fact, I am unable at this juncture to accommodate you. However, if there is any other matter in which I may be of assistance to you in the preparation of your volumns, I am at your service.

Truly yours,
Victor F. Daly.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
c/o The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

3/20/39

Form 1201

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

164N VB 4

FY NORFOLK VA 1107A APL 24 1919

DR W E B DUBOIS

70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

TOO LATE LETTER FOLLOWING

V E DANIELS

1231PM

3/13/45

TELEPHONES 2051 2052 MADISON SQ.

BRAMHALL PLAYHOUSE
"THE HOUSE OF TRUTH"
138 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET
CORNER OF LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

October 10th, 1919.

Dr. W. E. Du Bois.
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

3/16/1104

Dear Dr. Du Bois: -

Won't you be my guest on Monday Evening, October 13th, on the opening night of the Benefit for Kate Richards O'Hare? The play will be "The Doubter's Faith". If you telephone me two seats will be held for you at the Box, Office that Evening.

Sincerely,

Ruth Davenport

3/5/19

63 Gorham Street,
Cambridge, Mass,
May 2d, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I am making application to the Radcliffe Scholarship Fund for a scholarship for 19-20. In accordance with the rule for vouchers for the financial condition, general qualifications, etc, I am writing to ask you if you will do me the favor of writing a letter in my behalf.

The letter should be

be sent, not later than May 28th to :-

Miss Bertha M. Boody, dear,
Radcliffe College,
Camb. Mass.

I shall feel very grateful to you if you will comply with my request. Please give my love to Yolande and tell her I am hoping to see her soon.

Sincerely
Ophelia M. Davidson

3/417

May 23, 1919

Miss Ophelia M. C. Davidson,
63 Gorham Street,
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Miss Davidson:

Dr. Du Bois is out of town, to be gone until sometime in early June; he will not, therefore, be able to write to Miss Boody by May 28. I am, however, enclosing a letter, which I trust will help you.

Very sincerely yours,

_____
Secretary

MGA/CF

3/5/12

63 Gorham St.
Cambridge, Mass.
May 25. 1919.

Miss M.G. Allison.
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Miss Allison:

I am acknowledging with thanks your letter of the 23d inst. It will help me a great deal. However, I have learned that a letter sent to Miss Woody even as late as June 1st will be accepted. So if I am not asking too much, I would be grateful if Dr. Dubois be kind enough to send

a letter on his return.

Thanking you I am

Sincerely yours,

Ophelia M. Davidson

February 4, 1919

Mr. Shelby Davidson,
Y. M. C. A. Secretary,
Camp Dix, N. J.

Dear Mr. Davidson:

I am going to write you later about the matter on which we were talking Saturday, but meanwhile, will you send me at once the make-up of a regiment; that is I want to know exactly how many Lieutenant-Colonel, Majors, Captains, First and Second Lieutenants etc., a regiment is supposed to contain, even down to the number of privates. Will you verify this very carefully for me so that I may sen feel perfectly accurate in case I have occasion to use the information, as I think I shall have.

Hope you are well and are enjoying your work.

Yours truly,

JF/CF

[Davidson]

HEADQUARTERS STAFF

H. A. TOWNSEND
ASSOCIATE CAMP GEN'L SEC'Y
R. E. AKIN, D.D.
DIRECTOR OF RELIGIOUS WORK
M. F. D'ELISCU
RECREATIONAL DIRECTOR
G. WARNER METCALFE
DIRECTOR SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
AUSTIN HUGHES
SONG MASTER
MARGARET DONNAN
DIRECTOR WOMEN SECRETARIES
H. R. HUTCHISON
FINANCIAL SECRETARY

NATIONAL WAR WORK COUNCIL
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
OF THE UNITED STATS

CAMP DIX, NEW JERSEY
OLOF GATES, CAMP GENERAL SECRETARY

HUT SECRETARIES

No. 1—C. H. ROBINSON
No. 2—C. E. CHAPIN
No. 3—WESLEY STEELE
No. 4—W. L. KENNEDY
No. 5—E. F. VAN HORNE
No. 6—D. D. GURNEE
No. 7—S. J. DAVIDSON
NO. 8—J. S. VAN SYCKEL
No. 9—H. P. GUHSE
No. 10—E. M. BARSHAM
No. 11—R. J. GUYER

August Twenty-seven, Nineteen-Nineteen.

Dr. W.E. Burgharet DuBois,
#70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I know that you dont like long letters, or at least do not like to write them, so I will be short and to the point. The people of the Interchurch World Movement want to know something about me, and I rather think that you can tell them a thing or two so I have taken the liberty to use your name. I will be grateful, should they write you, if you will say the best and kindest things you can. I trust that you and your family are well, I am in the best of health and still enjoying this game which seems to have no end, it is rather like the biblical place "Where sabbaths have no end".

Thanking you in advance for this favor I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Shelby J. Davidson

S111x3

September 17, 1919

Mr. S. J. Davidson,
Young Men's Christian Asso.,
Olof Gates, Camp General Sec.,
Camp Dix, New Jersey

3/2/121

My dear Mr. Davidson:

I shall be very glad to testify to your good works, in case any body asks me.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

APR 26 1919
9
3/5/30

212 E. Atwell St
Parkersburg W. Va
April 23 19

Dear Louise

Aunt Julia did not mention the name of the paper in which Louise's poem was published. She said in the Rochester paper I have sent her a card asking her to send you the name of the paper.

I hope you had a

successful trip abroad.
I am glad that you
have arrived safely on
this side.

I hope you and your
family are well.

We are quite well and
all send love to you

Your sincerely
Era I Davis.

3/15/19.

May 17, 1919

Miss Eva S. Davis,
1215½ Latrobe Street,
Parkersburg, W. Va.

Dear Eva:

I am glad to hear from you and trust this will find you and your mother well.

I saw Alice yesterday. With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEB:B:CF

of hostilities we were assigned to the dangerous work of removing German mines and Ammunition dumps. In one place we blew up three hundred and fifty Thousand deadly German mustard gas shells. having a casualty list of forty seven. All of this was done supposedly for the safety of the French Civilians. We feel we have done our bit. We are yet retained in France as the hewers of wood and drawers of water. White outfits come and go but we are forced to do the detail work necessary in Camp Pontenazen. Do you think this is justice? Some of these outfits have never under gone the hardships we have, Have known nothing of shell fire and the misery of trench warfare.

On the Fourth of July we were confined to Quarters on the grounds Colored soldiers shot at two

804 (1) A77-12

AMERICAN YMCA

ON ACTIVE SERVICE WITH THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

July 5 1919

Brest France

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois :-

Sir.

After reading the May Issue of the crisis, I am taking the liberty as one of the colored A.E.F. that yet remains in France to write a short sketch of our regiment and our problems that have confronted us since the signing of the Armistice.

In a few days we shall have seen ten months active service in France, being identified as the 804th Pioneer Infantry. We have ~~tryed~~ tried to be good soldiers both in the line of duty and conduct we have been given the credit of having done more work than any other Pioneer outfit overseas white or colored. After the Ger

military policeman quite a mitigating circumstance. And on the strength of such the white officers are more than insulting quite a few orders are given that are real too strong especially since we came for the democracy that is to be the predominating feature of the world.

I am asking that you and men of your calibre appeal on behalf of the pioneer regiments that remain and ask that justice be given. That some of the chat feeling that our white officers are showing be checked. Perhaps the 92nd divisions were humiliated but I hardly think they have undergone the insolent remarks and had the prejudice to contend with and yet (what we are) having to suffer. I hope I can talk with you personally some time before you compile the History of the Negro in this war. For without the description of the

pioneers Life sure Dare it would be incomplete.
Hoping I have not Bonsome Shell
Close!

Very Respt.
Corpl. Herman J. Davis
Co. "H" 804 Pi. Inf.
A. E. F. France.

June 14, 1919

Mr. Thomas Leonard Davis,
Parkersburg Colored High School,
Parkersburg, Va.

My dear Leonard:

Permit me to congratulate you on your graduation. I trust you are going to college.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

July 14, 1919

Major Milton T. Dean,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Major:

3/1139

I am working with Dr. DuBois on his "History of the Negro in the Great War," and in going over the material it occurred to me that you might be able to add much of interest to our facts concerning the 317th Ammunition Train. We shall be very glad to have your experiences, personal or official, if you care to send them in.

Hoping we may hear from you, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

September 15, 1919

318/55

Mr. C. T. Defour,
12 Gloster Lodge, Rd.
Port of Spain,
Trinidad, B. W. I.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your kind words in your letter of August 22.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

[Democracy Film Corporation]

letter of introduction

2317 West 6th Street
Los Angeles. Calif.

August 1st 1919

Dear Doctor Du Bois,

3/2/114

My wife will hand you this. She is in New York on a business trip, and will try and see you before she leaves. She will be able to tell you something about the film production "In Justice", and of the future hopes and plans of the Democracy Film Corporation; and of my hope of being able to obtain your permission to make a big production of your book, "The Soul of Black Folk".

Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you some day, believe me,

Yours very truly,

Leslie T. Peacocke

3/2/115

CAPTAIN LESLIE T. PEACOCKE

LATE 88TH REGIMENT
(THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS)

Officers
CAPT. T. N. McKINNEY, Pres.
J. W. COLEMAN, V. Pres.
J. T. NORRIS, Treas.
SIDNEY P. DONES, Sec'y.
K. C. VENERABLE, Asst. Sec'y.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Democracy Film Corporation

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
309 GERMAIN BLDG

BROADWAY 1498

Capital Stock $50,000.00

"INJUSTICE", from the pen of Captain Leslie T. Peacocke Greatest appeal ever made for Brotherhood of man.

Letter of introduction

Doctor George B.Du Bois
Editor
The Crisis

Los Angeles, California August 5th 1919

Dear Doctor Du Bois,

My wife, Mrs Peacocke, is leaving for New York on a business trip, and I have asked her to call upon you, and to inform you, as far as she knows, about the aims and object of this Company - the Democracy Film Corporation.

Our first big feature, "In Justice", has just completed a two weeks run at one of the best houses here, and is playing in Oakland and San Francisco this week, and will play a return engagement here next week. It has received the endorsement of the most prominent citizens here, both in the white and the colored communities, and has also received the endorsement of General Leonard Wood and of other high Army officials.

3/2/110

"In Justice" will go far, I think, to eliminate "Race Prejudice", and we are very anxios that it should have a big showing in New York, under the best auspices. I am hoping that, perhaps, you may be able to help us in this - and then I am very anxious to confer with you about the filming of your book, "The Soul of Black Folk", which, I know, would make a very fine feature film produdtion - and this Company is very anxious that we should do it, if you will sell us the film rights of the book. We could make the production either in New York, or in our Studio here

I trust that you will kindly grant Mrs Peacocke an interview and let her tell you about what we have done here, although she does not usually interest herself in my activities, yet she feels deeply interested in this work that I have now undertaken, and feels with me that there is a big future for this film Company, if conducted under the auspices of the leading Colored People of the country.

Trusting to have the pleasure of meeting you in the near future, as Chaplain W.W.E.Gladden,(the President of this Company) and I expect to leave for New York in a few weeks with the film feature, "In Justice", to arrange for its exploitation there and in other big Eastern cities; and with kind wishes, believe me,

Yours very truly,

Leslie T. Peacocke

[Dent, T.J

(119)

PROCEEDINGS OF A BOARD OF OFFICERS.

(W-1)

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP MEADE, MARYLAND

February 26, ... 1919

Proceedings of a Board of Officers appointed by paragraph 9, Special Orders No. 34, Headquarters, Camp Meade, Maryland, February 6, 1919, to investigate and make recommendations relative to the fitness of:

Dent, Thomas Marshall, Capt., 368th Inf.,
(Surname) (First Name) (Middle Name) (Rank) (Organization)

for appointment in the Regular Army,

The Board met 1:00 P.M., February 26, 1919.
(Hour) (Month) (Day)

Present: Colonel Charles R. Noyes, 17th Infantry,
Lieutenant Colonel Bloxham Ward, 17th Infantry,
Major Marshall H. Quesenberry, 17th Infnatry,

The Board examined all available witnesses and records and awarded the following rating:

Physical	Intelligence	Leadership	Personal Qualities	General Value	Total
9	9	9	9	~~24~~ 16	~~90~~ 54

MAR 2 MAR 2

The Board, therefore, recommends that

Dent, Thomas Marshall, Capt., 368th Inf.,
(Surname) (First name) (Middle Name) (Rank) (Organization)

be **not** examined for appointment in the Regular Army.

Reason - Unqualified by reason of qualities inherent in the negro race. An opinion of the Board based on the testimony of five white officers serving with the 368th Infantry. Negroes are deficient in moral fibre and force of character rendering them unfit as officers and leaders of men.

Charles R. Noyes,
Colonel, Infantry,
President.

Bloxham Ward,
Lieutenant Colonel, 17th Infantry,
Member.

Marshall H. Quesenberry,
Major, 17th Infantry,
Recorder.

A TRUE COPY:

Lieut.-Col., F.A.,
Adjutant.

[Blaise Diagne]

Cabinet
du
Commissaire Général
des Effectifs
Coloniaux.

Paris, le 5 janvier 1919

Cher Monsieur Du Bois,

Je serais très heureux de pouvoir causer avec vous demain, dans l'après-midi, vers 3h, vous voudriez bien venir jusqu'à mon Cabinet.

Cordialement vôtre

Diagne

19 Rue de Bourgogne

3/1/3

6
7
13

Paris, January 21 1919.

My dear Dreyfus,

Do not have a grudge against me if I come to importune you today. You have conquered such a preponderant place in the parliamentary world that I am obliged to think just of you when there is question of some vindication.

You remember without doubt the — ? with which our good American friends have taken over Haïti. Members of patriots have exiled themselves in order not to submit to the yoke of oppression, notably Dr. Audain, who I believe, is in Paris now.

As Pres. Wilson has stipulated that peoples are no longer property (or furniture) to be transported (moved about) by conquests at will, do you not think that the moment is opportune to aid in stimulating the delegate from Haïti to the Peace Conference, in order that Right should not be violated in this little country belonging to the black race. To ask the question, is to respond.

I cannot conceive by virtue of what prerogative, also, the American could be imposed to on this little enough law whose laws he wishes to dictate. And as he (exhibits) so much disdain for his own dark fellow citizens, why does he [illegible] state a source of new con-

3/1/12

flute.

Kindly I beg you, dear friend, meditate on this question further, submit it to your clairvoyance and see what it is best to do under the circumstances.

Always cordially yours

D Boucaud.

174 Rue de la Convention.

I'll copy this — if you wish

[Borricand]

N°

24/1/19

Mon cher Diagne

Il ne faut rien en prendre qui à vous même si je vous trouve important aujourd'hui. Vous avez conquis dans le monde parlementaire une place si prépondérante que je suis obligé de penser d'abord à vos grands et d'agir de vous revendication.

Vous vous souvenez sans doute de la désinvolture avec laquelle nos bons amis américains ont mis la main sur Haïti. Toutes les patriotes ont dû s'exiler pour ne pas subir le joug de l'oppresseur. Actuellement à St Domingue qui se trouve je crois à Paris en ce moment. Comme le Président Wilson a stipulé que les peuples ne sont plus

31/12

des bien meubles qu'on peut à transmettre
au gré des conquêtes, ne pouvez vous pas
faire le moment est opportun d'aider de stimuler
la Délégation d'Haïti à la Conférence pour
que le Droit ne soit point violé dans
ce petit pays de race noire. Pour la
question, c'est la reconnaître. Je ne comprends
pas en vertu de quelle prérogative
l'américain a pu s'emparer
ainsi à la petite voisine à laquelle
il vient dicter des lois, alors qu'il
affiche tant de dédain pour des
peuples européens noirs, pourquoi
n'obtiendrait il aussi [illegible] des
nouveaux contractés, dans le
nouveau conflit. Veuillez, je vous prie

Cher ami médecin sur la question
que je soumets à votre clairvoyance
et vous prie de vouloir bien me faire
connaître votre opinion à ce sujet
en la circonstance.

Croyez bien cordialement

Dr Bonnecaud

Dr Bonnecaud
179 Rue de la Convention
Paris

Paris, le Ier Février 1919

Cher Monsieur Diagne,

Je serais très désireux d'avoir des indications sur les points suivants :

I. - Sur la conduite des Troupes Noires Américaines en France. Serait-il possible d'envoyer une lettre circulaire aux Préfets et Sous-Préfets de France demandant :
Avez-vous eu des Troupes Noires Américaines ou des travailleurs Noirs dans votre district?
En général comment se sont-il conduits ?
Y a-t-il eu des crimes de violence ?
Y a-t-il eu beaucoup de cas d'ivrognerie ?
Comment se sont-ils comportés en comparaison des autres troupes et particulièrement avec les troupes blanches Américaines ?

3/7/21

2. - Le nombre d'officiers Noirs ou de descendance Noire dans l'Armée et la Marine Françaises ?

3. - Statistique des tués et blessés, ainsi que les citations et médailles parmi les troupes coloniales ou de descendance noire ?

4. - Pourriez-vous me donner (à ma charge) une autre copie du Memorandum de la Mission Franco-Américaine sur le traitement des officiers et soldats Noirs.

5. - L'opinion des officiers français sur les officiers et troupes Noires, particulièrement les officiers des 36ème, 59ème, 63ème, 72ème, I53ème, I57ème et I6Ième Divisione et des Généraux Gouraud, Echochard et Vincendon.

Des lettres pourraient-elles leur être envoyées et comment ?

6.- Les questions suivantes peuvent-elles être éclaircies?
Une lettre datée de Paris, 2 Décembre a été envoyée par le 38ème Régiment, 92ème Division, A.E.F. (Major C.L. Appleton) et reçue le 6 Décembre, elle était signée par M. Nicot Secrétaire Général de l'Etat Major de la Mission Française; Paris, annonçant la remise de la Croix de Guerre à un bataillon pour travaux méritoires . Rien n'a suivi à cet égard.

7. - Photographies de M. Mortenole et des Chefs Africains décorés.

Veuillez agréer, Cher Monsieur, mes salutations bien sincères.

DB/MV.

October 18, 1919

M. Blaise Diagne,
Paris, France.

Dear M. Diagne:

3/13

This will introduce to you Lester B. Granger, formerly Second Lieutenant in the 349th Field Artillery, A.E.F., and a graduate of Dartmouth College.

Any courtesies that you can show him will be deeply appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

3/19/22

May 17, 1919

Mr. Spahr H. Dickey,
427 South Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Dickey:

I was unable to find you while in Philadelphia. I trust, however, you will write me and send me any data that you can concerning army conditions. I will return any papers you may intrust to me.

Very sincerely yours,

neg. Heat

WEBDB:CF

KEYSTONE. RACE 970 BELL, WALNUT 4599

3/19/21

SPAHR H. DICKEY

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

427 SOUTH BROAD STREET

REPRESENTING

BROWN & STEVENS PHILADELPHIA

713, Mosher St.
Baltimore, Md.
May 10, 1919.

Dr. Du Bois:

I congratulate you upon the excellent reports you make of your mission and work in France. I am sure you must count your Baltimore audience as a compliment to any speaker.

I regret that McCard and others have allowed so dangerous an ebb in N.A.A.C.P. interests here. We shall now have a renaissance I hope.

I write for two reasons: 1, to offer to procure and send photographs to you for the June issue, if it seems good to you, of the two colored members elected to the city Council from the 14th and 17th wards respectively.

2. To ask your advice in re the

As I am the man who first urged the Governor of Maryland to thus recognize the colored people, and have the correspondence leading up to it etc, it will give a fair setting to Maryland's part in the war. I have a first lieutenant in our church, a Howard man who will give me inside facts that may be tested. We can have his aid in this matter.

Resume. Advise me

1. Wisdom of writing monogram on Negro Army
2. Shall I send photos or cuts of the colored men elected to our city Council.
3. May I be useful in the victory competition

of a brief history of the genesis and spirit of the Niagara Movement. I regard that effort as the major shock of the 20th century at all forms of discrimination and injustice, and it should be recorded. If you plan and are doing such a service I will do it, O.K., otherwise I shall be glad to undertake it with your advice etc.

One matter of more importance is the 3 Volumn History you plan to record accurately and impartially the deeds of Colored men. I offer you my aid and I will give you the facts in re the Colored Council of Defence appointed by our Gov. Harrington, a list of the men appointed and the great service they did. I will do as you suggest in the premesis.

tation?

(47)

Call on me for service. Our Association for Social service under my direction urged the colored council to aid in war matter. I mentioned the correspondence etc.

Yours with best wishes,

James R. L. Diggs

3/11/64

3/11/65

May 15, 1919.

Mr. J. R. L. Diggs,
713 Mosher Street,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Mr. Diggs,

I shall be very glad to have your write of the Niagara Movement, secure photographs of the City Councillors and give us data for a history of the colored branch of the Maryland Council of Defense.

I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

Roy. Hart

[District of Columbia Public Schools]

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL
(FORMERLY M STREET HIGH SCHOOL)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GARNET C. WILKINSON
PRINCIPAL

July 19,1919.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 5th. Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Dunbar desires a capable man for Head of the Department of Business Practice-salary $1900 per year plus annual bonus of $240. In addition there is an automatic increase of $100 annually up to $2200. In the end the salary will amount to $2440.

Qualifications:

College Graduate
Business Experience
Teaching Power

Will you be kind enough to furnish names of gentlemen whom you may recommend unreservedly?

Thanking you for your courtesy I am,

Very truly yours,

G C Wilkinson

Principal

3/15/22

[District of Columbia Public Schools]

From Miller - Oct 2 -

To Miss P. S. Burt -

"Without committing myself to the view, I am desirous of obtaining from each of the candidates a detailed statement of the qualifications (1. general education, 2. professional training, 3. professional experience), together with such letters of commendation from educators who can speak from direct personal knowledge as may be available.

It may be wise for me to place the qualifications of the candidates side by side, and to select for nomination (subject to qualifying examination) the one who seems the better fitted for the particular position which must be filled, and who shows the greater prospect for growth and service in the school system."

An immediate response from you will be appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

R. C. Bruce.

Assistant Superintendent of Schools.

3/17/16

[District of Columbia Public Schools]

Caroline Bond Day

1919

October 23, 1919

Mr. R. C. Bruce,
Assistant Superintendent of Schools,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Bruce:

3/1715

Miss Caroline Bond writes me that she is a candidate for appointment to the Miner Normal School.

I write to say that Miss Bond has not only a good education, but is unusually well equipped for dealing with growing girls. She is a good mixer. She is a Bachelor of Arts of both Atlanta University and Radcliffe College, and has had training in Y.W.C.A. work and general organizing work, beside several years of teaching.

I think you would do well to consider her for this position.

Very sincerely yours,

Recommendations

[Dix]

Doctor and Mrs. John Wesley Edward Bowen
request the pleasure of your company
at the marriage of their daughter
Esther Juanita
to
Mr. Stephen Handy Dix
on Wednesday evening, August the sixth
at half after eight o'clock
Magnolia Cottage
Gammon Theological Seminary
Atlanta, Georgia

At Home
after August the fifteenth
1504 West Walnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

3/16/42

August 12, 1919

3/14/42

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois send congratulations and good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Handy Dix, on the occasion of their marriage.

Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Handy Dix,
Gammon Theological Seminary,
Atlanta, Georgia

52 - John St.
Cincinnati, O.
Aug. 12, 1919.

Rev. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

3/16/62

Dear Sir:-

Please find enclosed an advertisement which I clipped from the Cincinnati Enquirer. I realize that there but few people have such ideas, but it is terrible. I know worse than the have been that I would try to put an end to it. This sort of stuff [illegible] your people would regard it and treat it with the contempt it deserves, as it is degrading and creates prejudice.

Yours respectfully,
L. L. Dyson.

August 16, 1919

Mr. G. L. Dixon,
522 John Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio

3/2/61

My dear Sir:

I do not think that the advertisement which you enclosed is particularly objectionable; there are some of the kind which should be protested against.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB:CF

3/15/5 [Domfront, France-Mayor]

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE D5-17

Domfront, le 31st of January 191 .

VILLE
DE
DOMFRONT
(ORNE)

Téléphone 36

Dear Sir,

In answer to your letter just to hand, I hasten to comply with your wish to have a copy in French and in English of the Certificate I had the very great pleasure of giving to the black troops billeted here for nearly one month.

In case the said Certificate should be published in one of your American papers, may I take the liberty of asking you to send me on a few copies of the issue in which it is published.

Be so kind as to

remember me to the black officers I had at home and believe me,

Dear Sir,

yours very truly,

F Belin.

Mayor of Domfront

The professor of English who had the honour to make your acquaintance at Mr. Belin's sends you his kind regards and should like to know whether the fine book of Dr Dubois 'The Soul of the black folk' has been translated into French. L. Rougeyron

Prof. d'Anglais

Domfront

(Orne)

[Enc.]

D5-17

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

VILLE
DE
DOMFRONT
(ORNE)

3/5/6

Domfront, le 22 Janvier 1919.

Le Maire de la **Ville de Domfront** est heureux de constater et d'affirmer que le 349e Régiment de la 167e Brigade d'Artillerie de Campagne est resté à Domfront du 24 Décembre 1918 au 22 Janvier 1919 et que, pendant ce laps de temps, les officiers comme les hommes ont gagné l'estime et la sympathie de toute la population. Les officiers noirs comme les officiers blancs se sont fait ici beaucoup d'amis; ils partent en laissant derrière eux le meilleur souvenir. Quant aux simples soldats, leur conduite pendant tout leur séjour dans la ville a été au-dessus de tout éloge.

C'est un devoir pour le Maire de Domfront d'adresser au Général, aux Officiers et aux Hommes un dernier adieu et d'exprimer à tous ses remerciements et sa gratitude pour leurs bonnes relations avec la population civile.

Domfront, le 22 Janvier 1919.

The Mayor of the **Town of Domfront** has the very great pleasure to state and declare that the 349e Regiment of the 167th Field Artillery Brigade has remained at Domfront from the 24th of December 1918 to the 22nd of January 1919 and that during this period the officers as well as the men have won the esteem and sympathy of all the population. The black officers as well as the white officers have made here many friends, and go away leaving behind them the best remembrance. As to the private soldiers their behaviour during the whole time has been above all praise.

It is a duty for the Mayor of Domfront to bid the General, Officers and meu a last farewell, and to express to all his thanks and gratitude for their friendly intercourse with the civilian population.

Domfront, 22nd of January 1919.

3/13/46

Dora City Iowa.
May 11 – 19.

Dr. E. E. B. Dubois.

Dear Sir;

Enclosed please find money order for one dollar for your book "The Crisis. It was written me concerning it & I have filled out this blank but I did not receive the May Copy as you had stated you would send at same time, but am seeing your

notice in our paper The Bystander of Des Moines Iowa, I see it was stopped, so I understand the reason now I did not receive it. Also see you are to speak in Des Moines Iowa May 20. I expect you will go through our city here on your way to Des Moines Iowa. If you go on the main line of the Rock Island road from Chicago you will certainly pass through Dora City Iowa. We are only about 125 miles from Des Moines about a short ride of 3 hrs or

3/13/47

a little more. This is where the State University is situated and there is about 30 colored students here going to school girls & boys. I am rooming the young men this year they have their Frolic at my home. They would all love to hear you speak & talk with you. We have them from all over even from Texas. There are some very bright young people. Now if you could come ahead of your time scheduled for Des Moines if only for one night I shall

3/13/48

hey to make you
comfortable in your
stay here with us.
We welcome you
gladly. Would feel
highly honored to
have you. It would
not be out of your
way as you surely
will pass this way
going to Des Moines &
you can leave from
here for Des Moines
about 6 or nine times
day & night for
Des Moines. I for
one have admired
you from stand point
the first I read of
you. Let me explain
myself fully. I am

3/13/50

a white woman with
a colored husband, &
those race I know have
been getting the worst
of it for many a year.
My heart aches for them
& I too have experienced
a lot of hardships having
come through that
terrible riot at old
Springfield Ill some
11 years ago this Aug.
I can tell you of a
lot of my experience
in the 16 years of
married life. But I
am very happy through
it all. I never admired
Booker T. or any of his
class your attitude has

3/13/51

pleased me always, it
is your proud upright
way, standing for the
right & say just what
you think. I am so
plain myself, & speak
so. Thats why I want
to meet you personally
& talk with you. Come
to our home, it is free
to you. There are few
C. people here outside
of the students; not let
them who are striving
to teach others of the
race, let the young
men meet you. You
will be welcomed
gladly & if you let
us know just when

you will be here or
what train will meet
you at the depot; or
if can not stop on
your way & you pass
through going west
at 15 of 4 in Aft
as that is the fast
train it lays here
20 minutes we can
meet you then at least.
But come ahead & stop
if you can; if just
one night with us.
There was a soldier
around here the past
week selling the
History of the Worlds
War. Finle man of
course. A very large
book. I ask him how

3/13/52

me the page of what
the C- boys fought for
Democracy too. Oh he
said they are not
in this book. I said
why not did they not
fight side by side too.
He said they have their
own history & thats
why we did not put
them in it. Thats the
Democracy you fought
for I said to him. He
could not answer me.
I love both & all races
God meant us to live
so. People should live
good minded & that
time is near at hand.
I must close now as
this is not a sermon

3/13/53

answer
at once
so we
get it
in time
please.

as you know thing as
I do and see them
too. Yet as I am known
with both races I see
& know many things
that perhaps otherwise
I would not get. I
am enclosing a stamp
for answer of what we
may expect. The young
folks can't leave school
to go to Des Moines &
therefore for their sake as
well as my own would
like to see you.

Kindly Yours.

Mr & Mrs. Chas Donegan
637 South Dodge St.
Iowa City Iowa.

3/13/54

May 17, 1919

Mr. Charles Donnegan,
637 South Dodge Street,
Iowa City, Iowa

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that every night of my sojurn in the west is taken for lectures and will, therefore, be impossibel for me to stop over.

Very sincerely yours,

3/3/55

WEBDB/CF

3/19/105

June 18, 1919

Mr. Herman Dreer,
2413 Goode Avenue,
St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Sir:

I have no present plans of giving my Pageant; it was talked of serious in connection with the Methodist Centenary at Columbus, but those plans have been given up. If it should be given again, I shall be glad to communicate with you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

DuBois - Nina

August 30, 1919

Dear Nina:

I don't think I had better try to come down in the car. Unless I stayed three days, which is more than I can spare early in the month on account of THE CRISIS, it would make me drive down one day and back the next, which I am afraid is a little too much.

3/13/43

Suppose, then, you come say next Thursday, the fourth, and let me know just which train you will arrive on, so that I can meet you.

If it is too much to attempt to bring the little dog, let it stay there and sometime late in September I will come and get it.

Answer this immediately, so I will know when to expect you and if you need more funds to get back.

Everything is all right here.

Mrs. Nina G. DuBois.

3/6/191

a77-D

Camp Pontanezen, Brest France.
June 14th 1919.

Supply Company, 803rd Pioneer Infantry
Amer. Exp. Forces.

Sirs :

Enclosed you will find a current copy of "The Pontanezen Duckboard" a publication for the American soldiers, traveling through Brest; this edition carried an item concerning theachievements of the "803rd Pioneer-Infantry" which may be of some use to youn in preparing your"History of War" , wishing you the best success with the same,

I remain,
Yours very truly

Robert S. Dudley

Corp. Robert S. Dudley

July 15, 1919

3/8/2

Mr. C. P. Duncan,
1731 E. 21st Street,
East Oakland, California

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of July ninth and your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB:CF

July 22, 1919

Mr. Enoch J. Dunham,
1520 Fourth Avenue North,
Birmingham, Alabama

3/4/3

My dear Mr. Dunham:

I thank you very much for the information sent in your letter of July Fourteenth.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

July 8, 1919.

Mr. W. H. Ellis,
35 Nassau Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Ellis,

I am not sure of your address, but I assume that this is the Mr. Ellis who once made a pilgrimage to Abyssinia.

3/1/27

As you know, three Abyssinian commissioners are in this country. I want very much to have them get in touch with the best colored people, and the opening wedge might be through the means of a dinner.

I have written to the head of the Commission, but, of course, he does not know me and a mere letter will not carry much weight.

I write to ask if you can help me in any way. I shall be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

CABLE ADDRESS "ELISEO"

CITY OF MEXICO
MEXICO
4A CALLE DE BALDERAS 55.

NEW YORK CITY
NEW YORK U.S.A.
35 NASSAU STREET

WESTERN UNION CODE
A.B.C. FOURTH AND FIFTH EDITION
LIEBERS

W. A. Ellis
INVESTMENT
BANKER & BROKER

July 10, 1919.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
c/o Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

Yours of the 8th inst. received. I shall take pleasure in introducing you personally to the Abyssinian Commissioners when they return to the City., I contemplate entertaining them and should they have time to receive same, I shall be happy to have you as one of our guests. If you should see by the paper that they have returned to the City drop me a card and I will see that you meet them and likewise have them visit your office. I am going to try to have them visit Dr. Morton and his school and I am going to see if I cannot accompany them in case they do and you can spare the time, it will be a very nice trip.

3/1/47

Very truly yours,

W. A. Ellis

July 15, 1919

Mr. W. H. Ellis,
35 Nassau Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Ellis:

I thank you for your letter of July tenth and shall be glad to hear from you whenever you get in touch with the Abyssinian Commissioners.

Very sincerely yours,

3/1/48

WEBDB-CF

3/16/71

Asheville N. C.
Aug 23, 1919.

To Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois — New York City.

Kind friend.

As thinking of the time when you was among us here in Asheville, and about the many good things that you told us at our City Auditorium and feeling that you can still help us, is just the reason why I am writing this letter. Here in the South we may not have as many money friends as have the people in the north. And reading about the Association for the advancement of Colored people. I must confess that the 1st start is at the house of God. And as I am now a missionary and also a Church worker in many ways. And I am thinking a great deal that hangs on the Church of which I am a member. I am sure that you have money enough to send a little to the Church down here. Think of it if a little girl like myself can give her life. As you & I am. If I can find the time to go into the Hedges & Highways into

3/16/72

the streets, and Lowes, at home and abroad, and do all I can for the advancement of Colored people. Can't you give some of the money out of the earthy treasure that God has given you. To help His Church in many parts of the World. What you please Give Something to this Cause. I've got to Raise $100 dollars myself to pay on the debt. I am asking you to help me so I know that you Care, please put the Amount that you are willing to give on the Card and return it to me by return mail with your money. You don't know just yet but what I want be a good Sales lady to your books. book when I become a traveler. please don't fail for I must report by the 1st Sunday in Sept. Now if you aren't be Kind enough to send something please return the Card. Waiting a reply from you I am Yours in Christ.

[illegible] Mary Edwin
160 Hill Street

[Enc.]

Dear Friend:

Varick Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church is putting forth a supreme effort to wipe out the indebtedness of the Church and to complete some much-needed repairs. This Church, with a small membership, is endeavoring to fill the place of a community center in a growing section of our city. Will you kindly help us to realize the ambition of freedom from debt.

Mary Erwin Member-Solicitor.

3/16/73

NAME	AMT.	NAME	AMT.

3/12/20

DEC 10 1919

St. Louis Mo;

December 6, 1919.

1620

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dear Sir;

In reply to your request I am sending my photo and also the citation as it is written in French. As I have seen you in France , I take it for granted that you are capable of translating it to English. Am asking that you send photo and citation to my address 417 S. 15th. St. St. Louis Mo. Would also like to be notified when you have your history published.

Yours respectfully,

Paul S. Farbush.

Attach photo DuBois

3/19/39a

Member of Tillman H. Harpole Post #57. of St. Louis Mo.

Oldest Colored Post in the country, organized April 27, 1919.

(C O P Y)

New Orleans, La.

June 9, 1919

To the Editor
The Crisis
70 - 5th Avenue
New York City

Sir:

We, the undersigned dining car crew doing service on Dining Car 3846, New Orleans Meridian Line when waiter Cooper was killed on front end of said car have resigned for the reason that it is impossible to obtain protection.

The dining car conductor stated that he was aware that the flagman intended to hit said Cooper but did not think he would kill him, therefore under the existing circumstances in which he a conductor having knowledge of an inevitable assault did nothing to protect said waiter, we are of the opinion that he would act the same towards us or any other set of waiters or member of the crew.

It is said that the altercation started at the station in New Orleans and the flagman waited, with the knowledge of said conductor, until the train reached a point where it is impossible for a Negro to get anything like justice. As you know the conditions in the South preclude our getting any consideration we have taken this step because it may arouse resentment and compel better treatment in the future.

We &setravelling men have from time to time seen acts perpertrated on poor helpless colored people in those sections where there is no law or order and where a white man's word will not be questioned when a Negro is charged with any crime or misdemeanor whatsoever.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Clarence Faulkner
James B. Hatter
James Carney
Perkins Broussard
R. Randolph
John Willis

3/12/77

mail both
Mr. K's letter
& Mr. L's letter to
Mr. Lasker

3/5/15

Friday Night.

Dear Miss Allison - Does you Looking Glass about 6:30 p.m. special delivery. you should have it to-morrow. Please type these two letters one to Mr. Kellogg & the other to Mr. Lasker and sign my name "Jesse Taussig" in writing without your initials. Send me the carbons so that, if there is any mistake I can catch it before they set it up. Please read the letter to Mr. Kellogg two very carefully before you send it.

Thank you for getting my report done so quickly, and please note the correction in Dilworth Road. "Dilworth's tried church", it should be.

Will you please tell Mr. Du Bois that I think I can get a statement from the secretary

of a labor trades' union are in Phila. for the June issue. At least I might manage an interview and report that.

Just one thing more. The next 2 weeks are going to be awful ones for me. I'd like it very much if you could find time to separate Looking Glass clippings under their various heads again. Very little bit helps. Then I shan't have to trouble you again. And oh yes please mail me a copy of the May Circle as soon as it comes out. I am eager to see this number. Many thanks.

Sincerely,
Grace Thurber

Please have both letters typed on plain white paper and send them out at once. They were needed due to-day.

3/5/19

2225 Reed St. Phila. Pa.
April 5, 1919

Mr. Bruno Lasker
The Survey
112 E. 19th St. New York City

Dear Mr. Lasker - Here is my answer to Mr. Reuter's ~~charge~~ letter. I thank you for letting me see ~~them~~ ~~him~~ ~~his letter~~ it.

Dr. Du Bois has returned from France, & am back in Philadelphia at the University of Pennsylvania. If you should wish to communicate with me further, please write me here.

~~Sincerely~~ Very truly yours,
Jesse Tarbox

[Jessie Fauset]

2225 Reed St. Phila. Pa.

April 5, 1919

Mr. Paul U. Kellogg,
Editor The Survey
112 E. 19th Street, New York City

3/5/56

My dear Mr. Kellogg: After a second examination of Mr. Reuter's "Mulatto In the United States," I see no reason to change the still statements of my review. With regard to the mingling of whites and Negroes Mr. Reuter says on page 130 "Such intermarriage as did take place .... seem to have been invariably with the meanest classes of the whites." He speaks of marriage between Negro slaves and indentured servants, whom he describes as "imported criminals, paupers and prostitutes" (page 131). On the same page 131. On page 136 he says "The mixed marriages as a rule are of the lower classes of the whites." On page 139, "These mixed marriages ~~of mulattoes~~ are frequently marriages of mulattoes with the poorer and lower class of white women.... So uniform is it that the groom is of some importance and the bride a woman of the lower class"—

On page 288 Mr. Reuter speaks of the "low level of efficiency that prevails generally in the black group." This seems to me to point to "inherent inability". But Mr. Reuter proves by my thesis which is that he assumes that Frederick L. Ourselves was probably not a full-blood Negro and ~~so~~ stops short at that without any further proof. My objection is to his unscientific method.

On page 288 we read "oratory is an abdominal rather than a cerebral exercise so there seems no reason for making a special category to include men gifted in this way." The very fact that use of the word "gifted" by Mr. Reuter uses the word "gifted" points to the fact that oratorical powers in the minds of most people presupposes unusual mentality. If it were really an abdominal exercise, every deep-chested trumpet-toned individual on the street could claim the title of orator

On page 315 Mr. Reuter says, "The desire of the mixed-blood race is ... to be classed with and become a part of the superior race." And again "The ideal of beauty .... of all that is good and desirable is typified by the superior race". Nothing about culture there. On page 318 he does mention the "superior culture of the white group", but on page 319 he speaks again of the "caste feeling of superiority on the part of the dominant group." Caste pride is not based on culture.

I admit that I am considerably intrigued by Mr. Reuter's criticism on my method of criticism. What difference does it make if it is crude if it is honest which I take to be synonymous with scientific? What does make a difference though is that Mr. Reuter feels he is being abused(!) for not knowing of the rapid growth of the N.A.A.C.P. But it is his business to know. Even if he did write that particular chapter in 1916 the book was not published until 1918 and his preface was written in 1918. The proof-sheets must have been in his hands many times in those two intervening years. He certainly could not have expected the membership figures to stand still (destroy his own argument) and (this is the) lack of correspondence since it emphasizes the fact that the Negroes in two years have practically quadrupled their membership. At the same rate of geometrical progression all the Negroes in the U.S. would be members in less than 8 years. Incidentally I might mention that slowness on the part of Negroes to join radical movements is due to lack of publicity not to inner indifference. Before the N.A.A.C.P. movement were given the free advertising of the Zionists!

Finally Mr. Reuter concludes from my review that I intimate that the Negro endeavors to approximate in culture .... the better standards of American life. By "better standards," Mr. Reuter means white standards he is greatly mistaken. As I said before the Negro does tend to approximate the appearance of white Americans but that is purely "protective coloring" or rather lack of coloring, sheer adaptation to environment. But the American Negro (including the mulatto) does not try consciously or otherwise to approximate white American culture. He has tried it and found it wanting and he is definitely working out a culture and civilization of his own which while affording many points of contact with white American culture shall yet preserve to him the things which he considers worth while. It is this tendency of Mr. Reuter to misconstrue statements and to jump at conclusions that

[Survey]

3/5/91

2225 Reed Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.,
April 7, 1919.

Mr. Bruno Lasker,
The Survey,
112 E. 19th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Lasker:

Here is my answer to Mr. Reuter's letter. Thank you for letting me see it.

Dr. Du Bois has returned from France, so I am back in Philadelphia, at the University of Pennsylvania. If you should wish to communicate with me further, please write me here.

Very truly yours,

Jessie Fauset

JF/CF

3/5/90

Bruno Lasker

THE SURVEY

112 EAST 19TH STREET
NEW YORK

April 8, 1919.

Miss Jessie Fauset,
2225 Reed Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Miss Fauset:

Your letter of yesterday's date came without the enclosure. Please send it along.

Yours sincerely,

BL/GLE

B Lasker

Cust. sig. by hand 4/10/19

APR 1

2225 Reed St. Phila. Pa.

4/9/1919

2-4

3/15/19

Dear Miss Alvin - Thank you for the carbons. Will you please see what happened to the reply to Mr. Reuter? You see Mr. Lacker sup his letter came but no welcome. Especially asked that the letter to Mr. Lacker ~~be returned~~ sent to Mr. Kellogg both be sent to Mr. Lacker who is Literary Editor of the Survey. Otherwise there would be no point in saying to Mr. Lacker "here is my answer to Mr. Reuter's letter" etc. I have sent Mr. Lacker the carbon which you very

kindly sent me, but I am deeply chagrined at having had to send him my answer in such a form.

Hope you are well and happy. Sincerely, Jack London

(Will to send back letters to Tucker in corner of letter — did not notice it so much — since back letters had an address, etc.
Wolf

[1919?]

J'ai appris avec beaucoup de plaisir les efforts des femmes Belges pour devenir emancipées et je suis bien fière de leur succès. Aujourd'hui je veux vous parler pendant un petit moment des efforts semblables des femmes américaines. En Amérique un million de femmes de couleur ont reçu avec leurs soeurs blanches, bien entendu, le droit de voter aux Etats Unis. Elles étaient déjà préparées pour ce droit par leur travail dans l'église, dans les écoles et dans les sociétés fraternelles.

Il y a en Amerique des églises appartenant aux gens de couleur qui possèdent 8,000,000 francs de propriété. Ces églises sont les petites democraties ou la plupart de travailleurs sont des femmes.

Il y a aussi 2,000,000 d'enfants dans les écoles qui sont les élèves pour la plus grande partie de femmes de couleur.

Nos sociétés fraternelles ont 2 ou 3,000,000 associés et generalement il y a des auxiliares féminins qui aident dans les oeuvres de charité et d'assurance qui sont joints à ces sociétés.

La pression économique qui tend à donner une meilleure éducation aux jeunes filles qu'aux garçons a diminué notre ignorance au point que 2/3 des Noirs de l'Amérique peuvent lire et écrire.

La condition sociale de la femme de couleur en Amerique s'ameliore de jour en jour.

Jessie Fauset.

46-7T-4

J. H. Jefferis, President.
A. R. Perkins, Vice Prest. & Treas.
W. H. Reger, Secy.

CAPITAL $400.000

"It has no equal"

Fire Proof Buildings

Fidelity Storage & Warehouse Company,

1811-13-15-17 & 19 Market St.

CABLE ADDRESS
"FIDELCO"

Philadelphia, February 6, 1919.

Mr. W. P. Du Bois
70-5th Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

FEB 7 1919

40

Dear Sir:-

On December 2nd we wrote regarding your account but have since heard nothing from you.

Will you kindly favor us with a check and oblige,

Yours truly

FIDELITY STORAGE & WAREHOUSE COMPANY

FLH/H

Per F. L. Herron

3/2/18

Dr Du B once return to the States within a few weeks, when his indebtedness to your company ~~your bills, etc~~, will be ~~settled~~ attended to.

Thank you for your courtesies in the matter.

F L H

February 10, 1919

Fidelity Storage & Warehouse Company,
1811-13-15-17 & 19 Market Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Dr. Du Bois will return to the States within a few weeks, when his indebtedness to your company will be attended to.

I thank you for your courtesies in the matter.

Very sincerely yours,

_____
Secretary.

MGA:CF

3/2/10

3/19/113

April 23, 1919.

Fidelity Storage & Warehouse Co.,
1811-13-15-17-19 Market Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:

Just as I have gotten rid of the stuff which I had stored with you, and which was used, as in a Pageant some years ago, there comes a call for this material to be used again.

May I ask first, have you gotten rid of it; secondly, in what condition is it; and could I get hold of it again; and what would it cost?

Very sincerely yours,

Pageant

WEBDB:CF

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
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Mrs. Jonathan Bulkley
Assistant Treasurer
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The
WAR WORK COUNCIL
(A Committee of the National Board)
Y.W.C.A.
600 Lexington Ave. New York City
TELEPHONE PLAZA 4700

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Volunteer Workers' Bureau
Mrs. Burdette Lewis, *Industrial*
Mrs. Wallace Hamilton
Bureau of Education
Miss Martha McCook
National Committee for Nurses

3/16/116

127 West 136th Street,
New York City,
October 16, 1919.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Some time ago I wrote ~~you~~ asking for the return of some war pictures I loaned you thru Mr. Williams, but as yet, have had no reply to my letter.

May I not ask you to send me these pictures at once?

Yours very truly,

Ruth Anna Fisher

3/18/16 [Fisk Univ]

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 19th - 1919.

Dear Friend:

Your note received. I will be very glad to do anything I can for your daughter. I am sending necessary blanks because there are only five vacancies in J. Hall, and if she is to come, fill out and send <u>special</u>, addressed to Mrs. M. L. Crosthwait.

Sincerely
M. E. White.

Date ..... 19 ..... [Enc.]

Application for Admission

to

Fisk University

Nashville, Tennessee

Applicant will please write **in ink** and in his own hand **full and accurate** information on the following points and return the blank to Fisk University. A reply will be made within a reasonable time after corresponding with persons referred to. Applicant must receive notice of **acceptance** before coming.

3/18/8

1. Full name of applicant (not initials).

---

2. Sex ---

3. Date of birth ---(day)--- (month) ---(year).

4. Age nearest birthday ---years.

5. If not at your home, give your present post office address—

   Street and number ---

   Town --- State ---

6. Full name of parents (if living)—

   Father ---

   Mother ---

7. Post office address of parents—

   Street and number ---

   Town --- State ---

8. Full name and address of guardian (in case parents are not living)—

Name ----------

Street and number ----------

Town ---------- State ----------

9. Where did you last attend school? Give name of school.

---

10. How many months or years did you attend? ----------

What studies did you pursue? (Give each subject and state how far it was pursued.)

---

11. Name and address of principal or teacher.

Name ----------

Street and number ----------

Town ---------- State ----------

12. What other schools have you attended, and when?

---

13. Name and address of two prominent persons who know you.

(1) Name ---

Street and number ---

Town --- State ---

(2) Name ---

Street and number ---

Town --- State ---

14. Of what church (if any) are you a member? ---

15. Have you good health? --- Any disease? ---

16. Who will pay your school bills? ---

17. Will they be paid promptly each month? ---

18. At what trade or other form of skilled labor have you worked? ---

---

19. Have you taught school? --- How long? ---

Where ---

20. What course of study do you think of pursuing? ---

Please give under "Remarks" your financial circumstances, and any other information which may be helpful in considering your application.

REMARKS

[Enc]

FISK UNIVERSITY

Nashville, Tenn._____191___

_____

_____

Dear_____

_____

of _____

has made application for admission to Fisk University. You have been referred to as being able to speak intelligently concerning qualifications of applicant. Will you kindly answer the following questions and add on the reverse page any further information you think we ought to have?

What is your occupation?_____

How long have you known the applicant?_____

What opportunity have you had for knowing the character and ability of the applicant? _____

_____

_____

3/18/7

Where has applicant attended school?_____

What general rank did applicant maintain in school?_____

What is the character and reputation of applicant?_____

_____

What is applicant doing at present?_____

Has applicant good health?_____

What are the financial circumstances of applicant?_____

_____

Is applicant energetic or indolent?_____

Does applicant yield cheerfully to proper authority?_____

What evidence does applicant show of becoming a moral and intellectual leader?

_____

_____

_____

All correspondence will be considered strictly confidential.

Very respectfully,

Registrar.

FISK UNIVERSITY

Nashville, Tenn._____191___

_____

_____

Dear_____

_____

of _____

has made application for admission to Fisk University. You have been referred to as being able to speak intelligently concerning qualifications of applicant. Will you kindly answer the following questions and add on the reverse page any further information you think we ought to have?

What is your occupation?_____

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What opportunity have you had for knowing the character and ability of the applicant? _____

_____

_____

Where has applicant attended school?_____

What general rank did applicant maintain in school?_____

What is the character and reputation of applicant?_____

_____

What is applicant doing at present?_____

Has applicant good health?_____

What are the financial circumstances of applicant?_____

_____

Is applicant energetic or indolent?_____

Does applicant yield cheerfully to proper authority?_____

What evidence does applicant show of becoming a moral and intellectual leader?

_____

_____

_____

All correspondence will be considered strictly confidential.

Very respectfully,

Registrar.

3/18/17 dup

3/8/50

BROOKLYN
OCT 31
9 PM
1919

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

70 - 5th Ave.,

New York City.

[Fisk Univ]

Oct. 31, 1919.

REMINDER

This will remind you of the Fisk meeting Monday evening, Nov. 3rd, 1919 at 8:30 P.M. Urban League office 2303 - 7th Ave.

Yours truly,

R.J. Ezzy.

RJE:M

Secretary.

[Fisk Univ]

1919

November 12, 1919.

3/16/20

Mrs. Nellie Allen White,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Nell:

I wish you would send me papers to make application for Yolande to enter Fisk as a Freshman next year and see that she gets a good room and room-mate.

I am not absolutely certain of her coming but I think she will.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

[FISK UNIVERSITY - ALUMNI CLUB]

Oct. 2, 1919.

To Fiskites of Greater New York:-

Dear Fiskite:-

On May 1st, 1919 a small group of Fiskites attended a meeting called by Mr. Hollingsworth Wood, member of the Trustee Board of Fisk University, at #202 W 63rd Street, New York City.

After a brief discussion which was opened by Mr. Wood and Rev. William DeBerry, A motion was made and duly seconded that this group form itself into a temporary Fisk Club, and that a committee be appointed to get together all the Fiskites in greater New York and New Jersey to form a permanent Club.

Those of us who were present at this meeting feel that we should come together now and make plans for a permanent Fisk Club in New York. With this in view we are asking you to attend a meeting at 8:30 on Friday evening, October 10th, 1919 at Lincoln House #202 W 63rd Street, New York City.

We are also asking that you make a special effort to get in touch with all Fiskites whom you know and ask them to come to this meeting.

Yours very truly,

Telephone
Columbus - 3394

(Signed) Miss Birdye Haynes
Acting Chairman.

Telephone
Main - 2044

(Signed) Robert J. Elzy
Acting Secretary.

2/10/153

Confidential

H A Forster
32 Liberty Street

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
42 WEST 44TH STREET

October 12 1919

Prof William E B Du Bois

My dear Professor:

Many a good case is lost because its advocates give way to their righteous indignation.

When you treat our world's championship in lynching, lawlessness and violent crime, as not a grievance against the "rights which every white American and every white European insists upon as a matter of course"; when you say that lynching is an incident to an attempt to establish in the United States an inferior caste, and to base that establishment on law and custom as far as possible, and finally upon brute force." and when an unnamed clergyman (I see of to-day p 11) treats lynching as a result of the alleged failure in the South to "recognize the negro as a man" is the root of the matter" do you realize that if the advocates of lynching could put words in your mouths, these are the sort of words they would have you use?

Lynching does not exist in the British or French possessions. But few negroes vote in the British possessions and in the French possessions the government is centralized and the local government has nothing to say

3/15/72

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
42 WEST 44TH STREET

about the administration of criminal justice.
Between 1882 and 1903 lynchings aggregating
3337 were reported in 44 of our 49 continental
states and territories (Butler on Lynch Law
179-185).

The late H H Bancroft, Dean Butler
Judge Holt, Mr Taft, the late Andrew D. White,
and the writer agree that lynching is the result of
general lawlessness and lax law enforcement.
If it only existed in the south it might be attributed
to sectionalism or race friction. But it also exists
in about 30 other states outside of the south.
It does not exist in British, French or Dutch colonies.

My writings on these subjects will
doubtless be found in the NHAGP library
at 70 Fifth Avenue
as I furnished them a number of copies of both
"Why the United States leads the world in the
"relative proportion of murders, lynchings
"and other felonies etc."

51 American Law Reviews 239-248
Docket for November 1917
Australian Law Times February 1917
(two numbers)

8/15/73

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
42 WEST 44TH STREET

"Did the decision in the Dred Scott case lead to the civil war?"
52 American Law Review 675-684.

I reached the conclusion that it did.
In the first named of my articles I predicted the conquest of the United States unless lynching and lawlessness were suppressed. I then sent a copy of the first named article
(1) to every judge of each of our 51 courts of last resort
(2) to the Reporter " " " said " " " " "
(3) to every one of the 48 State Bar Associations; to the American Bar Association; to the large local Bar Associations
(4) to every Law Journal and Law Review published in English
(5) to the press; daily, periodical and religious
(6) to the leaders of thought and action of all schools
(7) to hundreds of national, State & city public libraries, University, Law School, College and Research Libraries
(8) to every one of the several hundred that asked for it

3/15/24

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
42 WEST 44TH STREET

3/15/75

I got dozens of letters admitting that conditions were as bad or worse than I described them applauding me for daring to publish the truth. The only answering publication was in Colorado and its author pleaded confession and avoidance. A few justified existing conditions by way of new matter to the effect that they say crime and punishment are obsolete.

In private conversations, with numerous public approbation disavowing advocates of lynching, I do not remember one who excused or justified it on race or sectional grounds.

They usually either say it is necessary because the law is not enforced or else that they do not believe in capital punishment except where it is inflicted by a mob. In other words they profess to believe that mobs are above the law.

Confidentially yours
Henry A. Forster

See H.H. Bancroft's
Popular Tribunals.
Vols 1 & 2.

Lynching - P.T.

October 29, 1919

Mr. Henry A. Forster,
32 Liberty Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of October 12, and beg to say that I do not at all agree with your conclusions.

Lynching in the United States is not simply the ordinary American lawlessness. It is our usual lawlessness strengthened by a terrible race hatred, and unless those who wish to abolish lynching face that fact fairly, they are not going to meet the problem as it should be met.

Very sincerely yours,

3/15/76

HENRY A. FOSTER
[illegible] STREET
NEW YORK CITY

October 30 1919

3/15/52

Prof W.E.B du Bois

My dear Professor!

Are not the white participants in the race riots in Omaha, Chicago, East St Louis and in some Ohio cities chiefly either foreign born or else of immediate foreign ancestry?

Why should white foreigners or men of immediate foreign ancestry, 95 per cent of whom came here after the war, have any race hatred against the African race?

Suppose the League of Nations goes through and establishes very large Chinese emigration here, Would you not then have the white foreign born in our large cities rioting against the Chinese even worse than they do against the black race?

If I am wrong why are race riots in the West Indies (British) unknown, except because there the law is enforced?

How is the white Southerner to blame for riots in northern cities in which the bulk of the white participants are either of foreign birth or foreign extraction?

Why should white foreigners who have greatly improved their condition by coming here have a terrible race hatred of the blacks?

I know many Southerners. I never saw one that had any "terrible race hatred".

What they call in the South cornshuckers, hillbillies or poor whites may have, but I never saw an educated Southerner that did. If the trouble in the South, [illegible] cornshuckers can call it, [illegible] I differ almost entirely with the modern Southerner's political views.

As I regard lynching as an evil affecting no less than 44 of our 48 States, I do not think sectionalism, race or climate have much to do with it. Just plain lawlessness.

Sincerely yours

Henry M. Hoyles

Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity,
325 Tea Street, N.W. Washington,D.C

July 14, 1919.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Director of Publication and Research,
70 Fifth Avenue,New York,City.

Dear Sir,

As you are writing the "History of Negro soldiers in The World's War" I am sending you a phamplet which was written by me of the "Modern Warfare and My Experiences in France. Probablymthis will help you some.

Hoping to hear from you soon.

Yours truly,

Abdiah M. Foster.

3/16/3

1920

December 27, 1919.

Mr. O. M. Foster,
325 Tea Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of December 21. I regret to say that I have not been able to get much data concerning the 369th regiment. I have applied in vain to both officers and soldiers asking for facts and documents but have received almost nothing.

If you can inform me where material can be found I should be very glad indeed to try.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

325 Tea Street, N.W.

Washington,D.C. December 30, 1919.

Dr. W.E B. Du Bois,
Editor of the Crisis,
70th Fifth Avenue,

New York,City.

Dear Sir,

I received your letter yesterday. In regard to data of the 369th U.S. Infantry I will refer you to Sergeant Gilbert H. Moody of the Third Battalion of the 369th U.S. Infantry whose address is 326 West 52nd Street,New York City. I also refer you to Rev. Doctor Brooks son who was also a Sergeant in this Regiment.

These two young men were with the Regiment when it first landed in France,and I am quite sure they can give you all the information you desire. They are also graduates from the "Academy of Howard University.

Hoping to hear from you soon concerning this matter.

Yours truly,

Obadiah M. Foster

636 12th St. Apt. 1.
Milwaukee Wis.
Aug. 13, 1919.

Dear sir:

Deeming you well informed about present conditions in France, I should like to ask your advice on a few matters.

3/15/25

I am a student at the University of Chicago, having a speaking knowledge of the French language would like to finish school in France. Would you advise me to go at present? If so, how about living expenses? Are you in a position to inform

me of possibilities for a student working his way through school? Are there any restrictions as to who are securing passports at present?

Please do not think these questions impertinent, for I am anxious to learn the exact truth. I should appreciate very highly any such information or advice you should give me.

Respectfully yours.

Clovis E. L. Touché

3/15/24

August 21, 1919.

Mr. C. E. J. Fouche,
636 - 12th Street,
Milwaukee, Wis.

My dear Sir:

I understand that restrictions on the movement of American citizens to Europe will be taken off November 1; at any rate, they will not be kept much longer than that.

I should doubt the possibility of your supporting yourself by work while in school in France. It would be possible to live very cheaply there, and that fact may help you; but I do not think you can earn much.

Very sincerely yours,

Request for information

Muskegon, Mich. 5/14/19

Editor, Indianapolis Ledger:

Being so sure that, you welcome at all times, bits of unusual things that are being accomplished by our people, I am taking the liberty of sending you this, a record of very much skill in Boiler making by one young man of our race. Please find space in the Indianapolis Ledger for it.

Respectfully,

J. F. Fowler

145 West Western Ave.

3/2/23

(3)

Misc' Z51-f3

~~ARMY AND NAVY~~
~~YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION~~
~~"WITH THE COLORS"~~

YMCA

2523 Bainbridge St
So. Richmond Va
June 3 1919

Mr. Dubois
Dear Sir:-

I see from the Crisis of this week that you are writing a history on the Negro in the world's War. Please send ~~the~~ prospectus with agents terms.

Yours very truly
M.C. Fox

3/25/96

3 50
3 6
2 100

TO THE WRITER: SAVE BY WRITING ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS PAPER
TO THE FOLKS AT HOME: SAVE FOOD, BUY LIBERTY BONDS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

[France- Minister of War]

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

Le Président du Conseil
Ministre de la Guerre

Paris, le 26 FEV 1919 *191*

3/2/43

Monsieur le Président,

Le Président du Conseil a été très touché du témoignage de sympathie que vous avez bien voulu lui adresser. Il me charge de vous exprimer ainsi qu'à tous les membres du Congrès " PAN AFRICAIN " ses chaleureux remerciements.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'assurance de mes sentiments très distingués.

Le Chef du Secrétariat Particulier

J. Mantet

Monsieur le Président du Congrès " PAN AFRICAIN "

Sept.
26th.
1919.

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois,
70 - Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

My Dear Dr. DuBois:

Herewith please find copy of my letter to Edward J. Wheeler, editor of CURRENT OPINION, under date of September 18, in the matter of the title to an article by Mr. Seligmann in the September CURRENT OPINION. I also enclose a copy of Mr. Wheeler's reply under date of September 22.

Mr. Wheeler says he is in pretty close harmony with all that I say, but he thinks that the difference between an uprising and striking back is a pretty fine one. Inasmuch as the attitude of CURRENT OPINION in publising the article appears to be entirely friendly and the editor quite fair along the color line, I consider it impolitic to engage in an extended controversy with Mr. Wheeler over the title given the article. I do not think, however, that my criticism is hypercritical. It seems to me striking back on the part of the blacks in an uprising on the part of the whites is much the same as defending one's self against personal assault by another, and if that is true, there is quite a difference between an "uprising" and "striking back".

It may be, however, that the title to the article was not made by Mr. Seligmann but by the editor and that might be the reason for his defending it. Do you know whether or not Mr. Seligmann or CURRENT OPINION is the author of the title?

Mrs. Francis joins me in best regards to yourself and family.

WTF-H.

(Enc.3)

Very truly yours,

W. T. Francis

[Enc.]

Sept.
18th.
1919.

Edward J. Wheeler, Esq.,
Editor Current Opinion,
65 W. 36th Street,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I have just read the article "What Is Behind The Negro Race Uprisings?", by Herbert J. Seligmann in the CURRENT OPINION for September, and it appears to me that the title is incorrect. For we have had no "Negro Race Uprisings". Mr. Seligmann is undoubtedly correct in his statement of facts and I agree with him fully in every thing but the title, it is misleading.

3/8/70

I think also that one of your questions "Is the Negro in revolt as a result of shameless and venal exploitation?", contained in your note on the article, is misleading, for although the Negro might be justified in revolting because of shameless and venal exploitation, he has not revolted.

Magazines and newspapers both North and South should cease publishing news and articles which only have a tendency to intensify race hatred. And great care should be exercised, in publishing any article, to the end that it will be condusive to a better feeling between the whites and blacks and not be misleading even in its title or the Editor's note.

Lack of courage to correct an evil or wilful neglect of duty upon the part of an individual, a race or a government frequently results in crime and often in the loss of life. If the title to Mr. Seligmann's article and the question was "What Is Behind The Recent Race Riots"?, I should say that the things set forth in that article are merely a part of the fuel which causes the flames of race hatred to leap higher and higher, but the primary cause behind it all will be found to be failure of the pulpit, the press and the people of this country to suppress the writings and speeches against the Negro by Thomas Dixon, Benjamin Tillman, James K. Vardaman, John Sharp Williams and men of that class ten and fifteen years ago. The riots are fruits of the seeds of race hatred which these men were not only permitted but invited and paid by American Christians to scatter in church and hall, at chautauqua and in the press from coast to coast.

The Negro has never indulged in "Uprisings" in this country. Every race riot that this country has had has been started by the whites. And it was only in the Washington and Chicago riots that the blacks have even struck back.

If certain white people could overcome the delusion that they are laboring to keep the Negro in his place, when in fact they are bending every effort to keep him out of his place, (for a man's place, according to the American code is that place which his moral, intellectual and financial attainments fit him to occupy) most of the nasty differences which make trouble between the races would be removed.

3/8/21

WTF-H.

Very truly yours,

W. T. Francis

[Enc.]

CURRENT OPINION
65 West 36th Street
NEW YORK

September 22, 1919.

Editorial Rooms
Edward J. Wheeler, Editor

Mr. William T. Francis,
329 Metropolitan Bank Bldg.,
St.Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your letter of the 18th inst. I find myself in pretty close harmony with all you say, tho I think your criticism of the title given to Mr.Seligmann's article is rather hypercritical. You admit that the negroes "struck back" in the recent riots, and the difference between an uprising and striking back seems to be a pretty fine one.

Respectfully,

Edward J. Wheeler.

3/8/72

October 29, 1919

Mr. W. T. Francis,
329 Metropolitan Bank Building,
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Mr. Francis:

I thank you for letting me see the correspondence with Mr. Wheeler.

Mr. Wheeler, on the whole, is pretty fair to us, and does not deserve as much criticism as many others.

Very sincerely yours,

3/8/68

History agency

3/19/14

#4112 West Belle Place,
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 7th, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

Kind Sir:—

Knowing you are to be author of a history of the American Negro's part in the world work, I am writing asking for field agency of St. Louis.

An early reply would be appreciated, I am,

Respectfully
(Mrs) R. R. Freeman.

3/19/13

August 13, 1919

Mrs. R. R. Freeman,
4112 West Belle Place,
St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Madam:

I beg to say that the date of publication of my history, of The War, has not yet been settled. When it has been, I shall be glad to communicate with you.

Very sincerely yours,

War History Agency

WEBDB:CF

3/19/26 History

July 16, 1919

Sergeant R. W. Freeman,
General Delivery,
Derby, Connecticut

Dear Sir:

We should be most happy to have a complete and detailed statement of your case for use in our History of the Negro in the Great War. If possible, we should like to have this at an early date.

Very truly yours,

Fresne, le 18 Mars 1919

D5-17

Monsieur,

Je n'ai pas connaissance du passage de soldats noirs dans notre village et de ce fait n'ai eu de plaintes concernant leur conduite.

Je n'ai jusqu'ici reçu aucune autre demande émanant de votre service, car je me fais toujours un devoir de répondre aux lettres qui me sont adressés.

Agréez, Monsieur, mes sincères salutations

L'adjoint

L. Lafaix

MAIRIE DE FRESNE (Marne)

3/5/82

April 23, 1919.

Mrs. Meta W. Fuller,
7 Warren Road,
South Framingham, Mass.

My dear Mrs. Fuller:

What is the smallest sum that you could afford to charge The CRISIS for a plaster replica of your group "Peace Halting War"? Could the figure of Peace be made a Negro?

My best regards to you and Dr. Fuller. I am sorry not to have seen you while in Boston.

Very sincerely yours,

Crisis Boss,

WEBDB:CF

META VAUX WARRICK FULLER
SCULPTOR

MAY 1 1919

3/5/43

Warren Road 3
Framingham

April 30 - 1919.

My dear Dr Du Bois -

Your successful effort to drive from Framingham the "Birth of a Nation" was the cause of my delay in answering your late letter which reached me soon after your Boston visit last week.

Dr and I attended the meeting on Monday and were so sorry not to have been able to spend some time with you we wanted to see you in Framingham for there were many things we both wanted to talk about.

As to the Peace group, it would be very easy to change the type of the angel to that of negro and since I had not counted on any further profit on this group I would be quite willing to let "The Crisis" have a plaster replica for the price of the casting of two (it is

my purpose to keep, if possible, a copy of every piece I produce).

I had Caproni give me an estimate for casting the group some time last fall and I think he wanted thirty-five dollars for two. At any rate I would get a written estimate if you care to consider it.

Entwistle is of the opinion that I have other things which might have included you made particularly a large over mantle panel on which I am now at work for the A. A. A. in Atlanta - at any rate we would have been glad for your opinion or suggestions before finishing it.

I hope you will not fail to see us when you come again, in fact we would like to have you spend at least some of your time visiting us.

With best regards from all to the Du Bois and Yolande

Yours very sincerely

Mitchell Wilder.

3/22/42

May 10, 1919.

Mrs. M. V. W. Fuller,
7 Warren Road,
Framingham, Mass.

Dear Mrs. Fuller,

Please finish for us a replica in plaster of the Peace Group. We will be glad to pay thirty-five dollars, or thereabouts.

Very sincerely yours,

Cries Bus

SOLOMON C. FULLER, M. D.
220 CLARENDON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

Aug 13th 1919

Dear Dr Bois:

If is announced that you are to be in Boston Saturday evening Aug 16. and so Mrs Fuller and I hasten to invite you to our home in Framingham for Sunday. As I am expecting to be present at the little party Saturday evening perhaps we could go to Framingham

3/13/67

after the affair.

With very kind regards

Cordially

S. C. Fuller

October 6, 1919.

Dr. S. C. Fuller,
7 Warren Road,
South Framingham, Mass.

Dear Doctor Fuller:

Let me thank you most graciously for the pictures which you sent me. I think they are tip-top.

Would it be possible for me to secure any reproductions, and at what cost?

My best regards to the family.

Very sincerely yours,

3/9/76

[Solomon Carter Fuller]

DuBois Personal

1919

PERSONAL

XIV

October 18, 1919.

Dr. S. P. Fuller,
7 Warren Road,
South Framingham, Mass.

Dear Doctor Fuller:

I write to consult you professionally.

3/13/2

Ever since my trip to France, and the lecture tour which followed it, I have felt "nerves." I have tried to get rid of them by letting up on my work and sleeping, but I continue to have symptoms like these: A faint headache, now in the base of the back of my head, now in the forehead, now at the sides. It is never violent, but the headachy feeling never quite disappears. The nerves at the back of my neck ache and sometimes I have a feeling like a stiff neck. The nerves throughout the body easily get on edge when I work much, either mentally or physically.

On the other hand, I am apparently otherwise very well indeed, - good weight, good appetite and I sleep pretty well. I have been going to bed lately at nine or ten, arising at eight or nine. I take fifteen minutes of setting up exercizes each morning and walk two miles or more at least three times a week. I spend five or six hours a week in my auto.

What do you advise?

I enclose the report of my last examination by the Life Extension Institute.

I can run up and see you if necessary.

Very sincerely yours,

3/3/3

(Enc.)

SOLOMAN C. FULLER, M. D.
7 WARREN ROAD,
FRAMINGHAM, - MASS,
BY APPOINTMENT

Oct. 21, 1919.

3/16/135

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter with report of recent examination by the Life Extens. Inst. is at hand. So far as can be determined from the report there is not much cause for alarm. I realize, however, that the mere assurance may not make your headache vanish or your nervousness disappear immediately, though it ought to have some psychologic effect. The advice given by the Institute is good. However, please find the time to come up this way and let me go over you. I may be able to find some way of helping your nervousness an incidentally ridding you of headache which I fancy is probably symptomatic of nervous disorder. At all events I can better judge your condition at close range than by the "absent" method.

When you come suppose you arrange for a quiet week-end at Framingham, following the the stunts we will put you through at 220 Clarendon St., Boston.

I am glad you like the pictures. If I can find the plates, they are packed with my Westboro things, I will be happy to furnish you with copies.

Kind regards from us all

Sincerely,

S. C. Fuller

October 27, 1919

2116122

Dr. Soloman C. Fuller,
7 Warren Road,
Framingham, Mass.

Dear Doctor Fuller:

Thank you for your letter of October 21.

I have been resting up a bit by going to bed earlier and getting up later and doing less in the office. The result is that the slight headaches almost disappear at times. So that, at any rate, I am getting no worse and probably will be better.

Just as soon as I get the current CRISIS out of the way, I will, however, run up for a week-end with you.

Very sincerely yours,

New York City

121, East 29 street,
N.Y. May 3d 1919

Dear Editor of The Crisis;

Allow me to thank you for those brave and courageous utter-- ances quoted in this morning's World that have called forth such a loud protest from regions infernal. Doubtless the upper most thought of the American Negro--as was that of the white man--as they stood shoulder to shoulder in the trenches off France, was vengeance for the raped and outraged Belgian woman. But unless his experiences there have opened his eyes to the condition of the woman of his own race in his own land, and with this awakening the inspiration to give his life --if need be- as freely and as willingly for the jim-crowed, maligned, raped and outraged woman of his own race in his own land, then are those experences on the battle field of Europe of no avail.

Sincerely yours,

(David B. Fulton)

3/15/29

MAY 5 1919

9

[March 5]

(1919)

17 Quai St. Michel
Paris, 5 mars

Dear Mr Dubois

Friday at one, at the Press-room, suits me to a T.

Sincerely,

Lewis E. Gannett

Thank you!

17 quai St.Michel, Paris

May 6, 1919

Dear Dr. Dubois

Did you ever write that article about the Pan-African Congress ? Because I didn't and it ought to be written. I sent The Survey some pictures of French colored troops which might fit with such an article.

I had a quarrel with Mrs. Terrell about you the other day. She insisted that you had not arrived in America before she left or she would have heard of it, and I insisted that you had. And not until I showed her a letter from Arthur Kellogg speaking of meeting you did I know for sure or could I convince her.

You will find enclosed an amusing bit from L'Oeuvre. The French really do not understand the peculiar ways of some, or most, Americans. And I don't blame them.

Sincerely,

Louis P. Lochner

Copy Pan-Af Congress

3/1/24

August 12, 1919

Mr. John B. Gaskill,
742 S. Claremont Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Gaskill:

I am returning the letters and pamphlets which you kindly sent me. I have read parts of them with interest.

Very sincerely yours,

3/16/41

Pamphlets + letters sent registered mailed
WEBDB/CF by CF 8-13-19 RRR

2 à 5 / 7 à 9 P. M.

Tél. Uptown 6692

DR. D. GASPARD

239a ST-ANTOINE

Montréal August 1st 1919

Dear Doctor DuBois,

Here are a few editorials on the Chicago race riot. They are all from Montreal's dailies,

Yours Truly

D. Gaspard

M. D.

3/15/37

GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900

NEW YORK, April 15th 1919

M Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

70 - 5th Ave

Frames

To **Mme. Louise Gempp,** Dr. Room 622

MAISON PARISIENNE

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46 EAST 34TH STREET, (FORMERLY 420 FOURTH AVE.)

1	over coat sl	$4.00

Paid

A. Spaynuola

[Giddens]

251

ARMY AND NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
"WITH THE COLORS"

Camp Dix N.J. July 10th. 1919

Mr. C. R. Lattod
New York City.

Dear Sir-

I will write you a legable letter after reaching some place where I can secure the use of a machine. Would rather talk to you personally and will call up on the 'phone before leaving for City.

After writing my first letter and reading the same, realized I had not covered what I intended. The topic is so broad the question so great and

TO THE WRITER: SAVE BY WRITING ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS PAPER
TO THE FOLKS AT HOME: SAVE FOOD, BUY LIBERTY BONDS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

ARMY AND NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
"WITH THE COLORS"

YMCA

With me so delicate until I can hardly do purchase with my pen.

So when I am rested, and settled I will give you the story of the negro soldiers life in every day contact.

Your truly
Lemuel A. Gladden
Co "C" 815 Pioneer Inf
American Ex. Force
9-211-E. 50th. St
Blood and Co.
"Pencil"
— Very Nervous

3/12/18

TO THE WRITER: SAVE BY WRITING ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS PAPER
TO THE FOLKS AT HOME: SAVE FOOD, BUY LIBERTY BONDS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Z 51

4515 St. Lawrence Ave.,
Chicago, Ill. 9/15, '19.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I understand that our history in 3 Vols is being prepared by you on the "World War." Please ~~furnish me~~ furnish me with a prospectus of the same as early as you have them available, or advise me how I may obtain one.

Very respectfully
Jas. C. Glenn

3/20/34

251

October 10, 1919

Mr. James O. Glenn,
4515 St. Lawrence Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

It is expected that my volume of the History of the Negro in the War will appear in the spring.

I will take pleasure in letting you know the exact date.

Very sincerely yours,

3/20/33

[Godman, L.]

Ct-3

3/6/24

Personnel Office,
Headquarters, 366th Infantry,
A.P.O. 766, A.E.F.

Feb. 11, 1919.

From: Leroy H. Godman, Captain & Insurance Officer, 366th Inf.

To: The Commanding General, Pontanezen Camp, Brest France.
(Thru Military channels.)

Subject: Extension of service in the A.E.F.

1. It is requested that I remain in the U.S. Army in France for a period of at least six months.

2. I desire a position in the Judge Advocate Department as most of my experience has been along that line and I feel that I am best fitted for that class of work.

3. I have had ten years experience as an attorney, and was for five years assistant Attorney General for the state of Ohio. I have also practiced in the special and general courts since being in the A.E.F., and have handled the Insurance and Allotments during the entire period for the 366th Infantry.

Leroy H. Godman

Leroy H. Godman,
Capt. 366th Inf.

[Enc.]

201 - Wrapper Indorsement

Hq. Camp Pontanezen, Feb. 14, 1919 To C.O. 366th. Infantry.

It is prohibited to transfer officers from colored organizations.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL BUTLER:

M.J. MOGENSEN
Captain C.A.C.
Assistant Adjutant

M.J.M/ SC

(True copy)

Capt Holman

3/6/25

C.t

3/19/22

April 23, 1919

Mr. L. H. Godman,
Attorney-At-Law,
6128 Vermont Avenue,
St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Mr. Godmam:

I am very glad to have located you. I must see you personally and go over matters with you. I am planning to be in St. Louis on or about May 23, and in Chicago from May 17 to 19. Let me know if I can see you in either of those places, or in Columbus.

Very sincerly yours,

WEBDB/CF

Neg. Heat

CITIZENS 4932

L. H. GODMAN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
305 CLINTON BLDG., CHESTNUT AND HIGH
COLUMBUS, OHIO

DEC 31 1919

3/19/1

December 29,1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I am sending you inclosed the official and final disapproval and findings in the cases of Capt. Daniel Smith, Lieuts. Cross, Crawford and Cheers just received by me.

Will you kindly return the same to me within a few days?

Very truly yours,

L. H. Godman.

5Incls.
LHG/EC.

The Tuskegee
Normal and Industrial Institute
Founded by Booker T. Washington
For the Training of Colored
Young Men and Women.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
November 11, 1918.

Mr. L. H. Godman,
Attorney at Law,
Columbus, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Godman:

The letter which you handed to me in St. Louis was transmitted to Secretary Baker along with a strong appeal from me in behalf of the officers of the 368th Infantry, and I am sure you will be interested in seeing a copy of a communication which I have received from the Secretary.

I will be very glad if you would regard this as confidential until the statement from Secretary Baker appears in the newspapers.

Yours very truly,

(signed) R.R. Moton.

H

Copy

BOUVIER & BEALE

Attorneys & Counselors

165 Broadway

New York, October 30, 1919

Hon. Newton D. Baker,

Secretary of War,

Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:-

I am in receipt of your letter of October 28th enclosing a copy of the statement which you propose to issue regarding the operation of the 368th Infantry in the Argonne. Personally I feel the necessity of issuing such a statement is to be deplored, but in view of the agitation from ~~fr~~ which we constantly suffered both here and in France, and which has lately developed so many serious aspects, it is perhaps desirable to do so.

The only suggestions I would offer with reference to your proposed statement are that many of the colored officers particularly three in my own battalion, were decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism under fire, as to which the statement makes no mention and that perhaps emphasis might be laid upon the fact that a rigid investigation failed to disclose the issuance or the receipt of any orders to retire.

Yours respectfully,

(signed) B. F. Norris

N/V

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

November 1, 1919.

Dear Dr. Moton:

I have your letter of October 9 and am happy to inform you that upon my recommendation the President has directed the disapproval of the proceedings involving the four officers convicted by court martial abroad in connection with the retirement of a portion of the 368th Infantry. This disposes of the cases of all the officers involved. My own statement on the subject, which I submitted to you sometime ago, will appear in the newspapers shortly.

Your correspondent, Captain L. H. Godman, refers to the fact that the chief testimony was that of Major Norris. I think you will be interested to know that the Inspector General doubted the propriety of my making public the prepared statement for fear that Major Norris would feel called upon to enter into a newspaper controversy on the subject. I therefore decided to write Major Norris quite frankly and submit the statement to him for comment. He replied in a letter of which I enclose a copy in order that you may see the broad and helpful view he takes of the whole situation. I am particularly anxious to have you see this letter, because there has been a disposition on the part of some colored officers to criticise Major Norris. I was delighted to find the attitude he took in the matter.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Newton D. Baker

Secretary of War

Dr. R. R. Moton,
The Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

[Enc.]

Frank Davis, Jr.

Assistant Attorney General. FDjr-LEK

Department of Justice

Washington.

December 27, 1919

Dear Mr. Godman:

I remember you quite well.

Inclosed find reports on courts-martial for which you ask. I am sorry it has taken me so long to get them.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Frank Davis, Jr.

Mr. L. H. Godman,

Columbus, Ohio.

3/61/129

Capt. Daniel Smith, 368th Infantry

Findings.

Of the Charge and of Specification 2 of the charge, "Guilty."

Of Specification 1 of the Charge, "Guilty, except the words 'until halted by his battalion commander, Major Benjamin F. Norris, U.S.A.,' and of the excepted words "Not Guilty.'"

151641-19

Sentence

"To be shot to death with musketry. (Two-thirds of the members concurred in the sentence.)"

The sentence having been approved by the convening authority and the record of trial forwarded for the action of the President, under the 48th Article of War, the following are his orders thereon:

War Department,

Washington, October 31, 1919.

3/6/126

In the foregoing case of Captain Daniel Smith, Company K, 368th Infantry the whole proceedings of the general court martial have been forwarded to the Secretary of War and by him laid before the President for his action under the 48th Article of War. The President has disapproved the findings and sentence and has ordered that Captain Smith be released from arrest and restored to duty. By direction of the President it is so ordered.

Newton D. Baker,

Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

Peyton C. March,

General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

P.C. Harris,

The Adjutant General.

First Lieut. Horace R. Crawford, 368th Infantry.

Findings.

Of the Charge, "Guilty."

Of Specification 1 of the Charge, "Guilty, except the words 'until halted by his battalion commander, Major Benjamin F. Norris, U.S.A.' of the excepted words not guilty."

151644-19

Of Specification 2 of the Charge, "Guilty, except the words 'that no officer retreat or pay any attention to any orders unless in my personal handwriting and signed by me,' substituting therefor the words 'there would be no retreat and no withdrawal unless the officers received an order in my personal handwriting signed with my signature,' of the excepted words not guilty, of the substituted words guilty."

Sentence.

3/6/127

"To be shot to death with musketry." (Two-thirds of the members of the court concurred in the sentence.)

The sentence having been approved by the convening authority and the record of trial forwarded for the action of the President, under the 48th Article of War, the following are his orders thereon:

War Department,

Washington, October 31, 1919.

In the foregoing case of First Lieutenant Horace R. Crawford, Company I, 368th Infantry, the whole proceedings of the general court-martial have been forwarded to the Secretary of War and by him laid before the President for his action under the 48th Article of War. The President has disapproved the findings and sentence and has ordered that Lieutenant Crawford be released from arrest and restored to duty. By direction of the President it is so ordered.

Newton D. Baker,

Secretary of War

By order of the Secretary of War

Peyton C. March,

General Chief of Staff.

Official:

P.C.Harris

The Adjutant General.

First Lieut. Judge Cross, 368th Infantry

Findings

Of the Charge, "Guilty."

Of Specification 1 of the Charge, "Guilty, except the words 'until halted by his battalion commander, Major Benjamin F. Norris, U.S.A.' of the excepted words, not guilty."

151642-19

Of Specification 2 of the Charge, "Guilty, except the words 'that no officer retreat or pay any attention to any orders unless in my personal handwriting and signed by me,' substituting therefor the words 'there would be no retreat and no withdrawal unless the officer received an order in my personal handwriting signed with my signature,' of the excepted words not guilty, of the substituted words, guilty."

3/61/128

Second Lieut. Robert W. Cheers, 368th Inf.

Findings.

Of the Charge, "Guilty."

Of Specification 1 of the Charge, "Guilty except the words 'until halted by his battalion commander, Major Benjamin F. Norris, U.S.A.,' of the excepted words, not guilty."

151643-19

Of Specification 2 of the Charge, "Guilty, except the words 'that no officer retreat or pay any attention to any orders unless in my personal handwriting and signed by me' substituting therefor the words 'to pay no attention to any orders to retreat unless that order was in writing and my personal handwriting and signed by me,' of the excepted words not guilty, of the substituted words guilty."

[Grand Army of Americans]

Capt. Samuel F. Sewell,
Department Commander
Lieut. Walter L. Wallace,
Vice-Department Commdr.
Sgt. Robert L. Piper,
Junior Department Commdr.
Lieut. Daniel W. Jones
Asst. Adjutant General
Corp. Ralph Wills,
Asst. Qm. General

HEADQUARTERS

The Grand Army of Americans

1720 THIRTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Lieut. Thomas H. R. Clarke,
Judge Advocate
Sgt. Cluade P. Carmichael,
Medical Director
Sgt. Barney M. McKay,
Chief Mustering Officer
Sgt. Nathan Davis,
Dept. Inspector
William T. Ferguson,
Organizer

3/62

12th May, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Editor of the Crisis,
New York City, New York.

My dear Dr. Dubois:

We have read with gratification your exposure of the injustice suffered by the 92nd Division in France; and of the deliberate misrepresentation of that Division by white officers, especially Colonel Greer, late Chief-of-Staff 92nd Division, now colonel, general staff, U.S.A.

We wish, as an organization of veterans of all the wars engaged in by the United States, and of their sons and daughters, to thank you for putting the truth before the public; and to assure you of our hearty and full cooperation in this campaign against an organize effort to discredit the Negro as a soldier and especially as an officer.

In this recent war we fought for democracy; and we mean to do our part toward making this country a true democracy and not a government for and by the white man only.

Very truly yours,

Samuel F. Sewell
Department Commander.

HOA/LEK.

Thank.

In DuB absence I want to thank you for your kind letter of May 12, & expression of Coop.

Introductions - 97 [Granger]

October 18, 1919

Mr. Lester B. Granger,
27 Wallace Place,
Newark, N.J.

Dear Mr. Granger:

3/13/5

Enclosed please find some letters of introduction to friends of mine in France.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

CROSS REFERENCE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE PRECEDING,

W.E.B. DuBois to Lester B. Granger, Oct 18, 1919; General Correspondence

SEE THE FOLLOWING:

W.E.B. DuBois to H. Gratien Candace, Oct 18, 1919; General Correspondence

W.E.B. DuBois to Dr. George Jackson, Oct. 18, 1919; General Correspondence

HALSEY BROS. CO.
ESTABLISHED 1855.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACISTS AND PUBLISHERS

RETAIL DEPARTMENT: 111 NORTH WABASH AVENUE

J. HERBERT GRAY, R. PH.

CHICAGO, May 12, 1919.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois-
Dear Sir-

When I learned you were to cross the Atlantic- I thanked God: As the Orizaba floated on the mighty waves, I asked for His Mercy and safe deliverance into the hands of your comrade— co-workers.

The newa came; you were amongst all peoples and a gain my heart worshipped Him. During your absence not much could be learned, but; I have been informed of your safe arrival in America. Now you are with us, give to us all you have learned; for we know it will be nothing but the Truth, as your integrity of purpose has never been questioned by a white man.

We must have unity among the colored men of the U.S.A. who know they are right and drop personal grieveances.

I can fight mentally and physically for Justice and accepting you as my General six years ago; I am still a faithful Private, the greatest honor I could have under such a courageous director.

My heart beats in rythm to a funeral dirge for those bronze soldiers, sleeping; in the poppy-fields of France, and in serious meditation the question always confronts me; Oh;God why was my skin made white and my heart so full of devotion to those from whom I am separated?

Regardless of my future and ultimate end, I pray ~~pray~~ my last breath may breathe Justice for the colored people every where and especially in the U.S.A. Their blood for me in France, means my blood and all I have for them here in our own land—.

Faithfully

J. Herbert Gray.

J.Herbert Gray.

21/20/38

[Great Britain.]

3/5/106

BRITISH DELEGATION,
PARIS.

17th March 1919.

Dear Sir,

I am desired by the Prime Minister to acknowledge your letter of the 15th March.

Mr. Lloyd George's time is, as you will understand, very much occupied at present, and he therefore much regrets he will be unable to grant you an interview. If, however, you would state your views in writing, he will give them his careful consideration.

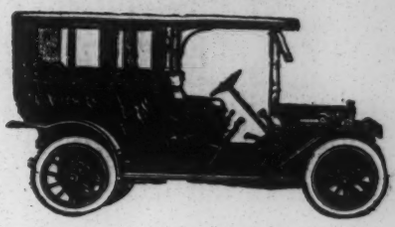
Yours faithfully,

F. L. Stevenson.

M. le Docteur W.E.B. Du Bois,
9 rue Jasmin,
Paris, 16.

TELEPHONE SPRING 1467

AUTO SUPPLIES



GREENWICH VILLAGE GARAGE

E. DE POLO & F. CAMISA, PROP'S.

240-242 THOMPSON STREET

NEW YORK

3/16/113

21 Jan., 1919.

Received of A.G. Dill a check
for Thirty Seven Dollars ($37.00)
for storage of Oldsmobile car
belonging to W.E.B. DuBois
covering time from Dec. 16, 1918,
to and including Jan. 21, 1919.

E De Polo & F. Camisa

Paid Jan 21 - 1919

3/14/53

124 Chestnut St.,
Atlanta, Ga,
Aug. 5th-19.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I have the manuscript of a novel with The Cornhill Publishing Co. of Boston-69 Cornhill. They are considering this mss. for publication this fall.

Would you kindly write them a line in behalf of my work?

of the Cornhill Co.,
Mr. Walter E. Reid, is the one
with whom I have been in touch..

A word from you would go far in clinching its publication. I wrote to Mr. D'ill some time ago in regard to this and guess he wrote them.

This — "The Little Log Cabin At The End Of The Lane" — is by far the best I have ever done and I am confident would prove a financial success. Its publication would mean very much to me.

Trusting that you are in perfect health and with kind regards to your family,

Sincerely Yours.

W. H. Greenwood

Carnegie Hero Fund

TD

October 29, 1919

Miss Georgia A. Gresham,
Keysville, Ga.

My dear Madam:

You should write to the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Give all the details of the exploit and the names of corroborating witnesses.

Very sincerely yours,

3/2/130

for file

Washington, Oct. 6 / 1919.

My dear Sir:

In reading your notable book The Negro, of the Home University Library, I notice that in page 141 you mention Heredia as one of the colored writers of the West Indies. I suppose your intention was to allude to Plácido, the interesting mulatto poet of Cuba. His real name was Gabriel de la Concepción Valdés, Plácido being only his nom de plume. His last poem, Plegaria a Dios, has very great merit. See, concerning him, Menéndez y Pelayo, Historia de la poesía hispano-americana, Coester, Literary History of Spanish America, and others works on Cuban literature. The Heredias, on the other hand, were a white aristocratic family of Santo Domingo and Cuba which produced several prominent men,- one of them, the French poet of Les Trophées. An illegitimate member of this family, however, seems to have had colored blood. This was the politician Severiano de Heredia, who was a member of the Cabinet in France.

3/7/64

Then there is, in the same page, an allusion to "Gómez" as a Spaniard. There being no famous colored Gómez in Spain, I suppose you mean Carlos Gomes, the musician, who was really a Brazilian, although I do not know whether he had any negro blood. A Cuban musician, the violinist White, was a mulatto. He was one of the leading violinists of the world some thirty-five years ago.

In Spain, by the way, there was a famous colored artist, the mulatto Murillo, a pupil of the white and still more famous painter of the same name.

Yours respectfully,

A. Guerra.

Z 51
(Guillot)
See diary under "P"

I20 North Roman Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana,
September 4, I9I9.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, New York.

My Dear Dr. DuBois,

Under separate cover I sent the Diary thru Mr. Bill. I did not deem it wise at this time to send it direct.

Let me call your attention to the fact that in the History that is already on the market, the author does not in any connection mention the Divisional Interpreter. Whether it was done thru oversight or purposely I do not know. The Interpreter was the only colored Officer in the Intelligence Department and the only colored Officer on the Staff of the 92nd Division. He was not a line Officer Belonged to the Corps of Int. and simply attached to Headquarters by a Divisional Order but was assigned by the War Department. You will understand, I am sure, that I mention this not from a desire to get into the limelight but it occurs to me that since we were represented on the Staff, that fact should be recorded in an authentic history.

I have been waiting for some papers that I let an individual have last spring. It seems that he has misplaced them.

Very sincerely yours,

Florence A. Guillot

3120/16

120 North Roman Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana,
October 13, 1919.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, New York.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

The enclosed letter was received last week. Read marked places carefully. The men were probably from labor units.You will recall that the 29th Division was billeted in this area, the IIth Divisional area, from November or December until spring. Have written for details. I was in Bourbonne in January after leaving the Hospital.

On October 2nd I resigned as Assistant Professor of French in Howard University.Sent the following telegram to the President: "Cannot accept salary offered. Will resume my work at a salary of twenty hundred dollars a year. If the University cannot pay me this salary please accept my resigmation".

Do not write until you hear from me again.

Sincerely,

Clarence A. Guillot

3/7/65

[Enc.]

3/7/06

Bourbonne 11 Septembre
1919

Cher Monsieur

Ci avez vous fait depuis 3 mois 1/2 et pourquoi ce silence !. Une de mes lettres apres avoir été réexpédiée de Washington a Oklahoma m'est revenue apres avoir attendu 2 mois a la poste de Oklahoma (unclaimed) Plusieurs de mes lettres doivent être encore en perdition dans votre pays.
Je vous en ai adressé une fin juillet a l'adresse que vous m'aviez donné autrefois de la maison de commerce de votre père. Je n'ai pas écrit a votre mère ou votre soeur pour avoir de vos nouvelles craignant qu'elles me me prennent pour une importunière !
Car si en Amérique on juge les

Français sur ce que les Américains ont
comme ... on doit avoir une bien triste
opinion de nous.
Je voudrais bien savoir pourquoi vous avez
cessé brusquement de m'écrire ! et comme
l'avant veille de votre départ je dois vous
dire „ je ne vous comprends pas »
Vous vous en, parceque mes lettres ne vous
parviennent pas, que je ne vous écrivez pas ?
(j'ai eu plus de confiance que vous).
Ou bien dans la vie ultra gaie de la Nouvelle
Orléans votre réputation est arrivée jusqu'à
notre calme petite ville, avez-vous complètement
oublié votre petite amie de France trop sérieuse
pour un Américain ! Un plus d'une
année s'est déjà écoulée depuis que vous
avez quitté Bordeaux et une année c'est
bien long. Beaucoup d'années ne résistent
pas à l'absence et à l'éloignement qui
estompe puis efface la mémoire, le souvenir
et la mémoire des sentiments est la
plus rare, avoir de la haine, de la

j'adore de l'audition, de l'affection
c'est avoir la mémoire du cœur, cette
mémoire qui vous fait vous souvenir
a un tel point que sans même fermer
les yeux on revoit ses parents, ses amis a
leurs places accoutumées, aussi nettement
que s'ils étaient là, des conversations même
les plus insignifiantes vous vous souvenez
entièrement. Cette mémoire du cœur nous
fait du passé un présent vivant.
Ces idées ne sont peut être pas américaines
en lisant ~~Vos~~ vos revues ~~Américaines~~ je reste
parfois étonnée devant nos façons de voir
si différentes. Hier j'ai eu une conversation
sur ces différences de caractère avec un
capitaine, c'était assez curieux Les Français
et les Français ont des opinions très différentes
sur les Américains.
Quand vous m'écrirez parlez moi comme
autrefois, de vos conversations le soir
sur des sujets intéressants, et ~~que~~ les
heures s'écoulaient sans que l'on s'en

apercevoir. Je suis maintenant bien
seule je ne rencontre guère que des personnes
superficielles à faire pleurer !.
Vous me demandez ce que j'ai fait ?. .
mais ce que je faisais l'année dernière et
ce que je ferai l'année prochaine ! La maison
le jardin mes poules mes lapins m'occupent
faire la plupart de mes robes et chapeaux
monter à des amis mais à droites
un peu de musique. beaucoup de dessin
Parfois il heures du soir me surprend dans
ma chambre lisant passionnément un
livre de Dickens ou autre. Au milieu
de tout cela qq thés et dîners où l'on rencontre
rarement des gens intéressants.
Mais dans que faites-vous ? pourquoi
êtes-vous à New Orleans ! Etiez vous à
PS Washington au moment des émeutes de
Juillet. Les premiers jours de Mai. nous
eûmes à Baltimore de rudes luttes deux
PS fois jour ; Il y eu jusqu'à 4 tués par
nuit, des maisons pillées et une petite

maison ont eu les portes traversées par les balles. Quelle triste chose que ces luttes fratricides.

Depuis Sa Loy aurs bien et a elle aussi la même vie calme mais plus tranquille encore que l'an dernier puisque nous sommes maintenant seules dans une grande maison.

3/7/67

Je vous envoierai des photos la prochaine fois que je vous écrirai si cette lettre plus heureuse que ses précédentes vous parvient

Il y a peu de nouvelles à Baurhaan mais ma lettre est déjà tellement longue que je remets la suite au prochain numéro.

Je vous ai écrit en Français comme vous le désiriez; dans une langue étrangère on s'exprime pas bien

sa pensée.

Ne sayez plus 3 mois 1/2 sans écrire cette fois !. Bientôt j'espère de vos nouvelles.

Recevez je vous prie mes meilleurs compliments

Gédéon Charbon

[Haiti]

1919

May 12, 1919.

Mr. Andre Faubert,
Haitian Consul,
31 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

3/2/132

Mme Louise Chapotean, a Haitian citizen and resident of Paris, is coming to American, enroute to Haiti, sometime late in May. She wishes to engage passage on the first boat sailing for Port-au-Prince. She writes me that you are acquainted with her and can assist me in securing a first-class reservation for her.

I shall be glad of any information that you can give me.

Very sincerely yours,

[Hall, Ernest]

295

Notice: Because the Editor of the Georgian refused to publish this letter, the public asked that it be published in its present form.

Atlanta, Ga., April 26, 1919.

To the Editor of the Atlanta Georgian:

Dear Sir:

I regret very much to have to call your attention to the unkind Editorial appearing in your paper with reference to the part the Negroes played in the election held in this city on Wednesday of this week.

First, I want to deny emphatically this statement, that the Negroes were directed and influenced by any white man or any set of white men in the city of Atlanta as to how they should vote in the past election. The only white person in the city of Atlanta who had anything to say to the Negroes was His Honor, Mayor Key, who addressed a meeting of colored citizens at Bethel A. M. E. Church; and since they did not vote with Mayor Key on the Tax increase and the Bond issue, they cannot be said to have been influenced by him in casting their ballots.

Second, the Negroes of Atlanta do not need any one to tell them how to vote on any question or proposition that may come before the people of Atlanta. In spite of your charge of "ignorance and stupidity," they feel that since they have never insulted the American Flag, killed any American President, or proved a traitor to the Country or wronged any of the women and children left in their charge at a time when they could have murdered them, it is both unkind and unjust for you to use the influence of your paper to try to brand them as unintelligent, and try to ridicule them for being black. Have you taken the time to think that "if the blackest, most stupid and ignorant ward in the City" is the Fourth Ward, there is a cause for it that is not far to find, and that is in the failure of the City of Atlanta to provide for the educational advancement of the Negroes within its bounds? If they are "ignorant and stupid," it is not their fault, but the fault of those who have oppressed, lynched, burned and kept from them what they are due—education in civic duties.

Third, Atlanta is the most backward City of any city near its size in the Southland, so far as providing proper instructions for the Negroes is concerned. Little towns like LaGrange and Madison, Georgia, give their Negro population a higher grade of instruction than does Atlanta, and it is the largest city in the State. Do you think it "ignorance and

stupidity"on their part to not vote for bonds to beautify the cyclorama into which they cannot go; to increase the facilities of a library they dare not enter; and to build more high schools for the children of the white race, while they have not one for themselves? What would your race do if conditions as they now exist were reversed? The Negro is already taxed out of all proportion to the benefits received. Politicians of Atlanta have fed the Negroes on broken promises for years. What were the promises made when they voted for the last bond issue, and how have those promises been kept? If a Negro child in Atlanta gets a high school education, his parents are taxed Twenty-five Dollars for each child that enters any one of the five Institutions of learning supported by the Negroes, themselves, or by capital that does not come from Atlanta where they pay tax. If a white child wants a High School education, it is provided for him by the City Government, and this, too, by the aid of Negro money; and you call this unjust thing that has been heaped upon us ever since Atlanta was Atlanta, "stupidity." The charge that we receive already more than our share of the tax we pay, is an unjust charge for one to make. We not only pay our tax, but every Negro who rents from a white man, pays the white man's tax; and if the Bond issue and tax increase had been approved of by the voters. every Negro renter in the City of Atlanta would have received a notice of an increase in his rent within the next thirty days.

Fourth. Now, Mr. Editor, if simply voting against the Bond issue and the tax increase in the recent election held, makes us "stupid and ignorant," several thousands of your best citizens must feel that sting very keenly. But you would not say that the many white men who voted against the Tax increase and Bond issue were stupid and ignorant. You must reserve your sting of ridicule and abuse for a helpless and loyal race, who have no means of defense against the unjust and slanderous and un-American abuse you heap upon them through the columns of your Editorial page. The blood of Georgia Negroes mingled with the blood of white Georgians, in the last war, as your President says, for Democracy. They were both intelligent enough to lead Negro soldiers in that fierce contest, and strong enough to fight for white men, not only in America, but throughout the world, that they might have a chance to participate in the affairs of the government under which they live. Many of these men, who fought for you and your home, have returned to Georgia with clean records, only to be murdered because

they wore the American uniform. And what do you say in their defense?

Just the other day in Atlanta, a Negro filled with German bullets, unacquainted with the custom of the South, was nearly murdered because he asked for a glass of soda water, for which he wanted to pay. What did you say against that? About three weeks ago, men on their way to church, men who had measured up to every standard of citizenship, large land owners, and in a moderate sense, wealthy—men who had never committed a crime, on their way to the house of worship to serve the white man's God, were murdered in cold blood, and no evidence of wrong was found about them or on them. What did the Editor of the Georgian say against that? Is it un-American for the Negro to vote his convictions, and American for the white man to do so? Do you suppose we have less feelings for our teachers than you have for yours? Compare the salary of the Negro teachers with that of the white teachers, and then ask yourself the question, "If I were a Negro, how would I have voted?" Is taxation without representation any less tyranny when a Negro is concerned, than it is when a white man is concerned? Is it not an American principle that "just governments receive their powers from the consent of the governed?" What is tthis thing you call Democracy, if it is not to be exercised by all men alike? And why should black men be ridiculed for voting their convictions any more than any other men should be?

I will tell you how to secure every Negro vote in the City of Atlanta, for every progressive movement started in Atlanta, and here it is: Build some decent school houses and equip them properly, in which the Negro girls and boys can be educated; build two High School buildings like you have for yourself for Negro girls and boys to attend; build and support a Library for the Negro public, and do away with all this ignorance for which you are responsible, before you condemn us for it; build some swimming pools for Negro boys, and make no difference in the distribution of the government funds; treat all the citizens alike, as your Constitution and religion demands; make it impossible for there to be found in Atlanta an ignorant man of any race; stop destroying our churches, lodge buildings and other institutions which we build with our own hands and money; treat us like we were citizens and human beings, and there will be no division in sentiment or in ballot casting. Then, and only all will be well and all will go well with the Government and the race.

Have you thought, sir, that this is the three hundredth year since your race began its program of degrading the black man in this country, and that you have not let up? Don't you think that three hundred years is long enough for any race to bear unkind treatment? The Peace Conference meeting in France is trying to right the wrongs that one part of the human race has heaped upon the other. Don't you think Atlanta would be a great place for you to begin your crusade along those lines? We are taught in your Bible that the strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak. If we have wronged you at any time or place, we stand ready to discharge out debt, whether it be in money, in gratitude or in love. I feel that if the Editor of the Georgian would take the time to go through what he calls "the blackest, most ignorant and stupid" Fourth Ward, and enter into the hundreds of Negro homes to be found in that Ward, and note their cleanliness, their beauty, and would observe how the men, women and children of those homes speak the King's English, you would be more than surprised, and would learn for the first time the reason why no white man dictated the policy of the Negro voters.

You can see from a careful reading of the votes, as reported from the different precincts, if all the white people had voted for the Tax increase and Bond issue, they would have carried by large majorities; and since they did not, the Negroes are mighty glad to know that, in spite of their "ignorance, blackness and stupidity," their hearts and minds were found to be in agreement with the culture and refinment of the Eighth Ward in the City of Atlanta.

Now, sir, the Georgian will know more about the "stupidity, the ignorance and blackness" of the Fourth Ward in the future, than it knew on the morning after the election. We certainly appreciate the kindly manner in which your contemporaries, the Atlanta Constitution and Atlanta Journal, spoke of the election. And I wish to add in closing, that if to vote one's conviction is to make one "stupid, black and ignorant," then we hope to occupy the front row in the advancing army of the progressives of today. We hope by so voting, not to retard or in any way hinder the progress of true civilization, and the improvement of municipal life in Atlanta.

Yours for no Bond issue and no Tax increase,

ERNEST HALL.

[Hampton Institute]

3|16|118

October 18, 1919

Mr. W. A. Aery,
Hampton Institute,
Hampton, Va.

My dear Sir:

Is it true that Mr. Carnegie in his will left $300,000 to Hampton?

It is so reported in some papers that have come to us.

Very sincerely yours,

Carnegie Leaves $300,000 Fund To Hampton

3/16/1918

Andrew Carnegie left $300,000 to Hampton Institute and $200,000 to the University of Pittsburgh. During his life he gave away over $350,000,000. He left $30,000,000, the rest of his huge fortune to charity. To Ex-President Taft his will bequeaths $10,000 and to the widows of Cleveland and Roosevelt $5,000 each. Several Pittsburghers were also remembered in sums ranging from five to twenty thousand dollars.

Add to Current Events

B—B:

3/16/19 Carnegie left $300,000 to Hampton

MGB
Ext".

3/15/90

Harcourt Brace

September 15, 1919

Mr. Alfred Harcourt,
5 West 50 Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Harcourt:

I have finished the last revision of my book of essays and they need now only partial copying. I think I can promise to have them in your hands on or before September Twenty-third.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

HARCOURT, BRACE AND HOWE, Inc.
PUBLISHERS
ONE WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET · NEW YORK

September 16, 1919.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are all very much gratified by your favor of September 15th, saying that the essays are so nearly ready. We await them with great interest.

Your letter was sent to 5 West 50th Street. We now have permanent quarters at the above address where we should be very glad to see you as well as your manuscript.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Harcourt

Dr. W. E. DuBois

3/15/91

HARCOURT, BRACE AND HOWE, Inc.
PUBLISHERS
ONE WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET · NEW YORK

Oct, 1, 1919

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Here are agreements in duplicate for

Darkwater

If, as I think, you find them all in order, will you please sign both copies and return one for our files.

We expect to send your manuscript to the printer tomorrow.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Harcourt

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
New York.

3/16/90

August 14, 1919

Mr. Edwin A. Harleston,
121 Calhoun Street,
Charleston, S. C.

My dear Mr. Harleston:

As perhaps you know, we are beginning in November a magazine for children, to be called "The Brownies' Book." It is designed for all children, especially for colored children. I want very much that you should give us some of your best artistic work. Eventually, we shall pay for all your contributions, but we may not be able to give you any actual cash during the first year. I shall be glad to hear from you on the matter, and to have any suggestions.

Very sincerely yours,

3/6/33

WEBDB/CF

Edwin Augustus Harleston

121 Calhoun Street

Charleston, S.C.

3/6/33

3/5/61

April 23, 1919.

Mr. Solomon Harper,
15 Delevan Street,
Auburn, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

I shall be glad to make any arrangements concerning the stock which is in my hands that you wish.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

DuB

New York, N.Y.
June 26, 1919

Dr. W.E. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Re-National Safety Train Control.

Dear Sir:

In reference to previous correspondence, I am herein notifying all concerned that as far as to the part relating to co contracts made some time ago between and by the National Safety Train Control and Signal Co., or its assigns, is hereby held void, as modified in the following paragraphs.

1. The Company having failed to carry out its programe as specified in the Charter.

2. The time being four years, the inventor has not received any assistance from directors or stockholders of the Co.

3. The inventor having carried out his part of the contracts is compelled to procede in securing protection of his rights independently of any assistance from the directors or stockholders of the company unless such assistance necessary in the securing of letter patents is given by the directors and stockholders at an early date.

4. The company having failed to pay any salary to the inventor as specified, suit will be instituted in Civil Court to have the amount due paid.

5. The inventor shall pay all expenses of securing the necessary patents to protect his System unless action is taken at an early date by the directors and stockholders of the Company to secure or furnish the necessary capital to pay the cost of development.

In due time all depending upon the success of the inventions being developed, the stockholders will receive refund to the amount invested as they can show by true vouchers, each and every stockholder is hereby requested to loan the inventor the amount of fifty (50) dollars as requested in paragraph three (3) The money to be made payable to W.E. Richards (my Patent Attorney), the money is to pay the cost of securing patents.

The amount necessary to secure the patents is four (4) hundred and fifty (50) dollars - the inventor shall furnish the amount if the stockholders cannot give further assistance. Hoping to receive a favorable reply, I am,

Respectfully yours,

Solomon Harper

277 Bway.,
C/o Richards.

3/18/26

[Enc.]

To the Directors of the National Safety Train Control and Signal Co.Inc.

Dr. W.E .DuBois,
Crises Magazine,70 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

Deep River, Conn,
July 10th.1919.

Gentelmen: Hereon is a true copy of a letter from Mr. John E.Nail president of the National Safety Train Control and Signal Company Inc. your attention is invited thrreto and also the 4th. par of my letter to you dated June the 26th, which stated as follows: The Company having faile -ed to pay any salary to the inventor as specified,suit will be instuted in Civil Court to have the amount due paid.etc." ATTENTION is invited to the contents of my contract with the National Safety Train Control and Signal Company Inc.dated March the 8th.1915. See Youth Par. for base of 4th. Par of the June 26th.letter. the letter from Mr.Nail is as follows:

Nail & Parker.
145 West 135th. St.
New York City.

Telephone Morningside 7682.7683.

June 27th.1919.

Mr. Solomon Harper
277 Broadway
New York City.

3/18/23

Dear Mr.Harper:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 26th.in which certian definet suggestions have been outlined,and in reply I wish to recall to your mind that I stated in several conversations with you of recent date, that I was perfectly willing to give you whatever stock I have in this corporation without any compensation to me for it.

What-ever monies have been invested in the same I am perfectly willing to lose. I am not in a position as far as time is concerned or inclination to consider the matter. As a matter of fact, I do not know any thing about the operation of the Company because it was never under my jurisdiction. I do not know if any reports have been filed in accordance with the statue,or what action has been taken, but if I can be of any assistance to you by making you a present of what I own,you are welcome to it.

I personally am not standing in your way,and this I have stated repeatedly. If the stock issued to me cannot be found, I am perfectly willing to sign an affidavit to the effect that it has been lost and you can have it.

I trust that you will not find it necessary to write me any such communication in the future. Hoping that this letter will suffice for any future needs that you may have of my stock,and wishing you all possible success, I am.

Signed. Yours very truly.
John. E.Nail.

As Mr.Nail say may be all right for some things,but I could not vote lost stock,or could I interest any one in my inventions without compliance with the 4th. Par. of our agreement (N.T.S.Co) dated March 8th.1915.?. therefore legal release signed before a proper officer of the Law is what I need in order to even submit my devices to the Interstate Commerce Commission. A few lines from you on the subject would be considered a personal favor. I am .

Yours very truly.
Solomon Harper.

Solomon Harper

July 15, 1919

Mr. Solomon Harper,
277 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

As I have written you I have in my possession five shares of the National Safety Train Control and Signal Company, Inc. stock and Two hundred fifty shares of the Sales' Syndicate. These I shall be willing to turn over to you if you will call and get them and give me a receipt.

Very sincerely yours,

3118143

WEBDB-CF

July 22, 1919.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

DEEP RIVER JUL 4PM 1919 CONN.

3/18/35

Dr. W.E.DuBois,
c/o Crises, 70 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 15th. of July, 1919. concerning the National Safety Train Control and Signal Company. Inc. the matter will be given due attention upon my return to New York City.

I am yours very truly.

Solomon Harper

June 14,1919.

Mr. N. S. Harris,
351 Main Street,
Uniontown, Pa.

My dear Sir:

I regret very much that I am unable to accept any further lecture engagements this year.

Very sincerely yours,

3/13/56

Mss; 251-h1

John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT ALLEGHENY CONFERENCE

RT. REV. J. S. CALDWELL, A. M. D. D., Bishop
420 S. 11th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

REV. JOHN C. TAYLOR, D. D., Presiding Elder
23 Carrington Street, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.

THOMAS WYNES, Ch. T. B.
W. M. SMITH, Pres. V. C. E. S.
REV. D. HAYES, Supt. S. S.
MARY DAVIS, Pres. W. H. F. M. S.
E. J. WYNES, Sec'y. Y. W. H. F. M. S.
CHARLOTTE PAGE, Supt. B. of P.
VICTORIA WEB, Missionary.
BERTHA L. HARRIS, C. W.

REV. N. S. HARRIS, Pastor
351 E. Main Street

J. F. PAGE, Ch. St. Board
ELIZA WRIGHT, Pres. S. B. No. I
HELLEN McLEE, Pres. S. B. No. 2
EMMA PAGE, Pres. P. A. B.
E. J. WYNES, Poor Steward
FRED SMITH, Chorister
HUGHLENE PAGE, Organist
REV. DANIEL HAYES, Sec'y.

Uniontown, Pa., July 4. 1919

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
New York City, N.Y.
My Dear Sir.

I learn that you are preparing to publish a history of the late European War; if so I will be glad to get the agency to sell for you in my vicinity, if you will grant it. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. Enclosed find stamps for reply

Yours Very Truly
N. S. Harris.

3/20/64

3/8/22

Athens High and Industrial School,
S. F. HARRIS, A. M., Principal.
Supervisor Negro City Schools

Athens, Ga., Aug.6,1919.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Editor Crisis, New York,N.Y.
Dear sir,

As a member of the Society for the Advancement of Colored Peoples I wish to commend you for the excellent work for our race in Europe in getting our claims before the world-audience. The publicity given the criminal treatment of the Negro is helping to crystalize sentiment and arouse the conscience of the fair-minded white people against mob violence and race discriminations. I am certain that we have not fully appreciated the value of the work of the N.A.A.C.P.

The recognition of negro manhood and his constitutional rights are absolutely essential in the adjustment of the races. This is basal and must precede all other considerations in building a permanent social and political fabric upon the constitution of the United States. All other schemes,educational,economic,or what not,are subsidiary,however essential they may be.

It is encouraging to note the growing sentiment here in the South in favor of justice and fair play among the white people. The recognition of this fact and the appreciation of difficulties which they must encounter will make for hope and patience. The good work of the N.A.A.C.P. will ultimately prove invaluable to both races.

With best wishes, I am,
Very truly yours,
S. F. Harris.

1103 Carpenter St.
Phila., Pa.
June 21, 1909.

Hon. W. E. B. Klutho
70 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

3/18/14

My dear Sir:- Yours of the 20th inst received. Regret the delay caused by breakage. Am sending you one of each style (Brown and Antique Green). Hoping they will arrive safely and prove as I am all curiosity for your product.

Very sincerely yours,
T. Mack Harris.

251
-h2

Dr. Dubois Tulsa Okla.
New York N.Y. 2/3/19

Dear Sir: I am in the market for the history of the Colored Magazine trade showing the pictures and telling what they did do not want and other book but this kind can you inform me where I be able to obtain same thanking you in advance for same

Respectfully
H. Hart

FEB 7 1919

29

516 East Archer st.

~~I wish~~ the (without exact) hopes ~~of~~ from it since a Hint of the Negro in the Gt. War.

I regret that I cannot give you any more definite information.

251
-h2

February 26, 1919

Mr. C. W. Hart,
516 East Archer Street,
Tulsa, Oklahoma.

My dear Mr. Hart:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People hopes soon to issue a History of the Negro in the Great War.

I regret that I cannot give you any more definite information.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

MGA/CF

GENERAL RULES

A separate remittance must be made for each game.

Persons wishing to sit together may enclose their applications together, but such applications will be filled with those of **the lowest classification enclosed.**

Applications will not be filled together unless enclosed together.

The management cannot answer communications requesting a change of seats after allotment.

Every applicant is held **responsible for the tickets** allotted to him. Any Harvard man whose tickets are **sold or offered for sale at a premium** may be **blacklisted.**

Applications from **men now on the blacklist** will be rejected.

Yale and Princeton men attending any of the Harvard Schools should apply to their own managements for the games with their universities.

AUTO PARKING SPACE

Space for automobiles is provided within the Field. Entrance will be direct from North Harvard Street. Tickets will be on sale at the gate.

3/16/14

HARVARD ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

SCHEDULE OF FOOTBALL GAMES

FOR THE

SEASON 1919

All games are at Soldiers Field except that with Princeton

Sept. 27—Bates	$ .50	$1.00
Oct. 4—Boston College	.50	1.00
Oct. 11—Colby	.50	1.00
Oct. 18—Brown	.50	1.00
Oct. 25—U. of Virginia	.50	1.00
Nov. 1—S'p'fi'd YMCA Col.	.50	1.00
Nov. 8—Princeton		2.00
Nov. 15—Tufts	.50	1.00
Nov. 22—Yale		2.50

Season tickets admitting to all home games, except that with Yale, are on sale at the usual places

AT $3.00 EACH

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO HARVARD MEN

Tickets for the Princeton, Tufts and Yale games will be handled on the application system.

For the **Yale game** the limit will be two to each applicant, and no application will be accepted unless one of the seats is for the personal occupancy of the applicant. The usual order of preference in allotment will be followed as hereinafter described.

For the **other application games** the number of tickets to each applicant will not be limited either as to number or "personal use,' but in general, applications for "personal use" will be preferred in the allotment.

Individual application blanks for these games will be mailed about October 1st, to **all graduates eligible to apply** whose signature cards are already on file. Applications from others will not be honored until their signature cards have been filed. Blank cards may be obtained by sending stamp to the Harvard Athletic Association.

Students now in the University, as heretofore, must make out their applications in person at the office of the Athletic Association, and must call for the tickets allotted to them at this office during the five days preceding the day of the game.

Get Your Applications in Early

DATES OF CLOSING

Applications close for the Princeton game, Friday, October 24th; for the Tufts game, Friday, October 31st; for the Yale game, Thursday, November 6th.

YALE GAME

ORDER OF PREFERENCE IN ALLOTMENT
"Personal use" applications only accepted

I. ONE SEAT APPLICATIONS

1st. College undergraduates (i. e. all students pursuing undergraduate studies); 2nd. College graduates (i. e. former undergraduates who remained in College 2 years or more) and University Officers (i. e. Members of the Administrative Boards and Faculties); 3rd. School students (i. e. professional or graduate school students not classified above; 4th. School Graduates (i. e. men who were formerly school students and remained in school at least two academic years).

II. TWO SEAT APPLICATIONS

1st. Seniors, Juniors and College Undergraduates who have attended College two academic years or more; 2nd. College graduates and University Officers; 3rd. Freshmen, Sophomores, and undergraduates who have attended College less than two academic years; 4th. School Students; 5th. School Graduates.

N. B. The rules against speculation will be rigidly enforced. Failure to observe the agreement on the Yale blank as to personal use or return of tickets will be ground for blacklisting.

3/16/7

APPLICATION BLANK

BROWN GAME

AT SOLDIERS FIELD, OCT. 18, 1919

This blank is for use only by

Leave blank

Please use above address in applying if correct and convenient

Applicants will not be limited but in general applications for "personal use" will be preferred in the allotment.

Applications will be filled in the order of their receipt. The public sale will begin Monday, Oct. 13.

See schedule circular for other information.

To HARVARD ATHLETIC ASSOC., Cambridge, Mass.

The Number of Seats I Apply for is (See above) (.....)

The Sum Enclosed Herein ($1.00 per ticket plus 4 cts. postage or 14 cts. if to be registered) is ($.... 4)

Do you intend personally to occupy one of these seats? (.....)

My Class and Department in Harvard was, or is .....

Signature.....

Mailing address.....

.....

If enclosed with another, state with whose.

.....

.....

OFFICE

REC.: Sec. Row Nos.

3/16/6

PRINCETON, NOV. 8, 1919

PRINCETON GAME

APPLICATION BLANK

Leave blank

THESE BLANKS ARE ONLY

FOR STUDENTS NOW IN THE UNIVERSITY

They must be filled out and handed in when obtained. Tickets for students must be called for at this office during the five days preceding the day of the game. Students wishing seats together must file their blanks together.

Applicants will not be limited but in general applications for lesser numbers and those for "personal use" will be preferred in the allotment.

Applications close Friday, October 24.

See schedule circular for other information.

To HARVARD ATHLETIC ASSOC., Cambridge, Mass.

The Number of Seats I Apply for is (See above) (.....)

The Sum Enclosed Herein ($2.00 per each ticket plus 14 cents for registry, etc.,) is ($.... 14)

Do you intend to occupy personally one of these seats? YES NO

If so do you wish one of them in the cheering section? YES NO

My Class and Department in Harvard was, or is .....

Signature.....

Local address.....

.....

If enclosed with another, state with whose.

.....

.....

OFFICE

REC.: Sec. Row Nos.

Rec'd the above

3/1618

APPLICATION BLANK

TUFTS GAME

AT SOLDIERS FIELD, NOV. 15, 1919

This blank is for use only by

Leave blank

Please use above address in applying if correct and convenient

Applicants will not be limited but in general applications for "personal use" will be preferred in the allotment.

Applications close Friday, Oct. 31. The public sale will begin Monday, Nov. 10.

See schedule circular for other information.

To HARVARD ATHLETIC ASSOC., Cambridge, Mass.

The Number of Seats I Apply for is (See above) (.....)

The Sum Enclosed Herein ($1.00 per ticket plus 4 cts. postage or 14 cts. if to be registered) is ($.... 4)

Do you intend personally to occupy one of these seats? (.....)

My Class and Department in Harvard was, or is .....

Signature.....

Mailing address.....

.....

If enclosed with another, state with whose.

.....

.....

OFFICE
REC.: Sec. Row Nos.

3/1619

SOLDIERS FIELD, NOV. 22, 1919

YALE GAME

APPLICATION BLANK

This blank is for use only by

Leave blank

W.E.B.DU BOIS. B
70 FIFTH AVE.,
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Please use above address in applying if correct and convenient

First Read Carefully all Directions on Both Sides of Blank

Apply **HEREON** below and seal remittance **HEREIN. DO NOT** send return envelope but add 14 cents to your check.

To HARVARD ATHLETIC ASSOC., Cambridge, Mass.

The Number of Seats I apply for is (Not more than two, of which one must be for your personal occupancy) (.....)

The Sum Enclosed Herein ($2.50 for each ticket plus 14 cents for registry. etc.,) is ($..... 4)

I agree to occupy personally one of the seats applied for above or return them to the Association.

My Class and Department in Harvard was, or is .....

Signature.....

Mailing address.....

.....

If enclosed with another, state with whose.

.....

.....

OFFICE
REC.: Sec. Row Nos.

YALE VS. HARVARD

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO APPLICANTS

Applications close Thursday, Nov. 6, at 6 P. M.

Every applicant is held responsible for the tickets allotted to him. Any Harvard man whose tickets are sold or offered for sale at a premium will be black listed.

Violation of the agreement on the face of this blank without the permission of the management is ground for blacklisting.

Only applications for personal use, as indicated on the blank, can be accepted. No person may make more than **one application** for this one game. An application for the cheering section, one seat (ladies not allowed,) **precludes the right to another seat.**

Persons wishing to sit together may enclose their applications together, but such applications will be filled with those of the **lowest classification enclosed.**

Applications will not be filled together unless enclosed together.

The management cannot answer communications requesting a change of seats after allotment.

Applications for more than one game must be accompanied by separate remittances.

Applications of men who have studied at Harvard College for less than two years will be referred to the Adjustment Committee. The year of attendance must be stated specifically.

The money will be refunded on tickets returned and received before the day of the game. On those returned thereafter a refund will be made if the tickets can be resold.

The allotment will be on the same general plan as adopted for the home game for the past several years.

One seat applications received after Nov. 3 will be filled in the order of their receipt.

Other information will be found on the schedule circular.

GET YOUR APPLICATIONS IN EARLY.

(over)

Blanks for Brown, Princeton, and Tufts Games

3/16/15

So much time has been required to revise our addressograph list of addresses that we have omitted the stenciling of the blanks for the above games in the space provided.

It will be a convenience to this office, however, if the applicant will print his name plainly in this space in addition to signing the blank in the regular way.

HARVARD ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

[Harvard Endowment Fund]

THOMAS W. SLOCUM
ELEVEN THOMAS STREET
NEW YORK

September 12, 1919.

William Edward Burghardt Du Bois, Esq.,
Room 622 70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Du Bois:

I have been asked by the Committee having the matter in charge to write you about the Harvard Endowment Fund.

3/16/78

I spent three days in Cambridge a few weeks ago as a member of the "Old Grads' School". The most important Departments of the University were visited, and the aims and actual needs made plain to us.

We all realize how much the cost of living has increased and that it is not fair to depend on the loyalty of the Harvard teaching force to continue to work enthusiastically at Cambridge when other Universities are paying much higher salaries. It was a surprise to most men to learn that an instructor - a member of the Faculty - starts in at $1200 a year; that when he becomes Assistant Professor, he receives $2500; and after say twenty-five years of successful work, his salary as a full professor in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences is $5500 a year maximum - many full professors getting less.

You only paid about one-half of the cost of the instruction received when at Harvard. You can figure what $600 at compound interest will amount to after twenty-nine years - ($3,425.69). To reimburse the University - to have her as well off to continue as she was when you first went there - would require every man of our Class to pay this amount. If the future is to be taken care of, every man should give all he can afford and realize the privilege of so doing.

Of course, any sum up to 15% of your taxable net income can be given to Harvard, and deducted in figuring your income subject to tax.

I do not ask you for your subscription; you will be approached at the proper time in your own home town. You can pay in full at that time, or take five years to do so.

Yours truly,

Thomas W. Slocum

3/19/65

Harvard Endowment Fund Committee

THOMAS W. LAMONT, '92
ELIOT WADSWORTH, '98
Joint and Alternate Chairmen

Executive Committee

ELIOT WADSWORTH, '98, Chairman, New York
EDGAR H. WELLS, '97, Vice-Chairman, New York
JOHN W. PRENTISS, '98, Treasurer, New York
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THOMAS W. LAMONT, '92, New York
PHILIP L. SPALDING, '92, Boston
VERNON MUNROE, '96, Englewood, N. J.
G. COOK KIMBALL, '00, Pittsburgh
ROGER PIERCE, '04 Boston
GUY EMERSON, '08, New York

Harvard Endowment Fund

Telephone Cortlandt 8651

165 Broadway, New York

November
3d
1919

Yes

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, Esq.,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

I am writing to ask your permission to use your name and the amount of your subscription to the Harvard Endowment Fund, in our reports which are given to the daily newspapers.

It has been found in other campaigns that the publication of individual names of subscribers, giving the amount of their subscription, has had tremendous influence on other subscriptions.

The Committee feels that it is essential to publish lists of names of subscribers, and for this reason, I hope that you will consent to the use of your name.

Very truly yours,

John W Prentiss

Treasurer.

JWP/BGH

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WILLIAM THOMAS, '73, San Francisco
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THOMAS W. SLOCUM, '90, New York
T. N. PERKINS, '91, Boston
M. D. FOLLANSBEE, '93, Chicago
THOMAS W. LAMONT, '92, New York
PHILIP L. SPALDING, '92, Boston
VERNON MUNROE, '96, Englewood, N. J.
G. COOK KIMBALL, '00, Pittsburgh
ROGER PIERCE, '04 Boston
GUY EMERSON, '08, New York

3/19/84

Harvard Endowment Fund

Telephone Cortlandt 8651

165 Broadway, New York

November
3d
1919

1919 *
Harvard College

W. E. Burghart Du Bois, Esq.,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your pledge of $100 to Harvard College through the Harvard Endowment Fund.

Very truly yours,

John W. Prentiss

TREASURER,
HARVARD ENDOWMENT FUND

JWP/ RML.
Encl.

[HAWKINS]

Baltimore, May 14, 1919.

At the conclusion of an address to a large Baltimore audience, by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, on his observations upon the Peace Congress and upon the Pan-African Congress, the following motion was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED That it is the sense of this meeting that we extend to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor of The Crisis, on behalf of the colored people of Baltimore, our sincere thanks and appreciation for his forethought and wisdom in planning a Pan-African Congress, and for his unswerving race loyalty and practical statesmanship in effecting the convention of the Pan-African Congress in the face of so many difficulties, and in putting before the Peace Congress and the world the reasonable demands of black men for justice and for the right of self-determination. We also wish to thank Dr. DuBois for searching out invaluable documents and other facts as bases for a real history of black soldiers in the Great War.

W. Hobbie Hawkins

J. Lincoln Hurst

Mamie A. Hawkins

Sen. Afferni Congress

42/80/4

3/19/102

DEPARTMENT OF
VOCATIONAL TEACHING
MARTIN L. HAYES, PROFESSOR
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION
W. A. BROYLES, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
J. HORACE KRAFT, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
J. P. BUCK, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION
L. B. FIELDS, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
CHARLES MARTEN, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
OF TEXAS
COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS

W. B. BIZZELL, PRESIDENT

Oct. 13, 1919.

500-17

Dr. W. E. Dubois,
Editor of The Crisis,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

A clipping some months ago called my attention to the movement that the Methodist Centenary put on for the negroes. I noted from this clipping that you had written a pageant entitled "The Star of Ethiopia" which was to be produced in the Coliseum by the colored participants.

As a part of my course in vocational education in this College, I am taking up briefly the study of the negro problem. I also have the responsibility of supervising the vocational work under the Smith-Hughes Act at our state negro institution, Prairie View Normal. I shall greatly appreciate it if you can furnish me a copy of this pageant, and if any other material that you have available will be helpful to me in adding to the work I am doing, I shall greatly appreciate this also.

Very truly yours,

Martin L. Hayes

Professor of Vocational Teaching.

MLH*C

3/19/101.

October 23, 1919

Mr. Martin L. Hayes,
A. & M. College,
College Station, Texas.

Dear Mr. Hayes:

I beg to say that the pageant which you mention in your letter of October 13 has not been published, and I have only allowed it to be produced under my personal supervision.

I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

DuBois Pageant

CASELY HAYFORD,
AND AT
TARKWA, AXIM, CAPE COAST AND ACCRA.

CODE: BEDFORD & McNEIL.

Anona Chambers,
Sekondi,
Gold Coast.

APR 30 1919

March 29th, 1919.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

We are following with keen interest here the Pan-African Conference movement, and I only wish that there was time for West Africa to be represented, as we could throw considerable light upon matters affecting race interests here.

All the same, I wish the Congress every possible success, and if there is any information that can be supplied from the West African point of view, I shall be only too glad to supply same.

I wonder if you see the "Gold Coast Leader". I fancy the "Crisis" is exchanging with the "Leader". If so the issues from beginning of this year up to the end of March and later will throw considerable light upon the situation here.

We here are holding a West African Conference at Accra early next month, and the results will be duly published. We are pressing for the Franchise and equal opportunity among other things.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

Casely Hayford

DR. W. E. DU BIOS,
70 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK.

CADILLAC 6904-W

RES. EDGEWOOD 2660-R

CHAS. T. HERNDON

BARBER SHOP

Agent for all Newspapers, Magazines and Periodicals

285 ST. ANTOINE ST., DETROIT, MICH.

NOV 5 1919

Nov. 3 1919 19

Hon. W. E. B. Dubois

70 Fifth Ave.,

New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

I am writting you for a little imformation. I am in the paper buisness handling all the leading Race literature. Ihave been selling the Liberian commercial news, Monrovia Liberia W.C.A. I wanted to pay them the money due them I think six or seven dollars. I made application to a branch post office for a money order but, was sent to the main office, their I got the order and mailed it. The letter was opened and the order returned to the Post Master and later returned to me and I was told that I could not send any money to this Country by money order. Now I am at a lost how to pay them their money. Will you kindly advise me what to do? Thanking you in advance for same I am yours

Chas T Herndon

31/163

November 8, 1919.

Mr. Chas. T. Herndon,
285 St. Antoine St.,
Detroit, Mich.

My dear Sir:

You can send your money to Liberia by going to a bank and buying a draft on England, payable to the person whom you owe in Liberia.

Send this draft to Liberia and they can collect it there.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/15/80

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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RECEIVED AT 1919 JUL 24 PM 1 57

854 BROADWAY N.Y.

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1919 JUL 24 PM 1 47

NR WASHINGTON DC 120P 24

W E B DUBOIS

379 70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

NO PUBLIC MEETINGS UNTIL THINGS BECOME ENTIRELY NORMAL LETTER FOLLOWS

L M HERSHAW.

3/15/34

2215 13th st., n.w.,
Washington, D.C., July 24, 1919,

Dear DuBois;

Replying further to your telegram of the 22nd, it seems to me that you have done all by correspondence that you could have done by your personal presence. After the serious rioting of Sunday and Monday nights, all efforts were directed to restoring order. The civil authorities with the aid of the military forces addressed themselves to the task with the greatest energy and entire good faith. Every responsible person was appealed to use his influence to keep people off the streets.

... Pools rooms, moving picture houses and other places of assembly in the disturbed areas were closed. All public assembling was postponed, and conditions were such that it was deemed unwise to have any public meetings. The press accounts which have been full, have no doubt kept you advised of the progress of events.

There are three things which may be put down as leading up to the rioting: newspaper stories of robberies and assaults on

women, emphasizing in headlines the matter of race and exciting the prejudice against Negroes; the great number of Southern war workers in Washington who are and have been, in the majority of cases anti-Negro propagandists, and the prohibition question. The police force in Washington for months has shown no capacity at all for detecting and bringing to justice dangerous criminals while they have displayed the greatest energy in apprehending bootleggers and other lesser offenders.

Mr. Seligman came over Monday evening from

New York, and on 4 advise from
Miss Covington I met him
at the train, and have
rendered him such assistance
as I could. He informed me
that Maj. Springarn was
willing to come if desired,
But I could see no real
need of having him come,
A committee of our local
branch and the Commissioners
of the District Monday after-
noon, and laid our views
of the situation before them,
and were received cordially,
and informed fully of
all things planned

to put a stop to the 5 visiting.

It was very thoughtful of you to volunteer to come over, but we are all agreed that it was not necessary.

Very sincerely yours,
L. M. Hepburn.

3/15/34

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

3/5/51

RECEIVED AT

1919 MAY 2 AM 10 04

A145 RD 7

MU RICHMOND VA 946A 2

W E B DUBOIS

164 70 5 AVE NEWYORK NY

FIGHT IT OUT WE ARE WITH YOU

Attorney J THOMAS HEWIN.

Crisis

DIVISION OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
HAMPTON ROADS DISTRICT
GENERAL AGENCY

751
(Hewlett)

Havre: France: Aug 26-1919.

Special to The Crisis:

Mr. Editor:

21-1-37

We are enjoying the blessing of true democracy for which 400.000 of our best young negro men fought on the battle fields of France.

We regret that on and about October 10th. 1919, that We will sail for our home in Petersburg Va. United States of America, where true democracy is enjoyed only by white people. There is an air of liberty; equality; and fraternity: here which do not blow in the black mans face:

in liberty loving; democratic America
there the negro have fought in every
war that United states have had from
1776, to present time - for liberty, freedom
and justice - After carefully reading the
August issue of your valuable Crisis
I am forced to write this brief letter to
express my hearty approval of the
contents therein, and to further state
that the United states is not democra-
tic; when dealing with her colored people
but almost entirely autocratic: We
would to the Almighty: that the race had
10.000,- Crisis' in America; to write
of the 10.000 wrongs perpetrated upon

21-1-38

our race: in a land that we have help to make great among the nations of the Earth. If democracy in United States means. disfranchisement; jimcrowism; lynch-law; bias judges; and juries; segregation; taxation without representation; and no representives in any of the law making bodies of the United States; if that is the White American idea of true democracy. Then why did we fight Germany; why did we frown her autocracy; why did black men die here in France 3300 miles from their homes - Was it to make democracy safe for white people in America -

21-1-39

with the black race left out; if we have fought to make safe democracy for the white races: we will soon fight to make it safe for ourselves and our posterity.

21-1-20

Sincerely yours for the race-

Wm A. Hewlett, of Virginia.

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

A 33 AUG 12 1919
DU BOIS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

August 8, 1919

Major Chester D. Heywood,
c/o Heywood Brothers Shoe Firm,
Worcester, Mass.

371st

Dear Sir:

I am engaged in preparing a work on the Negro soldier in the Great War, and note that you were a Major in the ~~372nd~~ Regiment. Our information about this regiment is very meager. We need statements of operations, roster of officers, copies of orders, and accounts of the experiences of the regiment and its component units. I shall be grateful for any information you may be able to furnish directly, or for the names of persons to whom I might write to obtain information.

3/6/130

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy, I am,

OVER

Very truly yours,
W. E. B. Du Bois
Ew.

Address

Randolph E. B. McKenney

1110 Melrose Park

Phila. Pa.

Tel. Main 1196

Notary Public

LUCIUS SUMNER HICKS
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
702 WINTHROP BUILDING
7 WATER STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

28, July, Nineteen Nineteen.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York City,
New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Replying to your enquiry of the 25th. relative to Miss. Johnson, beg to say that tho she was in my employ but a short while, she did not at that time display sufficient experience to justify me in keeping her. Otherwise, I found her willing and cheerful.

Very sincerely yours,

Lucius S. Hicks

LSH/HS.

3/2/112

TO BE PUT WITH LIEUT. SHAW'S MATERIAL?

3/11/20

[Hinkson]
Ct-6
2948
MAR

C O P Y

Field Hospital No 365
317th Sanitary Train, APO 766
February 11, 1919

From: First Lieut. DeHaven Hinkson, M. C.

To: Commanding General, Base Section No. 5, S O S
(Thru Military Channels)

Subject: Detached Service for Educational Purposes

1. Request consideration for a special leave of absence in France to engage in post graduate work, preferably with the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, as per information published in Bulletin 21, Hq Base Section No 5 SOS dated February 9, 1919

2. Request separation from present organization pending arrival of a reply to this request as my organization is under embarkation orders.

3. The applicant has a good conversational knowledge of the French language and knows that such an education opportunity would increase professional efficiency.

(Signed) DeHaven Hinkson

1st Ind
Field Hospital No 365 317th Sanitary Train 92nd Div AEF Feb 12 1919 To the Commanding Officer 317 San Tr 92nd Div
Forwarded recommending approval

(Signed) J. A. Barker
Capt M C

2nd Ind
Headquarters 317th Sanitary Train 92nd Division A P O 766 A E F 12 February 1919 To the Commanding General Base Section No 5 S O SO

1. Forwarded recommending approval. This officer is a colored man and has been an efficient and intelligent officer

(Signed) W H Gardner
Major Medical Corps

[Enc.]

2948

MAR 27 1919

C O P Y

Field Hospital No 365
317th Sanitary Train, APO766, AEF
14 February 1919.

From: First Lieutenant DeHaven Hinkson, M. C.

To: Commander-in-Chief, American Expeditionary Force

Subject:Complaint.

1. When the educational opportunities for members of the American Expeditionary Force were announced in Base Section No. 5 several officers of the Ninety-second Division then at theport of debarkation made application for the privilege to take post- graduate courses along the lines of their respective professions in civil life.

However, a telegram received at Headquarters Base Section No. 5 subsequently to receiving the message numbered 4072 G 5 has practically excluded us on a technicality by stating, in effect, that all organizations having colored officers and not under embarkation orders might make application for these educational privileges; whereas the original telegram stated that application might be made even if under embarkation orders. The supplementary telegram apparently does not alter the situation for any organization but the Ninety-second Division.

The indorsements on the enclosed true copies of letters lead one to believe that the question of color largely entered into consideration if their wording is to be taken seriously. It is not quite clear why the question of color should enter into such a consideration among the members of the American Expeditionary Force after working to a common end. Education makes for better citizenship. It also appears as though these officers in making such comments by way of indorsements have overstepped the limits of thier military authority.

(Signed) DeHaven Hinkson

[Hinkson]

2948

MAR 27 1919

C +-4

4010 Ludlow St.,
Philadelphia, Penna.
March 26, 1919.

National Association for the Advancement ofColored People,
Seventy Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Gentlemen:

Mr. Charles Shaw formerly First Lieutent in the Signal Corps of the Ninety-second Division requested that I call to your attention some discrimination which several officers of that Division experienced. And while the enclosures are fairly self-explanatory perhaps some personal comment may serve to clarify the matter.

3/11/19

56

When this Bulletin No. 21 was published several colored officers mostly physicians and lawyers saw an opportunity to improve themselves along the lines of their respective professions and accordingly made application to the privileges. But by the time that their letters of application had reached the Commanding General of Base Section No. 5 (Brest) the Adjutant General of the A. E. F. had sent a supplementary telegram stating in effect, that organizations having colored officers might make applications for these benefits provided their organizations were not under embarkation orders. This was only another way of saying no colored wanted for the Ninety-third had already left France and our Division (Ninety-second) was under orders to leave and the only colored organization remain had, on the whole, white officers such as pioneer regiments and labor battalions.

I became so indignant that I disregarded military customs and wrote of the affair to General Pershing, a copy of the letter is enclosed; but have never received any reply.

Would be pleased to know whether this matter could be called to higher official attention.

Respectfully,

De Haven Hinkson, M.D.
(Formerly 1st Lieut. Med. Corps)

March 21, 1919.

Dr. De Haven Hinkson,
4010 Ludlow Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

3/11/21

My dear Dr. Hinkson:

We have your letter of March 26 with its enclosures. We are glad to have this material and assure you that it will be put to the best possible use in the efforts that the National Association is to make to force an investigation of the treatment of colored soldiers by the next Congress.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary.

JRS/RR

3/19/33

May 17 1919

Dr. De Haven Hinkson,
329 North Fortieth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Dr. Hinkson:

I thank you very much for the information which you sent me and I trust you will let me have any other facts in your possession.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

Neg. Hart

a engagements!

B-10a

329 North Fortieth St.,
Philadelphia, May 21, 1919

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Editor, The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dear Doctor:

Although they were few and far between there were occasional citations for creditable work performed by a member or members of some arm of the service belonging to the Ninety-Second Division. The enclosed letter is an example. And, perhaps too, I would be perfectly safe in saying that the Medical Department of our Division escaped with less criticism and friction than any other branch of the service.

3/11/50

17

Still this Department cannot claim any undue amount of distinction because their work was not similar to that performed by the other arms. And all the officers were physicians and dentists regardless of their grade. It might be safe to estimate that fully twenty five per cent of the medical officers who went to the Medical Officers Training Camp at Des Moines were promoted to the grade of captain before their services were terminated with the Army. And of all the dentists of the Division who were kept in France toserve the Pioneer regiments and labor batallions a goodly proportion has been promoted. Only one physicianWas elevated to the grade of major and, I believe he still remains in the service.

Yours truly,

Harry Henkom

P. S. The writer was recently sent another commission as First Lieutenant, Medical Section, O. R. C. but declined to accept it because he had been recommended for a captaincy prior to the signing of the Armistice. It was returned to the Adjutant General with a note to that effect.

But just this AdM (5-23-19) comes a letter announcing my appointment as captain, medical section, Officers' Reserve Corps

3/18/80

TELEPHONE: PRESTON 4663

DE HAVEN HINKSON, M. D.
329 NORTH FORTIETH STREET
PHILADELPHIA

OFFICE HOURS:
8 TO 10 A. M.
1 TO 3 P. M.
6 TO 8 P. M.

July 26, 1919

Dr. W. E. B Dubois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Doctor Dubois,

The enclosed clipping from the Philadelphia Public Ledger, this date may be of interest to you as I presume the discussion hinged upon the letter sent out by the French Mission at the instigation of the Americans.

Yours truly,

D. Haven Hinkson

3/16/86

TELEPHONE: PRESTON 4663

DE HAVEN HINKSON, M. D.
329 NORTH FORTIETH STREET
PHILADELPHIA

OFFICE HOURS:
8 TO 10 A. M.
1 TO 3 P. M.
6 TO 8 P. M.

Sept 23, 1919

Dr W. E. B. Dubois
70 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

Dear Doctor: Will you kindly return the copy of La Vie Parisienne which I borrowed from a friend for your inspection?

The enclosed clipping may be of interest to readers of The Crisis

Yours truly

D. Haven Hinkson

The unit then proceeded by rail to Bourbonne-les-Bains (Haute Marne) where Division Headquarters were established in its divisional training area. The Ambulance Section reamined in Bourbonne but owing to a lack of billeting accomodations in the town the Field Hospital Section of the 317th Sanitary Train was moved 32 kilometres distant to the village of Passavant in the Department of Haute Saone.

After seven weeks of intensive train here the Train move with the rest of the Division to the Department of the Vosges where it was to take over a certain section of the front. The Train remained at a town called Jarmineil for ten days awaiting orders to proceed. The order having arrived the 365th Field Hospital was ordered to take over two buildings previously occupied as hospitals by the 5th Division at Baon L'Etape (Vosges) It was to function as a "triage" (sorting) Hospital and in addition conducted medical, surgical and gas services. The 366th Field Hospital operated at St. Die (Vosges) the seat of the new Division Headquarters and in addition to the above services the various divisional specialists were located here. The 367th Field Hospital operated in conjunction with the French at Bruyieres (Vosges) and the 368th Field Hospital was in reserve near the village of LaSalle (Vosges). The personnel of the Ambulance Companies conducted their ambulance dressing station further forward and formed the connected link between the regimental medical personnel and that of the Field Hospitals.

About the latter part of the September 1919 the Division was moved to the Argonne Forest (Corps Reserve) and the 365th Field Hospital was ordered to begin work and accordingly established a "triage" hospital in the city of St. Memehould (Marne) ? Incidentally the major Elser of 368th "fame" was brought to our hospital for a nervous disturbance by the regimental surgeon of the 368th, a white major, who took care that he did not tarry long and requested his prompt evacuation. Our doctors who saw the Maj. Elser were not of the opinion that he suffered from any psycho-neurosis -- nothing more than fright)

The Division reamined here about ten day or two weeks and then moved to the Marbache Sector south of Metz. Here the 366th and 368th Field Hospitals functioned jointly at Millery (Meurthe et Moselle) and the conduct and administration of this hospital brought forth a citation from

TELEPHONE : PRESTON 4663

DE HAVEN HINKSON, M. D.

329 NORTH FORTIETH STREET

PHILADELPHIA

OFFICE HOURS:
8 TO 10 A. M.
1 TO 3 P. M.
6 TO 8 P. M.

the Corps Surgeon and other promenent medical officers. Eight white female nurses were assigned to duty here also. This hospital handled over 10,000 patients on its gas, medical and surgical services.

Two men of the Regular Army were commissioned from the ranks one had been a Hospital Sergeant with about twenty years service, Moses Montgomery, who became a First Lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps and Divisional Medical Supply Officer; the latter a Sergeant first classs in the Medical Department, Birney L. Peacock became a Second Lieutenat in the Sanitary Corps and Personnel Adjutant of the 317th Sanitary Trai.

18

The enlisted men were from all walks of life and with the long and careful instruction which they showed remarakble ability to grasp they were able to rendervaluable service and exhibited tact, skill and resourcefulness in the sick.

Of the 44 company officers in this Sanitary Train but four were white. Approximately twney five percent of the colored medical and dental officers were promoted to captains, one only attained the grade of major in the Division. When the Division left France all the dental officers were left in France To care for the pioneer regiments and labor battalions.

De Haven Hinkson

3/11/56

[Hirsch] [1919?]

answered PX

Social Memo

Monday.

3/-13-57

My dear Mrs Dyboris - I have waited until Today in the hope of hearing why you and Mrs Dyboris and your daughter did not come to Dis: ner on Sunday. We waited from one thirty until three when hunger forced us to sit down. I was Dis: appointed and so was

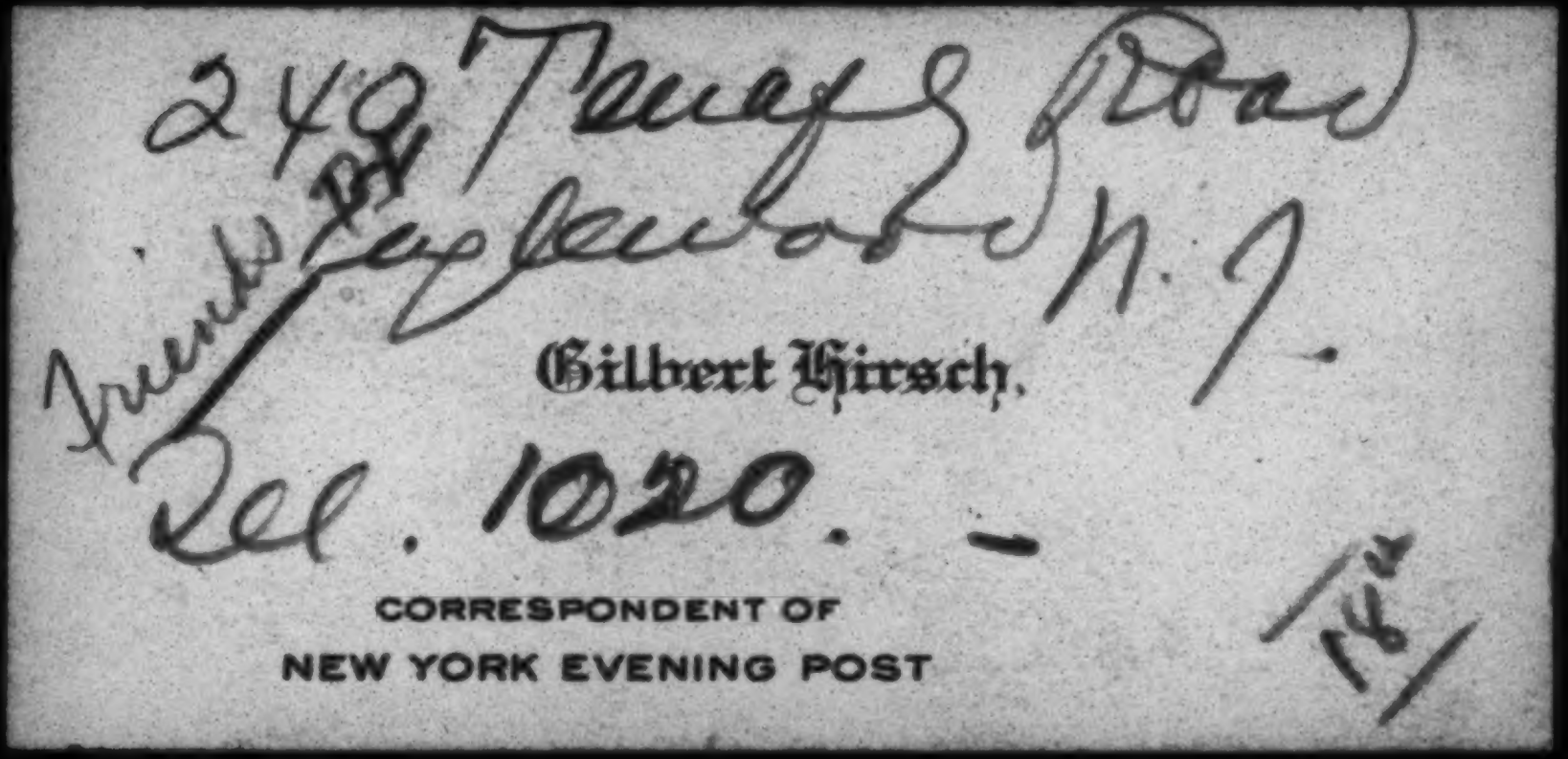
Gilbert, for we have waited so long to catch up to the bread which our living abroad seems to have stretched, if not broken. Were you afraid you'd be as a pro-German - ? Or did you forget?

Sincerely

Charlotte Geller Krieg

240 Tenafly Road

Englewood New Jersey


240 Tenafly Road
Englewood N. J.
Friends

Gilbert Hirsch.

Tel. 1020. —

CORRESPONDENT OF
NEW YORK EVENING POST

1914

3/16/11

630 St Francis
Shepherd Church
To
Hamilton Ave
Walk West To Elk

Covington, Ky.,
27 E. 9th. St.
Oct. 1919.,

70 Fifth Ave.
New York, City,
Dr. Du Bois,

Dear Sir:

I have been thinking a great deal lately of Br. Bundy. I think he did one of the greatest and bravest deeds I have ever heard or read of, and, I wonder if I couldn't do something to help him and I think I can. What do you think about it? If you think I can, tell me what it is and I promise you I will succeed.

As to the books you referred me to I have read all but the two by Brawley and I hope to get these soon. I have also read "The Souls of Black Folks".

My best regards to your wife and daughter.

I am as ever,

Eleanor J. Holland,

3/15/20

Request for information

3/15/27

October 28, 1919

Miss Eleanor J. Holland,
27 East Ninth Street,
Covington, Ky.

My dear Eleanor:

I do not know what can be done in Dr. Bundy's case. He needs help, but he has not acted in quite the right way, so it is hard to help him.

Possibly the Editor of the Chicago Defender could tell you where he is and what could be done for him.

My best regards to your mother.

Very sincerely yours,

[Hollander]

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JUL 14 1919
DU BOIS

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CORNICE, SKYLIGHTS, ROOFING, TINNING, HEATING, VENTILATING

General Repair Shop for Everything in Copper, Brass,
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1107 E STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 12/19

3/18/25

Dear Dr Dubois

Am enclosing my check for one dollar to renew subscription for one year. Am glad you called my attention to the fact, as I had neglected renewal due to my removal to Washington D C. I have followed your career with deep interest and am fully ingressed with the duty, we owe to the members of the colored race. Let us hope there will soon be a real awakening to the duty responsibility of the white Race towards their Brethren of other creeds & colors. I am one of those who can realize, what oppression means. We Jews have been persecuted for the past 2000 years & should be

among the first to recognize the fact that all men are created equal —

I hope you may be able to make use of this little contribution; it may be the means of making converts.

Sincerely yours

Herman Hollands

3215 - 35th St.

July 25, 1919

Mr. Hermon Hollander,
3215-35th Street,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of July Twelfth and write to thank you for your kind and sympathetic words.

Very sincerely yours,

318/12

WE DB-CF

NEW YORK LONDON

OFFICE ESTABLISHED 1880

FIRE
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COLLISTER

PHONE: JOHN 3340 3341 3342

In reply refer to F.Malloy.

NEW YORK October 7, 1919.

Mr. W. E. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

COVERING: 1919 Oldsmobile Touring #OD-18403

3/16/97

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith please find policies covering your car as stated below, as per your instructions.

In the event of an accident of any kind, kindly advise us at once so that the matter may be given immediate attentoin.

Thanking your for the order, we remain,

Yours very truly,

L. T. HOLLISTER, INC.

Per

COVERAGE	AMOUNT	POLICY No.
Fire, theft and transportation..	$1200.00	#E-31838 Ind.Mut.Ins.Co.
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Damage to property of others.....	"	"
Liability to the public ...	$5/10,000.	#128821 N.J.Fid.& Pl.Glass Ins.CO.

JF.FM

WE ARE NOT CONNECTED WITH ANY ONE OF A SIMILAR NAME. NOTE OUR ADDRESS: 92 WILLIAM STREET.

[L. T. Hollister]

3/16/99

Attention of
F.Malloy.

October 9, 1919.

L. T. Hollister, Inc.,
92 William Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find a check for One Hundred and Eleven ($111.00) Dollars, in payment for the enclosed bill.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

November 12, 1919.

Mr. Clarence C. Holmes,
135 25th Street,
Ogden, Utah.

3/8/94

My dear Mr. Holmes:

I thank you very much for the material which you have sent me. I shall return the material when I have finished with it.

Very sincerely yours,

WERD/PF

Hotel Casaloma
San Diego's Finest
Residential Hotel

Fourth and Fir Streets

7618

JUL 10 1919

Enc. 200

San Diego, Cal., July 2 1919

Back Side Read

Dear Dr. Du Bois;

I am sending the enclosed to you because I want if possible, my subscription to your magazine to begin with the May number. I wish your articles in the May & June numbers. I also wish your proof that my check is good as I hope you haven't forgotten either Westminster House, Buffalo N.Y. or its head-worker. I am only "Emeritus" now and out here for my health. If I get well is there anything I could do for the N. A. A. C. P.?

Kindly remember me to Mr John

3/15/56

N.A.A.C.P.

R. Shillady who I notice is the Secretary of the Society, also a former Buffaloniare.

Yours sincerely

Emily S. Holmes.

J.R.S.

July 25, 1919

Miss Emily S. Holmes,
Hotel Casaloma,
San Diego, California

My dear Madam:

I am very glad indeed to hear from you and trust that your stay in beautiful California will do you good.

Very sincerely yours,

3/15/57

WEBDB/CF

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,

New York City,

Dear Sir;--

I see by the daily papers of recent date that you were criticised in the Halls of Congress.

Well, a knock from a southern cracker congressman is a boost from every TRUE AMERICAN. KEEP THE GOOD WORK GOING. GO TO IT.

Robert B. Holmes.

Box 17 Charlottesville, Va.

3117184

~~MONTHLY~~ STATEMENT

NEW YORK, April 25, 1919

3/5/03

Mr W. E. B. DuBois

"The Negro"

TO HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY, DR.

19 West 44th Street

HENRY HOLT, PRESIDENT
ROLAND HOLT, VICE-PRESIDENT
EDWARD N. BRISTOL, SECRETARY
JOSEPH F. VOGELIUS, TREASURER

1914	Royalty earned per reports rendered - to June 30, 1918		16909
Nov. 2	Advanced royalty	15000	
	Alterations	1883	16883
			26

3/5/62

Du Bois

New York, April 25, 1919

Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois in account with HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

c/o "The Crisis" 70 Fifth Ave. City

ROYALTY STATEMENT—From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1918

TITLE OF BOOK.		On Hand. Jan. 1	Received from Bindery since last statement.	Given away for advertising purposes.	Partly paid for by old books in Exchange.	On Hand. Dec. 31	Already Paid 1918	Number of copies subject to Royalty.	Per Copy.	Total Amount.
The Negro	H.H.L. #91	179	478	2		207	206	242	.06	14 52
Excess of Royalty earned over charges to June 30, 1918, per attached statement										26
										14 78

APR 26 1919

15

Enclosed statement of charges -

Enclosed check for - - - 14 78

According to agreement, the balance $_____ due on royalty account will be remitted in sixty days.

☞ Please acknowledge receipt.

Oct

ROYALTY STATEMENT

FROM JANUARY 1, 1919 TO JUNE 30, 19 19

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 25, 1919

W.E.B. Dubois, Esq.

% The Crisis 70 Fifth Ave. New York City

IN ACCOUNT WITH

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

TITLE OF BOOK	COPIES SOLD	PER COPY	TOTAL AMOUNT
The Negro H.U.L. 91	159	.07½	11 93
a.L.a. Sales	10	.07½	75
			1268

3/16/120

ENCLOSED STATEMENT OF CHARGES

ENCLOSED CHECK FOR 12 68

According to agreement the balance $..... due on royalty account will be remitted in sixty days.

Please acknowledge receipt.

3/19/23

Seguin, Texas.
June 1. 1919

Rev. W. E. B. Du Bois.
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir!

I am writing to offer my assistance in the Compilation of the History of the Negro in the late War.

There is nothing so lacking as a Comprehensive history of our record on the battle fields: Something that will furnish background

3/19/31

B

for Negro generations as yet unborn.
At the present time the Negro Soldiers are beset with all kinds of hindrances. There are detracters on every hand who seek to belittle us under the eyes of the World.

I was so unfortunate as to lose my diary which I started when I landed in France, but I have a collection of bulletins which

3/16/32

C

were issued by the French G.H.Q. and a collection of maps showing all the positions held on the front by my regiment. I was an assistant to the Intelligence Officer of the 370th R. I. U.S.

If the above named articles are of any value to you: They are with your service.

Very respectfully.

R. B. Houston, S. M. T. R.

Box 133 Seguin, Texas.

July 14, 1919

Lieutenant Charles H. Houston,
1314 "V" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Charles:

3/720

As you may know, I am working with Dr. DuBois in his "History of the Negro in the Great War." I recall your very interesting and vivid account both of the training camps for artillery officers, and the treatment accorded you afterwards in France, and, still later, on your return to this country. Could you write that out for me, if we promised to use, or withhold, your name, as you think best?

I shall be very grateful for anything you may feel able to do.

With regards to your mother and father, I am,

Sincerely yours,

3/13/38

Seguin, Tex.
Aug. 24. 1919.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois—
New York City—

Dear Sir:—

You will find enclosed the Bulletins which I promised to send you.

I trust that they will be of value to you.

I should like to have them returned to me after you have finished with them.

as they are a part of
My collection of Souvenirs

I am

Very truly Yours

R. B. Houston, S. H. R.
Seguin, Texas. Box 133

Howard University

Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A. M., Ph. D.
President

EMMETT J. SCOTT, A. M., LL. D.
Secretary-Treasurer

25th October 1919

My dear Sir:

You have no doubt observed in the preliminary announcement of the forthcoming Inaugurationof Dr. J. Stanley Durkee as President of Howard University, November 12th, 1919, that on the following day there will be held a Reconstruction and Re-adjustment Congress, primarily concerned with social and economic problems. We are now, therefore, inviting representatives of the best thought in the country to discuss various questions. Will you not, therefore, consent to deliver an address Thursday, November 13th, at 8:00 P.M., on the subject of "The Negro in the Reconstruction," with particular reference to the situation abroad?

May I venture to urge that this request receive your early and prompt attention? At a time like this we are anxious to have sane, forward-looking men help to guide us in the formulation of public opinion, not only among colored people, but among all elements of our population. You can render service of incalculable value by co-operating with us in the present movement to make the Congress a success. The proceedings will be published in full and complete publicity will be given the suggestions and recommendations of the Congress.

A reply at your early convenience will be very much appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Emmett J. Scott

GLJ

Chairman, Committee on Program.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
Director of Publicity,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

P.S.: Your discussion of the subject, I should say, could well follow the lines of your Atlantic Monthly article. We are making an earnest effort to secure the presence of Ambassador Grey of the British Embassy at the same time and upon the same subject.

E J S

Howard University

October 27, 1919

Mr. Emmett J. Scott,
Howard University,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:

I have your kind invitation of October 25, and I regret very much that I shall be unable to be present at the Reconstruction Conference, to be held at Howard University, November 13.

Very sincerely yours,

3/15/85

EDGEMOOR
SIASCONSET
MASSACHUSETTS

July 28

My dear Mr Du Bois

Your letter of the 16th followed me about the country and finally reached me here where I am taking a couple of weeks vacation. It is too late for me to advise you of the whereabouts of the Abyssinian Mission and in fact I knew nothing of its presence in America until the receipt of your letter.

Very sincerely yours,

Morris C Howe

[1919?]

Appointment 251

Mr. H. E. Buchholz
Care Bibo
3 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My Dear Sir:

I am answering your letter of June the 26th (26th) which I have just received owing to change of address. I am writing of my story adventures in the World's War.

Would be glad to see you any evening after 5 O'clock.

My new address is:- 31 West 134th St.
New York City.

Sincerely yours,
Jos. A. Howell.

Look up letter to him

3/20/19

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

THE COLLEGE

HISTORY

251 fw6

February 8, 1919

Miss Jessie Fauset,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York.

My dear Miss Fauset:-

I am enclosing to you a copy of the letter I wrote to Dr. DuBois regarding Miss Sarah Mossell. I suppose Dr. DuBois has the original with him, but I thought you might care to have this copy in your files for the purpose of reference.

Yours very truly,

A. B. Howland

3/2/193

FEB 15 1919

19

DEVOTED TO A DISCUSSION OF THE PROBLEMS OF THE COLORED TEACHER AND THE COLORED SOCIAL WORKER

THE UP-REACH

A JOURNAL

Of Education and Social Service

EDITED BY WILLIS N. HUGGINS
TEACHER IN THE CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
PUBLISHED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
UP-REACH MONOGRAPHS ON EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICE
3763 SOUTH STATE STREET
PHONE DOUGLAS 1040

DEVOTED TO THE PROMOTION OF THE STUDY AND TEACHING OF NEGRO HISTORY

4345 Vincennes Ave

Chicago, Ill., Sept 16, 1914

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
70, Fifth Ave
New York:-

3/9/73

My dear Doctor Du Bois:- I was very happy indeed to have had a passing word with you recently and that too during summer.

The publication proposed, as indicated by the above heading will not be issued for a few months yet.

I am very much interested in the magazine for children that you were launching in November.

I have a large number of pictures, a few stories and possibly an article or two that would be of interest to little folks.

I am in active daily contact with children in seven public schools here both as a teacher in the system, and in the day and evening schools and I guess, the Community Centers.

I should be glad to help in so far as Chicago is concerned. Yours for service

Willis N. Huggins

October 9, 1919.

Mr. Willis N. Huggins,
4365 Vincennes Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Huggins:

I shall be very glad to see anything that you have with regard to children, and especially good photographs.

I hope we are going to have your cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

3/9/74

NGA - pictures

3/19/56

693 Linden Ave.,
Memphis, Tenn.
Nov. 11 – 1919.

NOV 14 1919

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
70 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Dear Sir;

I was a chaplain in the U.S.A army during the late world war. I spent 8 months in France with various Labor Battalions, 3 months a patient in the hospitals of France. I can relate many things of interest if you care for additional material or photos. for your war history please so inform me I can furnish such.

Yours truly
Blair T. Hunt

3/19/55

1919

War Heritage

November 22, 1919.

Mr. Blair T. Hunt,
693 Linden Ave.,
Memphis, Tenn.

My dear Mr. Hunt:

I wish very much you would send me an account of your experiences and any documents or photographs that you have. I shall have such matter as you wish returned.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/5/71 France

April 17, 1919.

Mrs. Ida Gibbs Hunt,
c/o U. S. Counsul,
St. Etienne, Loire France.

My dear Mr. & Mrs. Hunt:

I arrived in the United States, March 31, after an interesting voyage, and found everything in pretty good condition here.

I have talked with Captain Marshall over the telephone, but have not seen him.

I want again to thank Mrs. Hunt for her very kind help during the Pan-African Congress and I am full of regret that I did not get to St. Etienne.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB:CF

History Agent

5732 Arch St.
Philadelphia, Pa. 8/12/19.

3/19/19

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
705 4th Ave. New York.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly inform me about what date your volumes on the colored soldiers and sailors in the world war will leave the press? I am successfully selling two race histories and have many inquiries of your compilations of the late war. When you are ready to receive advance orders for future deliverys I would be pleased to consider an agency for your set of books. Yours respectfully J. W. Hunter.

3/11/11

August 20, 1919.

Mr. I. N. Hunter,
5732 Arch Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:

My History of the Negro in the War will appear in the spring, but the exact date has not yet been set.

I shall let you know as soon as we decide.

Very sincerely yours,

Phone 6517

1820

Agent War History

NOV 10 1919

Willis and Hunter

Funeral Directors and Embalmers

1919

308 Melita Street

Fort Wayne, Ind., November 7, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Boise,
New York,N.Y.
Dear Dr. Du Boise,

I would like to have the agency,in this territory,for your new book on the Negro in the World War.

Like many thousands of your admirers,I am impatiently awaiting the early Publication.

I shall have much time,and feel that I can sell a large number of your books in this territory. Kindly send particulars.

Wishing you continued success in our cause, I am,

Yours Very Truly,

J. O. Hunter

Y.M.C.A.
Challes les Eaux
March 10, 1919.

My Dear Dr. DuBois:

I wrote you from St. Nazaire but was not at all sure of your Paris address I also sent a telegram regretting that ~~I~~ conference held me at St. Nazaire the day I planned to see you.

How sorry I am that you did not come with Mr. Hope! Ever since I first learned you were in France I have felt a special need of you and for your advice and now I really feel sad that you are going back ahead of me and I have had no heart-to-heart talk. Then I am not all selfish for I

3/1/34

really wanted you to rest in this lovely section of Savoie. You looked tired when I saw you.

It does not seem possible for me to leave this week as both Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Bullock are going away for their vacation, but you may always rely upon me as your staunch ally in whatever you do.

We need you so much just now and you are so precious to some of us, that I beg you not to overwork.

Come if you possibly can

Very faithfully,
Addie W. Hunton

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[Independent Benefigial Club]

THE INDEPENDENT BENEFIGIAL CLUB
RICHMOND VA

Richmond Va
June 23, 1919

Dr.W.E.Burghardt Du Dois

New York City

Dear Sir:-It is reported here ,that you will deliver addresses in certain cities of the south at some time in the near future. If this report has any foundation in fact,we would be pleased to be advised. The members of our organization are very anxious to hear the story from'Over There' as told by an eye-witness.If your plans for the near future do not include an address at Richmond Va, we should be pleased to correspond with you relative to such an event.

Very respectfully yours,

David S. Lee

3/13/58

Prof. Lee

July 25, 1919

Mr. David S. Lee,
The Independent Beneficial Club,
Richmond, Virginia

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that it will be impossible for me to deliver any further lectures this year.

Very sincerely yours,

3/13/64

WEBDB--CF

Thank you for your letter of [illegible] and enclosed [illegible]
Gt Dear. We are writing to Mr. Lee for a copy of [illegible]
Later we shall be pleased [illegible]
You [illegible] us further [illegible].

Cc-1

1343 Lawerence Street,
Los Angeles,California,
May 17,1919.

Hon.W.E.B.DuBois,
Editor of The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,N.Y.

3/11/4

Dear Sir:

I have just finished reading the May issue of the CRISIS and have enjoyed it immensely. I am indeed pleased to note that someone has the nerve and backbone to tell the public the unvarnished facts concerning the injustice,discrimination and southern prejudices practiced by the white Americans against the black Americans in France.

I am a recently discharged Sergeant of the Medical Detachment, 365th.Infantry,92nd.Division,and I take this opportunity to relate one of my personal experiences with the southern rednecks who were in command of my division, brigade and regiment.

46

On or about December 26,1918 General Order No.40 was issued from the headquarters of the 92nd.Division. I cannot recall the exact wording of the part of the order which was of a discriminating nature,but it read something to this effect," Military Police will see that soldiers do not address,carry-on conversation with or accompany the female inhabitants of this area". At the time this order was issued we were billeted in the village of Ambrieres,Mayenne. There were white soldiers also billeted in the same village but they did not belong to the 92nd.Division and the order did not affect them,hence it was an order for Colored soldiers only. It was not an A.E.F. order. It was a divisional order for Colored soldiers. We were living in the same houses with the French people and under the terms of this order we were forbidden to even speak to the people with whom we lived,while the white soldiers of the 325th.Baking CO.and the Subsupply Depot # 10 were allowed to address,visit or accompany these same people where and whenever they desired.

On Jan.21,1919 Mademoiselle Marie Meziere,the eldest daughter of Monsieur Charles Meziere,a merchant tailor of Ambeieres was married to Monsieur Mauricce Barbe,a French soldier. I was invited to be a guest at the wine party, to accompany the bridal party on the marrige promonade and to be a guest at the supper,which was to take palce at 8: 30 p.m. I attended the wine party with four

other Colored soldiers from the Medical Detachment. No whites were invited but Capt.Willis (white) of the Supply Company butted in. He spoke miserable french and the members of the party called on the Colored soldiers to interpet for him. Willis became enraged and turned his back on the Colored boys and told the French people that it was improper for them to associate with the black soldiers. The French people paid no attention to what he said and we all left him sitting in the cafe alone. His temperature at this time was at about 104 degrees. The other Colored soldiers returned to the Infirmary and I accompanied the bridal party on the promanade out on the boulevard. There were seven persons in the party;the bride and groom,the bride's sister,the groom's brother and sister, a French soldier and myself. I was the only American. As we reached town on returning from the stroll Colonel George McMaster,Commanding Officer of our regiment accosted me and demanded,"Who are you. What are you doing with these people" I told him and he called a Military Police and ordered me taken to the Adjutant with orders for the Adjutant to prefer charges against me for accompanying white people. On arriving at the Adjutants hotel we found Capt.Willis there evidently waiting for me to be brought in. The Adjutant asked only two questions, "Was he with a girl?", "What is your name and to what company do you belong?". Then he said,"Put him in the guard house."

3/11/5

The following afternoon I was ordered to appear for trial. At 1;15 p.m. I was taken through the streets to the Town Major's office by an armed guard who was a private soldier-- my rank was not respected. I was called into the room and was suprised to find there there was no one present but Major Paul Murry. He read the charges which had me charged with violating the 96th. Article of War and with disobeying General Order No.40. After reading the charges he asked for my plea . I told him that I did not care to plea that I would exercise my right as a non-commissioned officer to refuse trial in a Summary Court. This was a complete suprise to him. He had no idea that I was aware of my rights. He looked it up in the Manual of Army Court Martials and said that it was my right but I was very foolish to use it. I told him that from the appearance of things there had been no intention of giving me a fair trial. The prosecuting witness was not present,the members of the board were absent and I had not been given an opportunity to call witnesses or secure counsel. At first he tried to frighten and intimidate me by saying that if I were given a General Court Martial trial I would be left in France awaiting trial after my regiment had gone home. He also said that I might get six month in Leavenworth if I should be found guilty. (Can you imagine it -six months for walking

On the street with white people) . After he saw that he could not intimidate me he assumed the air of comradship and used all his presusavive powers to intice me to submit to a speedy quiet trial in his kangroo court but I stood pat. He said that I was trying to play martyr and was trying to make a big fuss out of a little incident,but I claimed that I was standing for a principle , that I had been unjustly treated,that the G.O. was unconstitutional,undemocratic and in direct opposition to principles for which we had fought. I asked that General Pershing be given a copy of the General Order and also a copy of the charges against me. He laughed at this request and said that the General was too busy for such small matters. He gave me a half an hour to think the matter over and stated that I might get some advice from the officers present. There were only two present. They had come in during the argument. One was Capt.Willis and the other Capt. Benj.Thomas. I took the matter up with Capt.Thomas and in the meantime my Detachment Commander,Major E.B.Simmons (white),of Massachussetts came in and I told him my story. He became indignant and told me to fight it to the last ditch and he would do all in his power to help me. I returned to the court room, and demanded a General Court Martial Trial and a release from the guard house panding trial. Major Murry said that I was making a great mistake and reluctantly gave me a release from the guard house.

3/11/6

That night I visited some of my French friends and found that the whole town was in an uproar over my case. M. Meziere had been to prevail on the Town Mayor in my behalf and was informed that nothing couldn be done as the Americans had charge of the town. M. Meziere had also called on Brig.Gen Gehardt our Brigade Commander,another Negro-hater of the meanest type. He refused to even give M. Meziere a civil audience. M. Meziere then went to the Town Mayor and swore to an affidavit that my character was of the best,that I was a respected friend of the family and was their invited guest. Mme.Emil Harmon,my landlady also made an affidavit of character in my behalf(I now have both affidavits in my possesion).

The following day I was rearrested at my billet and placed in the guard house,contrary to military rules. The Manual of Army Court Martials states that a non-commissioned officer shall not be confined in a guard house with privates but no attention was paid to that rule. No charges were given and no explaination made except that it was Colonel McMaster's orders. I was released that night and sent to my Detachmant under"arrest in quarters" Nothing more has been said about the case to this day except at New York when I asked Major Murry when I was going have my trial and he said that the best thing to do was to keep quiet about it.

1919 I

On March 22,1919 I was given an honorable discharge from the army,with character Excellent grade ~~Excellent~~ and rank of SergeantM.D. No mention of the case was made on my Service Record. If I had comitted an offense sufficient to cause me to be arrested twice and placed in the guard house,why was I given an honorable discharge with and ~~Excellent~~ Excellent grade character and a non-commissioned officer's rank?

If space would permit I could quote other instances where our boys were shamefully mistreated by the white Americans while in France.

Respectifully yours,

Charles R. Drum

Fromerly Sergeant Medical Detachment,365th.Inf.

P/S. If you should desire a copy of G.O.#40 write to Sergeant-Major Clarence Lee, 3426 Vernon Ave.,Chicago,Ill.

3/11/7

Mr Chas R Drum, Tell us that you can let us have a copy of G O # 40 for our Hist of the Negro in the Gt War

We shall be under great obligations if you will let us have this copy & any other documents, orders or experiences which will help to make our hist more complete

3/614

May 23, 1919

Mr. Charles R. Isum,
1343 Lawtence Street,
Los Angeles, California

Dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of May 17 with its material for our History of the Negro in the Great War. We are writing to Mr. Lee for a copy of ~~96 &~~ G.O. 40.

Indeed we shall be pleased to have you give us further instances.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

MGA/CF

Introductions - P7

July 9, 1919

Dr. George Jackson,
24 Boulevard des Capercines,
Paris, France.

Dear Doctor Jackson:

3/13/7

This will introduce to you Mr. R. R. Wright, President of the Georgia State Industrial College and especially interested in the records of colored troops.

Any service that you can render Dr. Wright during his stay in Paris, will be deeply appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

[Jackson

Letter of introduction

August 27, 1919.

Dr. George Jackson,
24 Boulevard des Capucines,
Paris, France.

Dear Doctor Jackson:

I am just sending you a letter introducing my friend Mr. Royal Freeman Nash, formerly in the American Army. You will find him a fine fellow. I trust this will find you in good health.

I have been working very strenuously since I cam back, and we have had interesting times in America; but the Negroes have held up their end.

I write especially to ask you to procure for me if possible the following numbers of L'ILLUSTRATION:

1914 - August 22 - Number 3730
" - September 8 - Number 3732
" - September 12 - 19 - Number 3733
" - October 10 - Number 3736
" - December 26 - Number 3747(I am particularly anxious to have this)
1915 - January 2 - Number 3748
" - January 9 - Number 3749
" - May 15 - Number 3767

1918 - February 2 - Number 3909
" - April 6 - Number 3918
" - November 30.

I do not know exactly the cost, but I am sending you a draft for Twenty-two Francs. If this does not pay for them, send me the bill and I am remit immediately.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

3/2/18

[Jackson]

October 18, 1919.

Dr. George Jackson,
24 Boulevard des Capercines,
Paris, France.

Dear Doctor Jackson:

This will introduce to you Lester B. Granger, formerly Second Lieutenant in the 349th Field Artillery, A.E.F., and a graduate of Dartmouth College.

Any courtesies that you can show him will be deeply appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

[Walter P. Jackson]

FORM 657

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

H. J. Emerson,
Manager,
Brisbane Building,
Buffalo, N.Y.
Walter P. Jackson,
Superintendent

Jamestown, N.Y. 10/17/1919/

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois.
University of Atlanta,
Atlanta, Ga.,

Dear Sir:

I am to prepare a paper before our Saturday Night Club (Open Forum) on "The Negro". I consider this race problem one of the foremost in importance demanding a solution before our country today. I want to treat it thoroughly from a broad, unbiased, standpoint and found my views on simple justice and the rights of the race under our constitution.

3/15/28

I remember reading a boon on "The Negro" by you which impressed me very much and from much I have heard of you as a leader of your race, I felt you could send me just what I want or tell me where I could obtain it.

I want statistics dealing with present population and the growth of the race; the death rate white and black; estimate of the present wealth of the race and increase in that line and the strides made in educational lines.

Thanking you for anything you can send me or suggestions you can make in these mattera, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. P. Jackson

Box #655
Jamestown, New York.

[James, John]

OCT 2 1919

DU BOIS

3/8/77

1 Lemoore, Cal
Box 245
Route a

R.A lemoore calif Sept 29 1919
mr Editor
Dear Sir
Please accept my
congratulations on the
fearless manly way you are
conducting the Crisis
I am glad you have got a wide
wide view of the race
question and are forming a
pan african Conference you
cannot go to fast with it
the faster we go the better
I am also please to know that you have
discovered that the angolsaxons
are our enmies all over this world
and the latten people are our
friends I was made wise of that fact
while lined among the lattin
american Right here in america the
angolsaxons seeme to set themselves

3/8/18

up as gods and want us to fall
down and worship them I just tell
them to go to Hell for it is written
Thou Shalt worship The Lord
Thy God and him only Shalt Thou
Serve If we fear and worship them we
will go to hell for being idolitors
and If I have got to hell at all I am
going thier for killing them
The angol saints is as low in principal
as they are high in Civilization
The lowest Hottagas has a higher
principal They need missionary
like mr Shillady to preach
to them while they are sending
us back to Civilize the africans in
africa let us hire men of their race
like mr Shillady to Civilize them
here in America a man right here
in america is in as much danger
for telling the truth as he would

3/8/19

be if he was in turkey and so the turks would do just as much good ruling over the american as the american would do ruleing over the turks and while our boys were over in europe fighting the german for ravishing killing europans The americans were ravishing and killing us here and on sandomingo and in siati I hope we will not be fools enough to help them go down and kill of the mexican so they can steal their land and run over the mexicans as they are doing us and the sandomingoan and haitians I am an american by Birth But a latter american at heart If that league of nation is formed it will be against us so long as it is ruled by the angol Satans President and such as just as much fit to rule over a league

of nations as the Devil is fit to
Rule over the kingdom of heaven
I hope you will reply to this
personly if you have time

your Truly John James

Dec'Bois

October 29, 1919.

Mr. John James,
Box 245, Route A,
Lemoore, Cal.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your kind words in your letter of September 29.

Very sincerely yours,

3/8/76

PHONE AUDUBON 9840

CLAUDE WATERS, MANAGER
ORANGE, N. J.
PHONE ORANGE 2509-J

251

Sergeant John A. Jamison's Lecture Tour

251

SEASON 1919-20

137 WEST 141st STREET NEW YORK CITY

Subject: "The Negro Soldier"

Sept. 10th 1919.

Sergeant Jamison is the author of the book
"The Negro Soldier in the Great World War"

To: W. E. B. DuBois: (Edit. Crisis)
From: Sergt John A. Jamieson:
Subject: Reply to yours dated Aug 21st 1919.

Sir. your letter dated Aug 21st was forwarded to me here.

Beg to state that I will gladly give what little I can to the making of our History. I am at present on a three week engagement ending Sept. 21 at which time if convenet to you will come and see you.

Thanking you for offering me an opportunity in contributing to something that will be handed down in History I am

Yours for Success

J A Jamieson

3/19/35

July 16, 1919

Dr. Clarence S. Janifer,
172 Parker Street,
Newark, N. J.

Dear Sir:

We understand that you have an intimate knowledge of Colonel Tupos' attitude toward Colored officers. We shall be grateful if you can set this forth in detail for use in our History of the Negro in the Great War. Your photograph, and any facts other than the above you might care to relate, will be most acceptable.

Very sincerely yours,

3/15/51

October 29, 1919

Colonel I. C. Jenks,
Camp Pike, Arkansas.

My dear Sir:

A colored officer associated with you in France writes me that you are "one of the squarest men we had in the 92nd Division."

It is for this reason that I venture to write and ask if you could not furnish us some facts concerning the alleged insurrection in Arkansas.

We, naturally, have a feeling that the whole truth has not come out and that the colored people have not had a square deal, - but above all, we want the truth. Anything that you write will be treated in all confidence.

The officer to whom I referred above is Dr. DeHaven Hinkson, 329 North 40th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Very sincerely yours,

October 10, 1919.

Mrs. C. H. Johnson,
1920-13th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Madam:

I thank you very much for your letter concerning the Brownies' Book, and I hope you will do what you can to help its circulation when it appears.

Very sincerely yours,

3/8/59

[Enc.]

After October 15th,

address- Mrs C.M. Johnson

1920-13th. N.W.

Washington.

D.C.

1919

October 30, 1919

Mr. E. A. Johnson,
119 Nassau Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

The automobile adjuster has not returned. I think that he is a bluff.

I find that it will actually cost about Fifteen ($15.00) Dollars to restore my mud-guards and wheel.

If you think you can get this and your fee out of a suit, please bring a suit.

Very sincerely yours,

3/12/57

[GEORGIA DOUGLAS JOHNSON?]

1461 - S. St. N. W.
Wash. D. C. Sept 7-19.

Dear Dr. Dubois, I thank
you for your kind invitation, but I was on the way
to the station when it
came. I understand there
is no magazine work to
disturb you by calling
you up. The check was

Mr Branch wants to preside the
Oration in next years Sen-
thology. Too late by one month
for this.

I would like to meeting will
& talk with you.

Sincerely,
Georgia K. Johnson.

Detroit.

Dear Jessie & Mr Dill,

I am getting my second book in shape — when may I send it to you for the much desired inter-view?

Mr Barlight is having one of the finest contraltos since the days of Schumann-Heink & what he wrote music. It is truly magnificent — It is in three keys — the contralto is magnificent — Isn't it?

Fondest Good Bye.

J. ROSAMOND JOHNSON, A. M. DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 1079 HARLEM

Music School Settlement
For Colored People

4 AND 6 WEST 131ST STREET

Officers and Board of Directors

REV. W. P. HAYES, PRESIDENT
JOHN S. BROWN, SECRETARY
MME. C. J. WALKER, TREASURER
JOHN E. NAIL, ASST. TREASURER
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D. W. PARKER
AUGUSTUS G. DILL
JOHN E. BRUCE
MAJOR JOEL E. SPINGARN
REV. F. A. CULLEN
MME. M. W. RUDD
J. ROSAMOND JOHNSON
MME. RENA F. VOTING
FERDINAND Q. MORTON

Incorporated Under a Charter Granted
By the Board of Regents of the
University of the State of N. Y.

NEW YORK,

Oct 17th 1919

J. Rosamond Johnson

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 5th Ave
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois;

I am herewith enclosing you a copy of letter dated Oct. 15th 1919 which is self explanatory.

Yours truly,

J. Rosamond Johnson

3/15/77

J. ROSAMOND JOHNSON, A. M. DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 1079 HARLEM

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REV. F. A. CULLEN
MME. M. W. RUDD
J. ROSAMOND JOHNSON
MME. RENA F. VOTING
FERDINAND Q. MORTON

COPY

Oct 15th 1919

To Rev. Wm. P. Hayes, president
and members of the Board of Directors
of the Music School Settlement.

Dear members of the Board;

Not having received any reply to my communication as to the action of the board, I am herewith turning over keys to entrance and desk. Will pay the Teachers, Janitor and Desk attendants in full up to Oct 15th 1919 (inclusively).

It will take a day or so to complete my report including receipts for Oct 15th, statement of bills to be paid for Telephone, lights etc. and Directors salary.

I am occupying the two rooms on the 2nd floor, east side, (House No. 4) of the building for which an adjustment may be reached, when a settlement can be carried out.

With best wishes for the success of the school.

I am yours sincerely,

3/15/78

A 9-1

101, West 140th Street,
New York City.
28th April, 1919.

Editor of the "Crisis"
New York City.

APR 30 1919

Dear Sir;

I am sending you under separate cover a publication titled "Modern Artillerymen"; which is self explanatory.

I have in my possession certain maps, orders, and data which will prove

how shamefully some of the white artillery officers executed their duties while serving at the front with our division. In a few days I hope to have this materiel in shape to present to the Editor of the "Crisis" to be used as he deems best.

Yours for the uplift of the Race,

James William Johnson.

372 Grand Ave; Brooklyn, N.Y. Dec. 22/19

251

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

I was able to get into the trial yesterday without the paper you gave me. There are no restrictions, it seems; anyone can enter who desires. The trial has been in progress for three weeks, and they told me it would probably be three weeks more before they finished.

It seems that the man is charged with having prisoners as well as other men beaten up, as well as colored soldiers. I have no doubt but that colored men were ordered beaten for talking to French women, but whether such a fact will be established in this trial is a question. They will

3/20/20

probably overlooked that part of it - if it can be easily done.

Thanking you again for the kindness - I remain

Cordially & sincerely yours,

Kathryn M. Johnson.

Finance

902 LAFAYETTE AVENUE

MAR 10 1919

TEL. BUSH. 3385

3/5/101

OFFICE HOURS
9 TO 11 A. M.
1 TO 2 P. M.
6 TO 8 P. M.

30

Mch 10 19

Mr. 506 B Dutbrook

BROOKLYN, N. Y. 191

TO ROLAND R. JOHNSON, M. D., DR.

For Professional Services Medicine & Service ~~5.~~ 4.85

Received Payment, ... M. D.

History

3/15/27

July 16, 1919

Mr. Alvin Jones,
c/o Baltimore Colored High School,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:

I understand that you have had an experience in connection with Colonel Greer's prejudiced attitude toward Colored officers. We shall be grateful if you can relate it in detail for us in our History of the Negro in the Great War. Any other experiences you may care to relate would be acceptable, together with your photograph.

Very sincerely yours,

3/16/84 [M. B. Jones]

Ref. to Hugh

Porges

3800 Rhode Ave., Flat 422-2.
Chicago, Ill. October 15, 1919.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

3/17/19

You are truly good luck to me! When I hear from you, something extraordinary occurs! Of course the letter in itself is most enjoyable — and it always is followed by something else very good. I guess you are my luck-piece! To the point: — the next day after your letter came I was appointed to have entire charge of the music in the Evening School of Wendell Phillips High School and I

am as busy as I can well be
— because surely am going
to make a success — a "howling
success" of it — goodness! except
— for did not one of the wisest
"powers that be" say to me —
"You remember Mrs Bryant-Love
you are not only the first
colored person to have charge
of music in a Chicago High
School but you are the first &
as yet the only colored person
to become digits to track and
supervise music in the day
sessions of the High Schools
— so much depends on you." I
said "Yes?" — but all the time
I knew all that and also knew
that given a chance in the
evening schools — I'd eventually
get what I want — and I am

working! I teach the piano classes and for Mr. L. Wesley I have done the choral work of my department. He is colored and has a large choral society here on the west side. Hopes to make a splendid thing of the new venture — music in the coming city.

My! what a long letter — & just about me & too — I am quite ashamed of myself — but I did want you to know what luck you always bring me.

Have been talking with Mr. Arthur again and we are hoping something can be arranged in the spring to induce you to come out here.

Do keep well — and do think sometimes of

Your friend

Mildred Bryant Jeffers

Z 95

Chicago Ill. Aug. 6th. 1919.

Dear Mr. Dubois Arthur of the Crisis.

I have been reading the crisis and Iam very interested in it. I am a dis charge soldier I serve over seas 8 months in the 365th Infantry 92d divi on. I like your statement concerning the Peace Conference. Yes we heard about Mr. Morton coming to France to tell us that we should not come bac k to America looking for the same respects that we were paid in that Co untry. But I adventure to say that he did not make any such speech to us. Now to make a long Story short my reason for writting you was this.

I have been thinking of the situation of the colord people in this Country and it seems that it will never grow any better. In stead of getting better it grows worse. I am a young man about 28 years old and I feel like that I want to do something to better our conditions on earth If there is any way that we can come to an aggreement in the Subject . I want to see if there can be any way that we can fix up an Exploring Party of about Two thousand youg Colord men about my age and of dark Com plexion, to go over to Africa and settle there . We want to start a Government of our own. Because I can see the way things are going that we are not going to have any where to go. We will just be going from pillar to post treated like dogs. We young men who went to Frande fought to har d to stand for any such things as are now happening. Every other Race in the world can come here and enjoy the happeniest of this country but the colord man and he was bonn here jin part. We have been decieve and we have become impatient and we cant stand the hard oppression that are comeing against us. We are able at this day and time to do for our selve So we want to try that and see if we can do like other races have done. Iam willing to do my part if I can get help. There are places in Afri- ca that a White Man has never seen. Write me on the Subject Iwill wait your early reply . Yours as ever Servant

Sgt. Percy L. Jones.

#3663 Indiana Ave. Chicago Ill.

49-13-24

(R.M. JORDAN) War H.

3/1/47

1920

November 22, 1919.

Corporal R. M. Jordan,
239 W. 63 Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I am told that you might be able to get me some information of the Unit with which you were connected in the World War. I shall be very glad of any documents or maps you can furnish me.

Do you know the present address of Sergeant Kincaid?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DF

[Jordan, P.M.]

A. Jordan
366 West 136 St.
City Nov. 26. 19.

NOV 28 10

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

My Dear Doctor

In reply to yours of the 22nd inst. I would say that the information that I could recount might prove uninteresting, and yet, if desired, I would gladly prepare the same for your inspection; but

it would require about three weeks' work owing to my present studies at N. City College.

Any such information would apply to the Headquarters of the 92nd Div., from General down.

Maps and documents are unavailable.

Sgt. Kincaid's address was:- 28 West 132 Street City - or care of the Elks Club, West 57th St, City.

Very truly yours

(Signed)

3/19/63

Nair Files

1920

November 28, 1919.

Mr. P. M. Jordan,
266 W. 136 Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I think the compilation of the information which you have concerning Negro troops would be of interest both to yourself and to us. If you could put this information into shape for our use, I would be very glad to have it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/8/20

EDITORS
G. H. BLAKESLEE
G. STANLEY HALL

The Journal of Race Development
Published at Clark University

PUBLISHER
LOUIS N. WILSON

Worcester, Massachusetts
July 28 1919

Professor W.E.B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois:

When the July number of the Journal of Race Development reaches you, you will notice that the name has been changed to the Journal of International Relations. It has been felt for some time by a number of the editors and other friends of the Journal that the old title did not accurately describe the purpose and scope of the publication. After some discussion we decided upon the name Journal of International Relations, although that may not be absolutely ideal, since we shall hope to continue, as we have in the past, discussions of general race problems. We trust that, all things considered, the change will meet with your approval.

The local editors wish to have the Journal genuinely

3/8/21

EDITORS
G. H. BLAKESLEE
G. STANLEY HALL

The Journal of Race Development
Published at Clark University

PUBLISHER
LOUIS N. WILSON

Worcester, Massachusetts

co-operative and shall greatly value any suggestions which youare willing to give from time to time. The only change which we plan in regard to the character of the Journal is to develop the department of book reviews.

We greatly value the two articles which you have contributed to the Journal; personally may I say that they have impressed me as two of the very ablest which we have published within the past ten years. It would be a particular pleasure to have other articles from you, whenever the spirit may move. Please do not wait for a particular invitation. Along racial lines, surely judged by present world conditions of the past few weeks, none is in such great need of missionary work as our own.

With kind personal regards I am

Yours most sincerely,

G. A. Blakeslee

[Journal of Race Development]

August 11, 1919

Mr. G. H. Blakeslee,
Clark University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Mr. Blakeslee:

I am much more interested in the old name than in the new name of your journal; but if I have any articles that I think may interest you, I shall be glad indeed to sent them.

Very sincerely yours,

3/8/19

WEBD-CF

Rockford, Ill.

1221 Bent St N.W.

28, May 19

Africa

Dear Dr Du Bois

I am, here, introducing myself & you, and will you be kind enough & spare a little of your valuable time.

My purpose of doing this is the special interest of in your work especially, the League of the Darker Races if I may be permitted to say.

Personally I am a Native of "South Africa".

You will therefore readily
see what prompts me
to speak on the above-mentioned
question. I must say I read
your news with great
pleasure and I strongly
favor same; the conditions
over there are exactly the same-
Race Problem. The darker race
being the majority. Now couldn't
these idle forces be utilized &
bear fruit on our side?

Why I must say that I am
preparing to cross within
8 months. I broke off from

my studies and went over
seas as a fighter with
U. S. Forces. Just got-
discharged. Have joined
forces with the fellows
here boosting the N.A.A.C.P.
My membership entitles me to
the "Crisis".
Now may I ask.- Do you know
or rather correspond with any
one in S. Africa. If so, who?
I want to join hands of
any thing is on foot to
bring about these issues.

4

I must further say I want to see you personally before I sail and if you will help me to do anything over there I will appreciate same. I know exactly what we need over there though. It's several years since I "Come over" named "Higher Education" and the "American Negro must give this if these ends are to be attained. Remember I know what kind of schools we have. Waiting for your favor and thanking you in advance I am Yours truly

Ed. M. S. Kamuya
1221 Benton St

3/12/76

ADMINISTRATION
DES TÉLÉGRAPHES ET DES TÉLÉPHONES
BEHEER van TELEGRAFEN en TELEFONEN

ARRIVÉ A | AANGEKOMEN te

BRUXELLES CENTRAL
T 26 VI 1936 T
BRUSSEL CENTRAAL

à 19 30 h.
te u.

TÉLÉGRAMME TELEGRAM

B

L'Etat n'est soumis à aucune responsabilité à raison du service de la correspondance privée par voie télégraphique (Loi du 1er mars 1851, art. 6).

Luidens art. 6 van de wet van 1 Maart 1851, is de Staat geenszins verantwoordelijk voor den dienst der private telegrammen.

= DUBOIS
HOTEL CECIL BRUXELLES =

St Botanique

Indications de service les plus usitées : D | Télégr. urgent *Dringend teleg.* RP | Réponse payée *Antwoord betaald* XP | Exprès payé *Bode betaald* PC | Tél. avec accusé de récept. *Tel. met kennisgev. van ont.*

En cas d'erreur supposée, s'adresser au bureau télégraphique. *In geval van veronderstelde missing, zich tot het telegraafkantoor wenden.*

Toute réclamation doit être accompagnée du télégramme. *Iedere navraag moet vergezeld zijn van het telegram.*

Déposé à *Afgegeven* 159 BERLIN F 3272 45 26 1919 : N

ADDRESS LODGING FRAU VON OERTZEN OLDENBURGALLEE 49 NEAR BAHNHOF HEERSTRQASSE PHONE J 9 4207 STOP MR BERTHEIM HER SON WILL MEET YOU ON PLATFORM WILL WEAR WHITE RIBBON AROUND RIGHT ARM RAILWAYOFFICER WITH RED CAP ON PLATFORM WILL BE INSTRUCTED = KARTZKE +

Série (Reeks) G. n° 7. Bon 667 — Imp. V.D 1927.

102

170
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140

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20

Telephone, Bedford 2775

Brooklyn, N.Y., MAY 1 1919 191

Mr Dr Bois

3/5/52

To AUGUST KAUFMANN, Dr.

Proprietor and Manager

614-616 GATES AVENUE

Kaufmann's Owners Garage → Rents due in advance

Car Name	License No.		
May 1	for Storage of Car for Month May		$10.00

PAID MAY 1 1919

August Kaufmann.

AUG 27 1919
SUBSCRIPTION

Long Island City, N. Y.,
August 27, 1919

3/12/53

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
The Crisis Magazine,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I am not in the habit of writing letters on public questions, but I cannot resist the desire to congratulate you on your splendid fight for the colored people of the United States through your magazine, The Crisis.

My attention has been called to your work by reports in the Tuesday morning papers of the criticism of you by Representative James F. Byrnes of South Carolina.

The article quoted from The Crisis by Byrnes, "Returning Soldiers", was magnificent. It will stir the blood not only of colored men but of every decent white man who hates injustice.

The publicity given to your protest against the wrongs under which the colored man suffers will do the colored people more good than harm, I assure you. It is through such articles that the white people will some day be able to see the "race problem" from the colored man's viewpoint.

I am a white man, but I want to assure you that no colored man views with more horror than do I the outrages perpetrated upon the colored people of Chicago and Washington.

I pay tribute to the colored people of those cities for retaliating upon the white ruffians who attacked them. The colored men who fell in those conflicts died as gloriously for their race as did the colored soldiers who yielded their lives for America on the battlefields of France.

3/12/54

My object in writing this letter is to ask you not to believe that the majority of white men are brutes. There are thousands of white men like myself who sympathize with the colored people in their struggle for economic and political equality.

More than that, there is a growing feeling among decent white people that the colored people are entitled also to absolute social equality where they prove worthy of it. What decent white man would not be proud to have the friendship of men like the late Booker T. Washington and Paul Lawrence Dunbar?

I love my country because it stands for justice, even if it is not always able to enforce justice. I would love my country more if it would bring justice to my colored brother.

Keep up the good fight!

Very sincerely yours,

F. S. Kelley

194 Eighth Avenue,

Long Island City, N. Y.

P. S.--Will you please send me a sample copy of your magazine?

8/27/19

Back to Dr. Du Bois

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY DES NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE
CONFERENCE INTERNATIONALE DU TRAVAIL

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
NAVY BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 29th, 1919.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that the bearer, Clinton H. Wooding, hasbeen employed in a general secretarial capacity in my office, during a part of the time the Conference was in session.

I consider him an honest and efficient worker. He has performed all duties assigned to him, quite accurately and satisfactorily.

I recommend him to any one in need of the services of an intelligent, high grade administrator and executive of marked ability. I therefore enjoy a keen pleasure in adding my heartiest words of commendation to those which he may already possess.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)Guido Pardo
Dr. Guido Pardo,
Deputy, Secretary - General.

CHP

Norfolk, Virginia.
January 17th, 1921.

I, William J. Kemp, Notary Public, in and for the City of Norfolk, Virginia, certify that this is a true and correct copy of the original testimonial signed by Dr. Guido Pardo, and herewith attach my notarial seal.

Wm J. Kemp

My commission expires.
6/16/24

[Fragment]

John A. Sofianopoulos
Assistant Secretary of the National Economy Department
of Greece,
First Government Delegate to the International Labor
Conference at Washington, D. C.

ATHENS.

(Front side of Card)

24/11/19.

Mister Wooding is one extraordinary example of efficiency and would be valuable in any place he should be located.

(Signed) J. A. S.

(Other side of card)

Norfolk, Virginia.
January 17th, 1921.

I, William J. Kemp, Notary Public, in and for Norfolk City, certify that the foregoing matter represents a true and correct copy of the original matter placed on a calling card of Dr. John A. Sofianopoulos, which was signed by that signature.

Wm J. Kemp

My commission expires 6/16/24

3/7/59

3/6/24

217A City Hall Ave.
Montreal P.Q.
July 28. 1919

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois:
Editor:

Dear Sir:

Enclose fine clippings one from an English writer, also one from a French Canadian newspaper of Quebec city. Being a Negro I am intersted in these clippings and desires of submitting them to the many readers of the "Crisis". The one from the French Canadian paper gives a pretty definite idea of that peoples view of Negroes and the Negro problem in the U. S.

I was in Quebec city at the time of the Washington riot. The population is almost entirely French. Being one of very few Negroes there, I was naturally assailed by many question. These people are very well disposed towards us, but are in danger of being prejudice towards us by the many American Press notices, which tend

always to show the Negro to a disadvantage. I am glad to say that my familiarity with the French language has enable me to do much towards explaining the real condition of affairs in the U.S, and probably stemming the tide of prejudice in at least one city that is democratically disposed towards man regardless of color. Hoping that you may see fit to publish these clippings, I am

Very Sincerely Yours.

James E. Kennell.

3/6/25

August 11, 1919

Mr. James E. Kennell,
217-A City Hall Avenue,
Montreal P. Q.
Canada

M dear Sir:

I thank you very much for the clippings sent me.

Very sincerely yours,

36/23

WEBDB/CF

3/16/85 [King]

Hotel Astor
New York

September 22nd 1919.

My dear Dr. Dr. Bris

Your letter of yesterday's date received. Mrs. King and I are both sorry not to be able to have you and Mrs. Dr. Bris call as we are leaving the city for Washington on business.

We hope however that on our return both you and Mrs. Dr. Bris will find it convenient to visit us. We expect to be back about the

29th. of the present month.

I am very anxious indeed to have a talk with you on matters relating to Liberia before I leave America for home.

With best wishes for you and yours, believe me,

Very Sincerely Yours,

C D Buttling

[1919?]

THE KU KLUX KLAN

WHO — WHY — WHAT
YESTERDAY, TODAY AND FOREVER

The history of civilization has many instances in which a race, religious or class consciousness has come and swept all before it, and often these revolutions of thought have found expression in secret orders.

The Maccabeans, the early Christians, the Crusaders, the Reformation, the French Revolution, Cromwell's Commonwealth, the Boston Tea Party and many other great solvents in civilization were only able to effectively oppose the establishment of, or throw off the yoke of, tyranny by shrouding their work in secrecy during the movement's early stages.

Among the great secret movements of the World's history that have been brought into existence to right the wrongs to humanity, there is no more shining example than the original, genuine order of the Ku Klux Klan which was organized in 1866, and after accomplishing its noble purpose, VOLUNTARILY disbanded by order of its Grand Wizard, Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, in the year 1870.

The KU KLUX KLAN—The Invisible Empire—was the Great Idea of American Reconstruction. We say "American Reconstruction" for the reason that all America was affected by Reconstruction unfluences. The South most of all, yes, but nevertheless —ALL; for the Great Threat to the white race that loomed on the horizon of the South would have spread throughout the entire nation, had not the white robe of the Ku Klux Klan kept unrevealed those courageous and devoted hearts that were consecrated to saving the Anglo-Saxon civilization of our country, protecting the homes and well-being of our people and shielding the virtue of womanhood.

The original Ku Klux were NOT OUTLAWS or MORAL DEGENERATES, nor did they perpetrate outlawry. They were men of moral and social standing and their leaders were men of sterling character and unquestioned culture. They reverently bowed to the soul of real LAW and swore to enforce its principle of justice, protection and the pursuit of happiness. Their strong arm fought valiantly for the preservation of the integrity of the race against the cruelty of base, unjust and tyrannical legislation and insufferable conditions created by a horde of conscienceless, diabolical, greed and lust-crazed adven-

turers that swarmed down from the North to use the negro for their own damnable, selfish ends. These adventurers poisoned the minds of and brutalized the inoffensive negro and converted many of them into human beasts by their cheap whiskey and glaring promises of rich reward and loosed them armed and inflamed upon the sacred privileges and persons of the suffering and defenseless Southern people.

The Ku Klux Klan stood firmly upon the solemn promise of the Federal Government made through General Grant to General Lee, and the rights of citizens vouchsafed by the Constitution and it swore allegiance to the principles of that Constitution. It was the defender of Justice, the enforcer of civil and racial law and the great regulator of the galling irregularities of prostituted law at the hands of so-called men, the mentioning of whose names is an insult to the blood of the race of Caucasian stock. It struck from the neck of the wounded, bleeding, pauperized and prostrated South the dirty heel of the degenerated OUTLAW — the "Scalawag" and the "Carpet-bagger" and the misguided, lust-crazed negro, and made possible the birth of the greatest nation of all time—the Re-United States of America; it destroyed the Fanatic's vile hope of the amalgamation of the races, firmly established the most valuable heritage of the race—white supremacy—forever, and restored the people of Washington, Jefferson, Marion and their compatriots in the founding of the nation to their rightful place in the peerless pleasure of American citizenship.

In all history no people has ever suffered such torturous humiliation and endured such intense woe as the people of the South during the frightful night of the American reconstruction, and God only knows what the ultimate result would have been had the atrocious reconstruction scheme of those contemptible politicians who conceived and engineered it gone on to a successful consummation.

The most vicious and deadly enemies of both races were the dirty Carpet-bagger and his vile henchmen —the Scalawag—who together controlled the Freedman's Bureau and other organizations and perpetrated the most abominable outrages on humanity known in the annals of civilization. They had at their beck and call the combined powers of a great nation well trained in arms, and detachments of troops were in every County in the South. By them the Law and the Constitution were regarded as "mere

scraps of paper"; for, under the so-called martial law the whim and word of every petty military commandant was **enforced** and no one dared to question, dispute or complain. No man's home was safe, the chastity of womankind was not secure, and the property right of the people was a thing of the past.

This was the terrible condition, unparalleled in history, which was ruthlessly imposed upon the Southern people. The Devil and his most infamous Imps held undisputed sway. The night was dark, for all the stars had gone out. To correct this condition and to break the greedy grasp of this unutterable tyranny called for mystery and action; mystery complete, and action drastic, courageous, certain, swift and sure. In the providence of God the Ku Klux Klan arose, a mighty impulse of an unconquered race, a veritable and invisible empire to save the southern country and to destroy an organized force of diabolism that threatened the whole nation.

The work of that mystic Society was indeed well done. It met the combined force against it and through seven years of dangerous and strenuous strife it won, and in winning it brought order out of chaos, replaced fanatical, pernicious persecution with perpetual peace; the wail of poverty with the music of prosperity; insolent indolence with industry and thrift, and compelled the whole world to recognize the racial barriers erected by the Creator of races and preserved from an everlasting legalized contamination the sacred blood of the Caucasian race. Through it Right triumphed over Might; an unscrupulous military dictatorship was forever removed, Constitutional Law was re-enthroned, righteous Justice was re-established among men and the sovereign rights of the people respected. It did more toward cementing anew the alienated states of our nation into an indissoluble Union than any other organized force. It harbored no prejudice and perpetrated no injustices; it committed no malicious wrong and accomplished its intricate, titanic task and achieved its noble mission and purpose "Without Fear and Without Reproach."

A greater achievement in all history was never accomplished for culture, civilization and humanity. The men of that Society were the champions of real liberty and the peerless paragons of a pure patriotism. A great courage, a dauntless spirit, a manly, NECESSARY mission and lofty ideals were the actuating principles of those valiant men.

The Ku Klux Klan by its unselfish, patriotic achievement stands pre-eminent as the greatest order of real chivalry the world has ever known, and its members were the noblest heroes in the great world's history. In simple justice should their sacred memory be forgotten? Should their patriotic achievement be lost to posterity? Shall we of this and those of future generations allow the cruel calumny, satanic slander and flagrant falsehoods heaped upon them for the past half-century to pass, be repeated and go unanswered by an accurate and honest revelation of the whole TRUTH, and suffer our progeny to believe that they are under disgrace by being descendants of a degraded and beastly ancestry? NO! NO!! NO!!! No REAL man in all America will consent to such a crime against the heroic dead. Hence, a great MEMORIAL is now being built to commemorate those men and perpetuate their spiritual purpose and ideals. This MONUMENT shall be constructed of REAL American manhood and cast in the proportions and character of a great fraternal Order and it is and shall be known as the

INVISIBLE EMPIRE
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

The noble ride of the Ku Klux Klan is immortalized by their accomplishments, and is memorialized by the men of today who appreciate the chivalric, holy and patriotic achievements of the original Klan in the permanence of THIS great fraternity. The Spirit of the Ku Klux Klan still lives, and should live a priceless heritage to be sacredly treasured by all those who love their country, regardless of section, and are proud of its sacred traditions. That this spirit may live always to warm the hearts of manly men, unify them by the spirit of holy clanishness, to assuage the billowing tide of fraternal alienation that surges in human breasts, and inspire them to achieve the highest and noblest in the defense of our country, our race, our homes, each other and humanity is the PARAMOUNT IDEAL of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan—a great institution composed of men of character and intelligence, men who aspire to that which is noble for themselves and humanity.

A few survivors of the Old Klan were among the charter members of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and old Klansmen who can qualify are taken into the Order without cost and shall be known as "Klansmen-Emeritus," or "Original Klansmen," for they are worthy.

A SACRED DUTY—A PRECIOUS PRIVILEGE.

A true American cannot give a higher and a more sincere expression of appreciation of and gratitude for what was accomplished by our fathers in the defense of home and the sacred rights of our people than by becoming a "citizen of the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan." He cannot align himself with any institution that will mean so much for himself, his home and his country as this great Order.

IT STANDS FOR

A **AMERICA FIRST:** First in thought, First in Affections and First in the galaxy of nations. The Stars and Stripes forever above all other and every kind of government in the whole world.

B **BENEVOLENCE:** In thought, word and deed based upon Justice and practically applied to all. To right the wrong; to succor the weak and unfortunate; to help the worthy and to relieve the distressed.

C **CLANISHNESS:** Real Fraternity practically applied—Standing by and sticking to each other in all things honorable. Encouraging, Protecting, Cultivating and Exemplifying the real "fraternal human relationship" to shield and enhance each other's happiness and welfare. A devoted, unfailing loyalty to the principles, mission and purposes of the Order in promoting the highest and best interest of the community, state and nation.

WHAT IT IS: It is a standard fraternal order enforcing fraternal conduct, and not merely a "social association." It is a duly incorporated, legally recognized institution, honest in purpose, noble in sentiment and practical in results that commands the hearty respect of all respectable people throughout the nation. It is not encouraging or condoning any propaganda of religious intolerance nor racial prejudice. It is an association of REAL men who believe in BEING something, in DOING things worthwhile and who are 100 PER CENT American. Yet it is vastly more than merely a social fraternal order.

ITS INITIAL PURPOSE: An enduring monument to the valor and patriotic achievements of the Ku

Klux Klan. That this monument be not embodied in cold, emotionless stone, but in living, pulsating human hearts and active human brains, and find a useful expression in the nobility of the character of real manly men; this is the only memorial that will adequately befit the memory of the valiant Ku Klux Klan.

ITS LINEAGE: The Most Sublime Lineage in History, Commemorating and Perpetuating, as it does, the Most Dauntless Organization Known to History.

ITS SECRET: Sacred Guardianship to the Most Sacred Cause.

ITS COURAGE: The Soul of Chivalry and Virtue's Impenetrable Shield. The impulse of an Unconquered Race.

ITS TEACHINGS: To inculcate the sacred principles and noble ideals of the world's greatest order of chivalry; and direct the way of the Initiate through the veil of Mystic Philosophy into the Empire Invisible.

ITS CHARACTER: The noblest concepts of manhood idealized in thought and materialized in practice in all the relationships of life. Mystery and Action; Mastery and Efficiency.

ITS RITUALISM: Is vastly different from anything in the whole universe of fraternal ritualism. It is altogether original, weird, mystical and of a high class leading up through four degrees. Dignity and decency are its marked features. It unfolds a spiritual philosophy that has to do with the very fundamentals of life and living, here and hereafter. He who explores the dismal depths of the Mystic Cave and from thence attain the lofty heights of Superior Knighthood may sit among the gods in the Empire Invisible.

ITS PATRIOTISM: An uncompromising standard of pure Americanism untrammeled by alien influences and free from the entanglements of foreign alliances. Proclaiming the brotherhood of nations but wedding none, thereby unyielding in the dignity of our own independence and forever fautless in our freedom.

ITS SOCIETY: Manhood enlivened by wholesome mirth, and mirth ennobled by the dignity and decency of manhood.

ITS PLACE: In the heart of every "True American", alongside of every other fraternal order, and in its original casting, unique mannerism, sacred sentiment, noble purpose and peculiar mysticism it is separate and apart from any and all and peerless in its distinctive peculiarities.

ITS FRATERNITY: Not merely reciting in ceremony pretty, time-worn platitudes on brotherly love, but to enforce a fraternal practice of CLANISHNESS; thereby making devotion to its standard worth while. "The Glory of a Klansman is to Serve."

ITS ORIGIN: This great institution, as a patriotic, ritualistic fraternal Order, is no hastily "jumped-up" affair. It has been in the making for the past twenty years. It is a product of deliberate thought. The one man (William Joseph Simmons) who is responsible for it conceived the idea twenty years ago. For fourteen years he thought, studied and worked to prepare himself for its launching. He had dedicated his life to this noble cause. He kept his own counsel during these years and in the silent recesses of his soul he thought out the great plan. During the early days of October, 1915, he mentioned his ambition to some friends, among whom were three men who were bone-fide members of the original Klan when it disbanded, they most heartily cooperated with him. Having met with such encouragement he invited several of his friends to a meeting on the night of October 26th, 1915, at which time he unfolded his plans, and as a result all present, thirty-four in number, signed a petition for a charter. The petition was accepted and on Thanksgiving night, 1915, men were seen emerging from the shadows and gathering around the spring at the base of Stone Mountain (the world's greatest rock, near Atlanta, Ga.) and from thence repaired to the mountain top and there under a blazing fiery cross, they took the oath of allegiance to the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The charter was issued by the State of Georgia, December 4th, 1915, and signed by Hon. Philip Cook, Secretary of State. In the development of the Order a petition was made to the Superior Court, Fulton County, Georgia, for a special charter, and said charter was issued July 1st, 1916. The Imperial Wizard issued his Imperial Proclamation July 4th, 1916.

And thus on the mountain top that night at the midnight hour while men braved the surging blasts of wild wintry mountain winds and endured a temperature far below freezing, bathed in the sacred glow of the fiery cross, the Invisible Empire was called from its slumber of half a century to take up a new task and fulfill a new mission for humanity's good and to call back to mortal habitation the good angel of practical fraternity among men.

PREREQUISITES TO CITIZENSHIP IN THE INVISIBLE EMPIRE.

This Order is founded upon dependable character. It is not an ultra-exclusive institution, but its membership is composed of "picked" men.

No man is wanted in this Order who hasn't manhood enough to assume a real OATH with serious purpose to keep the same inviolate.

No man is wanted in this Order who will not or cannot swear an unqualified allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, its flag and its Constitution.

No man is wanted in this Order who does n esteem the Government of the United States above any other government, civil, political or ecclesiastical, in the whole world.

No man is wanted in this Order who cannot practice REAL fraternity towards each and every one of his oath-bound ssociates.

Only native-born American citizens who believe in the tenets of the Christian religion and owe no allegiance of any degree or nature to any foreign government, nation, political institution, sect, people or person, are eligible.

DEGREE FEES.

Membership in this Order cannot be bought; it is given as a reward for service unselfishly rendered. If you really believe in the Order, and will practice its principles, and conform to its regulations and usages and contribute the sum of Ten Dollars toward its propagation and can otherwise qualify, then membership is awarded you upon this service rendered and pledge of future fidelity to the institution. This s NOT a selfish, mercenary, commercialized proposition, but the direct opposite.

[Lane, C.]

BRIEF OUTLINE OF MILITARY EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING OF LIEUTENANT CHAS. E. LANE, JR., APPLICANT FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE MILITARY INSTRUCTORSHIP COLORED HIGH SCHOOL, WASHINGTON.

----------oOo----------

1. Served two years in cadet corps, M Street High School, Washington, D.C.

2. Trained at Officers' Training Camp, Fort Des Moines, June 15th-October 15th 1917.

3. Commissioned First Lieutenant of Infantry, October 15th 1917 and assigned to 367th Infantry, Camp Upton, N.Y. (Colonel James A. Moss, Commanding) November 1, 1917.

4. Attended regimental and battalion officers' school Nov. 1st-June 1st 1917. Ranked highest in two efficiency tests in 3rd Batt., 367th Inf.

5. Attended special courses in "Automatic Arms," "Grenades," "Bayonet Fighting," Scouting and Intelligence," and "Offensive and Defensive Conduct of Small Units" under French and English Instructors at Camp Upton, N.Y.

6. Complimented by Cantonment Commander, General J. Franklin Bell, for work done with 800 raw recruits in clearing forests and excavating sites for cantonment buildings.

7. Made chief disciplinary officer in charge of troops aboard U. S.S. America enroute Hoboken to Brest June 8-18th 1918. (This in recognition of: (1) ability to control men, (2) popularity with men of entire regiment).

8. Assigned task of preparing plans for final instruction of regiment in pistol and rifle firing at Corre, France. Constructed target range and commanded range, supervising instruction. Complimented by Col. Moss and Brigade Commander, General Hay for speed and facility with which work was carried on, June 24th-July 28th 1918.

9. August 1, 1918- Went to front with regiment and commanded platoon in 3rd line. While so engaged was detailed by Brigade Commander to serve as Brigade Intelligence Officer and assigned task of mapping our brigade position (Vosges Mts.) the work was completed in 40 hours in driving rainstorm and heavy artillery fire. (Lt. James Waring assisting). Upon completion of this work Gen. Hay gave me new assignment as Brigade Instructor to train brigade replacements in small arms firing.

10. About August 28th we went into the front line. I was withdrawn from the duty with the platoon after repelling small German raid on Sept. 5th, and was made Battalion Scout and Intelligence Officer in charge of patrols. In this capacity I conducted personally nine reconnaisance and two combat patrols into no-man's land and behind German positions in Petite Raone and Senones (Dept. of Vosges near St. Die) and directed others. In obedience to orders to "develop enemy's position and determine his strength," I kept a combat patrol of 24 men out three nights

and two days without food or water and accomplished mission. (This is the basis of Col. Minnigerod's appreciation as expressed in letter accompanying.) Upon the return to our lines received citation from Battalion Commander, complimented by Col. Moss and received from further duty for three days.

11. September 25th- October 4th with the Division in reserve in the Argonne. My Scout Platoon was detached from regiment and assigned to screen work of 408th Signal Corps operating with 28th Division (white) we routed several German machine gun nests and assisted in the capture of several prisoners.

12. October 5th - 17th Attended Divisional machine gun school at Dieulourd (near Pont-a-Musson) and finished with highest rating among 30 officers attending.

13. Rejoined regiment and was sent immediately to front line to command Co. F, 367th Infantry, releiving Captain Kenny. (This action required much transferring and shifting of officers as I was much junior in rank to many of the officers affected. However I took command (by regimental order) over two officers who were myseniors. We held a position on the left bank of the Moselle with the right of my company in the town of Norroy and the left stretching across "Norroy Hill" facing Pagny and Preny. From these heights we cooperated with the 365th and 366th Infantry in their advance on the right bank of the Mosselle Nov. 8th-10th.

14. November 11th we had started our advance on Metz, my company's objective being Pagny.

15. November 17th by Division order I was assigned to act as Assistant Division Judge Advocate 92nd Division and had four trial courts to handle. In this capacity I handled over 200 claims and prosecutions and presided at the trial of about 70 cases ranging from mere military infractions to murder, robbery and rape. This assignment was the result of my appearance in defense of more than 150 cases in America and France. I served as Judge-advocate until I returned to America in March 1919.

16. April 1919 I passed preliminary examination for commissioned rank in regular army under Board of Officers headed by Col. O'Shea at Camp Upton, N.Y.

17. May 23, 1919 honorably discharged.

I have endorsements of most of the officers with whom and under whom I served.

2/11/9

32.25.32

Americanization

By FRANKLIN K. LANE, Secretary of the Interior

INTRODUCTION. America threw the world into a daring maze of possibilities by its entrance into this war upon lines more idealistic than any other national venture in history. And in doing this we challenged the world to a contest for supremacy, not upon the field of battle but in the much larger field of intellectual, moral, and social leadership. Whether we can make good before the world depends upon our willingness and our ability to see the problems that we must meet and our will to meet them forehandedly. For clearly our right to world leadership in the new day is not to be measured by the number of men who have gone to France or the things they have done, but by the use we now and from this time forward make of the freedom we have secured for ourselves and others.

The world has taken us at our word. We said that the institutions which we enjoyed were those which the world should enjoy, for they were based upon rights inherent in man. We announced ourselves as coming to the rescue of imperiled democracies, and as the War progressed we came to the point where we would discuss peace only with those whose government, like our own, came from the people. Beaten upon land and frustrated upon sea, those sole surviving autocracies with which we fought broke into fragments before the mandate of an idea, and the map of Europe changed more in a few days than it had changed in centuries. The aggregating process which had gone on throughout many hundreds of years, and which had been deemed essential to national self-protection, was not only stayed but set at naught, and nations fell into pieces like a child's picture-puzzle, to be replaced in the general picture along lines of racial desire and a common culture. This is an unprecedented thing in history. Enemy nations came to an 'about face', professing themselves converts to the new faith, willing pupils in a new school. Thus out of an international struggle which we entered upon unwillingly we find ourselves emerging with a greater burden of national responsibility and a larger sense of the meaning of America—America as a leader in a world of democracies, if not a world democracy.

NEW RESPONSIBILITIES. What change in national policies is involved in this world-change? Who are these re-born racial groups who now come forward to their places at the family table? What is our duty toward them and upon what are they to live? What economic independence is essential to national existence? To what extent are we trustees for other peoples? What national purposes have we that should be made secure by international pact or union? Such questions go deep into problems to which even the ripest statesmen have in the past given little thought. And how much less the great body of the people! Yet now it is the duty of the American citizen to know of these things; to talk of them, as a process of whipping his own chaotic notions into shape; to project himself into a world where all horizons are new. While yet we may hardly be said to have learned to think nationally, we are compelled to give serious concern to the affairs of people of whom we had not heard four years ago. Most removed and isolated of all nations, living on and to ourselves, America has overnight moved into the centre of the world's stage and become subject to every scrutinizing and critical eye. This is a test for all that we have dignity and wisdom.

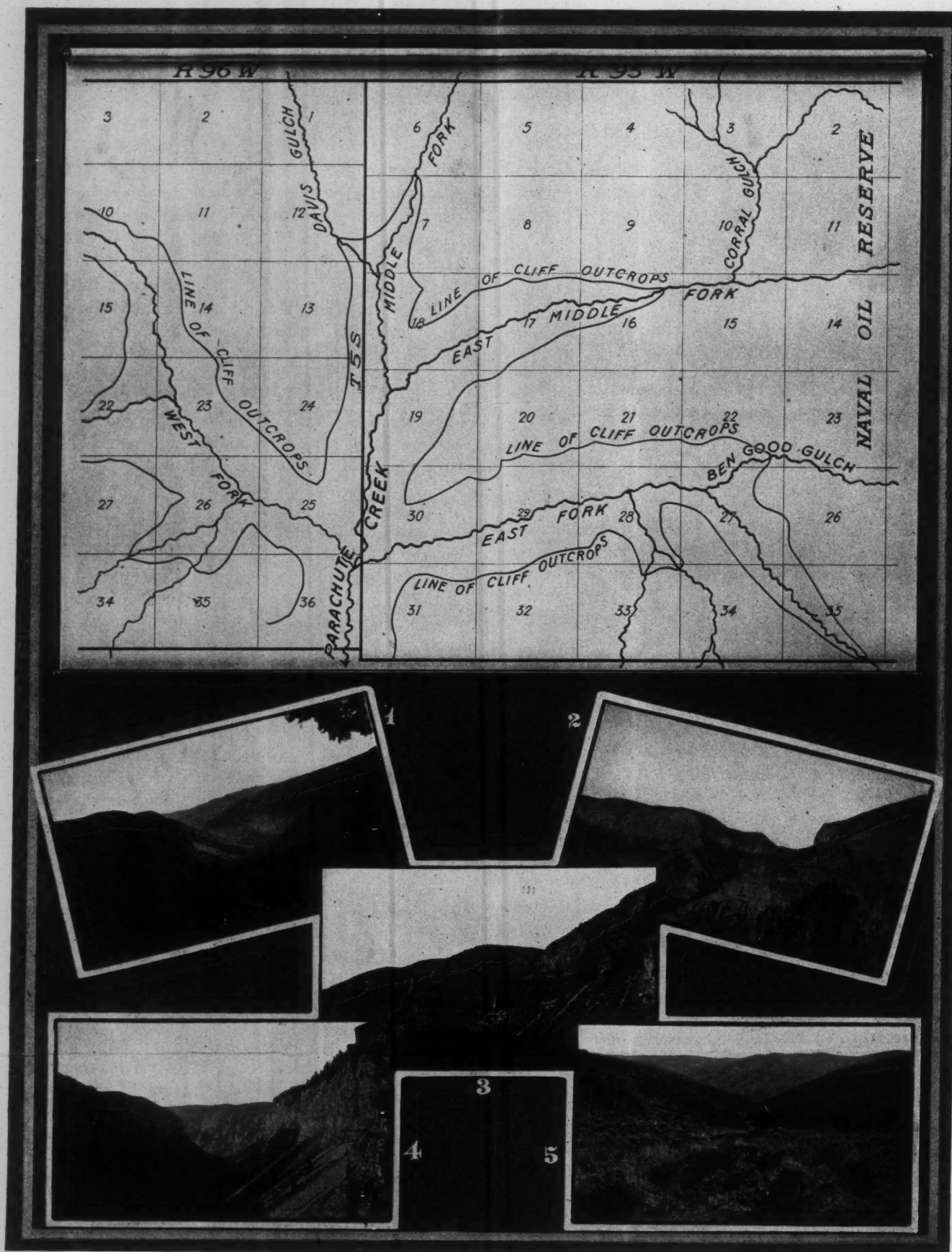
A wholesale challenge has been given as a result of our own idealism—how now may we meet it? Clearly we must set about making ourselves adequate to think in the larger terms of this greater life. Yet we must hold fast to that which makes possible any such broad conception—the ability of men and women to live together under the proved form of our own Government. To think in terms of many democracies or of mankind, we must work in terms of America. For all thought of making good in a greater sphere must be checked, qualified, and limited by our capacity to prove ourselves first of all strong and capable and purposeful at home. Our international value depends upon our strength, unity, and vision. And this in turn must in a democracy rest upon the intelligence, the capabilities, and the character of the individuals who make the Nation.

Now, the question that we must put to ourselves is: Are we doing all that can be done to develop these?

Our war experience has taught us, among many things, the value of a strong national spirit, the vital importance of national ideals, the impotence of ignorance, the dependence of this modern world upon skilled men and organizing ability, the need for and the possibilities that lie in the extension of co-operative effort of all kinds. Are we making full use of the facilities that we have for the promotion of these ends? Are we making out of America as a growing crop all that might reasonably be expected or that is demanded by our position in the world?

AMERICA IN 1918. The vitality of this question was put strongly to the Nation during the past year in a form that was not altogether agreeable. For the draft revealed the astonishing percentage of those in this country who were unable to speak our language or to read or write any language. Yet, I take it, there is no one thing so supremely essential in a government such as

*Excerpt from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior.



AN OIL-SHALE DISTRICT IN COLORADO

every other and that all shall be informed.

There can be neither national unity in ideals or in purpose unless there is some common method of communication through which may be conveyed the thought of the Nation. All Americans must be taught to read and write and *think* in one language; this is a primary condition to that growth which all nations expect of us and which we demand of ourselves.

What should be said of a world-leading democracy wherein 10% of the adult population cannot read the laws which they are presumed to know?

What should be said of a democracy which sends an army to preach democracy wherein there was drafted out of the first 2,000,000 men a total of 200,000 men who could not read their orders or understand them when delivered, or read the letters sent them from home?

What should be said of a democracy which calls upon its citizens to consider the wisdom of forming a league of nations, of passing judgment upon a code which will insure the freedom of the seas, or of sacrificing the daily stint of wheat or meat for the benefit of the Rumanians or the Jugo-Slavs when 18% of the coming citizens of that democracy do not go to school?

What should be said of a democracy in which one of its sovereign States expends a grand total of $6 per year per child for sustaining its public-school system?

What should be said of a democracy which is challenged by the world to prove the superiority of its system of government over those discarded, and yet is compelled to reach many millions of its people through papers printed in some foreign language?

What should be said of a democracy which expends in a year twice as much for chewing-gum as for schoolbooks, more for automobiles than for all primary and secondary education, and in which the average teacher's salary is less than that of the average day laborer?

What should be said of a democracy which permits tens of thousands of its native-born children to be taught American history in a foreign language—the Declaration of Independence and Lincoln's Gettysburg speech in German and other tongues?

What should be said of a democracy which permits men and women to work in masses where they seldom or never hear a word of English spoken?

Yet, this is all true of the United States of America in this year of grace 1918, wherein was fought the second Battle of the Marne and the Battle of the Argonne Forest.

These figures and facts look discouraging. They seem to present a picture that bodes ill for the Republic. But in reality they present an outlook that is far from disturbing, and that is the one cheering thing about such a Government as ours, wherein we can do as we will. And our will to do is never wanting when we see clearly the difficulty and know the way out. Already there have been devised methods by which these conditions may be remedied in large part, and these methods have been worked out practically by experiment and in no little detail.

A National Concern. If once we realize that education is not solely a State matter but a national concern, the way is open. And what argument that could be advanced would be more persuasive that education deserves and must have the consideration of the central Government than the figures that are given?

If men cannot be converted readily into soldiers, but must be held in camp while they receive a primary education, surely no one can hold that this is a matter deserving of merely State attention. The Nation's life may not have been imperiled by the presence in the Army of a considerable percentage of men who could not be equipped for service promptly, but this is the minor part of the reason why this humiliating condition should not obtain in this country. The greater reason is that we cannot govern ourselves while in ignorance. We cannot have a small portion of our population unable to sense the movement of our times save through the gossip of the corner and altogether unable to check the idle rumor and the slogans of demagogues, without putting at hazard the success of our system of government. And if we lag others will lead. The American must be the exemplar of democracy.

We are training boys and men to be farmers out of

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country, unable to read one line of Shakespeare or to sign their names. And yet they have fought for this country through every war and have died as heroes for a land that did not concern itself enough about them to see that they were educated. These people have not had their chance. Their condition is a reproach to a republic. And it is not that they are unwilling to take instruction, or that they feel superior to it. For the experiment has been made; and, day after day, old gray-bearded men and eager-eyed women went to the mountain schools when given the opportunity, and their letters tell of the delight that is theirs because the world has been opened to them.

And the children of these American-born people of Anglo-Saxon stock—what of them? Are they to be left to burrow their way through the darkness—one out of a thousand, perhaps, emerging to the opportunities of a railroad brakeman or a skilled mechanic after a splendid struggle against the handicap of early ignorance? These boys are expected to vote, and to vote wisely for those who shape not only the destinies of their own land, but, as we now see, for those who are to mold the lives of many peoples. Are they to vote without knowing that such new nations exist—without the ability to read the names on a map or the text of a treaty? This would seem to be challenging too strongly the protecting hand of a patient Providence.

THE FOREIGN-BORN. The next grand division of those who need education, inspiration, and outlook, and for whom we are responsible, is the foreign-born. Our responsibility arises out of our generosity. These sons and daughters of all the world have been drawn here by the generosity of our laws; the open hand has been extended across the seas. We have said to them that coming clean they would be welcome. This was the land of their heart's desire, where men could be their own masters and rise according to the quality that they had. Here was youth with which they could identify themselves, land which they could own, society of which they could become an integral part, political life which they could help to shape and in which they would have satisfied that world-long yearning for recognition. The man could here be developed, the full man, for schools were here and a sympathetic environment; others were climbing, too, with whom they could measure their progress. This was a fair picture surely. And they came, some for economic reasons, desiring their chance at the good things spread on this rich table that Columbus found. Others came that they might have the larger satisfaction of an independent, unhampered, unmastered growth as men among equals. They came in no apologetic humor, for they brought something from the older lands which they felt would be a contribution to a new civilization—their art, literature, their far-reaching historical perspective, their fervor for the opportunity to experiment, to adventure, to give a cast to this new world's life.

Here was an opportunity. We met them at the gate with a truly American welcome, which most of them could not understand: "Enter and make a place for yourself." This had been the greeting we ourselves had received. There was to be coddling here. This was a man's land, a place of test. The art that was most needed was the art of getting on. If literature and science and experiment were to come they must be founded upon the solid rock of a self-sustained, unpatronized people. Dreams of ease and long debate must be cast aside until the right to dream was earned. The American was to be a journeyman, doing his bit at the making of the land. If this was not a worth-while job, then there was no place for the stranger. We had mines to dig, wells to drill, buildings to erect, railroads to construct, farms to plow, sewers to lay, machines to build, and when one had done his share of these there might come the singing. The Lord had laid on us the responsibility of reclaiming for mankind a large slice of this lost land, and all else could wait in life till this end was reached. In this steady drive we made ourselves. We were impatient with those who called out to stop or go slow. The pace that we set was that which must be kept. "All men are born free and equal," we called to the newcomer, and went on, forgetful that he was not free, for he had still the limitations of his old life, nor equal, for many reasons. Manifestly a man without tools is not the

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equal of the man with, and those here already were men who knew the language of the new land, who knew its spirit and the way to meet it and run with it, who had access to the heart of a people and knew what its call was. Things did not lie obvious before the eye like a seam of coal on a naked hillside. This new land was a hunting ground, and those who knew the favorite cover and could blend most quietly into the landscape found themselves best at the game.

THE NEWCOMER'S DILEMMA. So this is America! A scramble for a living! Much to see, but no one to interpret it all. So thought this new American. Then the padrone came forward as a savior. Life was not to go out anyway. And, with others in like situation, possibly from his own country, equally ignorant, equally handicapped, the new American starts his life. It takes a brave and a very ambitious man to lift himself out of such an environment. Easily he becomes a victim to the shrewd, predatory padrone or boss. He falls into debt and becomes mortgaged to ignorance and squalor for years. His ideal of America has suffered a change. "And is this freedom?" he says to himself, as with tired back he bends to his work, without hope that the burden will be lighter tomorrow. He cannot read the signs which warn him of danger. He cannot read of the opportunities which city and country offer. In his own land perhaps he had no chance to learn in his own tongue. In this new land he is too tired, too hesitant to learn this strange difficult tongue. Is it any wonder if to this dissatisfied stranger the voice of one who speaks to him in the language of home has authority and carries far? And if this voice preaches discontent, and violent discontent, as the one sure path to better days, is it strange that he should listen? Who are the men who master this new world? Plainly the ones he knows, from whom he has suffered. Do these same men control everything; are there no sweet places of refuge? He can find no one to make him see the greater America. The whole of this continent is to him the cramped apartment, the dirty street, and the sweatshop or the factory. To the sweep of the great land and its many beckonings his eyes are closed. And in his isolation and ignorance and disappointment there is fruitful nesting place for all the hurtful microbes that attack society.

REASONS FOR AMERICANIZATION. This man is our charge. He needs and deserves care, solicitude, thoughtful consideration. Ignobly put—it will pay. More manfully said—it is our duty. Worthily—it is our opportunity.

Economically that man is a potential asset which we should not waste. Give him a glimpse into the philosophy which underlies our struggle and he will turn into a cheerful, strong fellow worker in the making of America, as have all the rest who have preceded him. It is money in our pockets that he should be able to care for himself; that he should know our language; that his body shall be well nourished and his mind hopeful. So much for the purely selfish side.

As to our duty, it grows out of our loyalty to ourselves, *noblesse oblige*. But we may look beyond these and find a finer reason for doing all in our power to reveal America to this man. He is a human being whom we can help to a truer view of that which we have said before the world was the most stimulating, invigorating, developing of all atmospheres, that of freedom. And the test of our democracy is in our ability to absorb that man and incorporate him into the body of our life as an American. He will learn to play the game, to stand to the challenge that makes Americans; the unfostered self-sufficiency of the man who knows his way and has learned it by fighting for it will yet be his. And we will learn from him the viewpoint of those peoples who now are wrestling with all their new-found strength and weakness to realize long-nurtured hopes. If we are to deal wisely in this larger day we must get within that man and look out with his eyes not only upon this country but upon the land from which he came, for has not America become as a foster mother to these struggles?

METHODS. First of all, the hand of friendship for that new American, the voice of a friend who shall be an unselfish adviser, a guide in this strange land of troubles, small and large, but equally incomprehensible. Then the school, the night school, or if not that, the shop school. And with these the community centre, the gathering place that represents all America.

This is a program that has been well thought out. It has been tried out in a small way and found successful. It needs but nurturing to develop into a plan that will make the word 'Americanization' one of exceptional pride. For this plan the great cities of the country, where mostly our foreign born have congregated, are ready. For it the industries, the business men, are ready. I am warranted in the statement that all the largest industries in the land will from their own time offer an opportunity for an elementary education to every foreign-born man or woman in their employ. Some are willing to furnish the teacher if one competent for this class of work can be found. If the Government will shape the policy and undertake to make the propaganda for this definite end of giving a first insight into American words, newspapers, politics, life, that which has been regarded as the work of generations can be started in a very short time and men put on their way toward real citizenship.

I am not urging the absurdity that men can be transformed into Americans by a course in school. This is but a beginning. Knowledge of our language is but a tool. America is the expression of a spirit, an attitude toward men and material things, an outlook, and a faith. Our strange and successful experiment in the art of making a new people is the result of contact, not of caste, of living together, working together for a living, each one interpreting for himself and for his neighbors his conception of what kind of social being man should be, what his sympathies, standards, and ambitions should be. Now, this cannot be taught out of a book. It is a matter of touch, of feeling, like the growth of friendship. Each man is approachable in a different way, appealed to by

very contradictory things. One man reaches America through a baseball game, another through a church, a saloon, a political meeting, a woman, a labor union, a picture gallery, or something new to eat. The difficulty is in finding the meeting place where there is no fear, no favor, no ulterior motives, and, above all, no soul-insulting patronage of poor by rich, of black by white, of younger by elder, of foreign born by native born, of the unco' bad by the unco' good. To meet this need the schoolhouse has been turned into a community centre. It is a common property, or should be. All feel entitled to its use. When we were younger this kind of machinery was not necessary, for we were fewer in number, lived in smaller communities, and felt a common interdependence which made each one a trumpet blowing herald of democracy. Today, however, there must be some thought given and some money expended in even having an opportunity to touch the hand of a fellow man.

I believe that more and more thought will be given to our school system as the most serviceable instrumentality we possess for the development of a better America. It has been, we must confess, a very much taken-for-granted institution. It is probably of all our inventions the one of which we are most proud, and like other of our inventions we have not realized the greatness of its possibilities. We have become accustomed to hearing it spoken of as the heart of the Nation. But this figure must be taken with very definite limitations. It is the beginning of things for the boys and girls, but to the man and the woman it is almost a thing outside of life. This should not be so, for it may be the very centre of the social, the intellectual, and in smaller places of the economic life. This is so, in fact, in Switzerland and in Denmark, and is becoming so in many places in our country.

To the necessity for more thorough education of the people all countries have become keenly alive. One large part of England's grand plan of reconstruction is the founding and conducting of a great national school system out of which will come more men and women of trained minds and trained hands.

As we move further and further from the War we will discover much that we do not now see. But this one thing stands out more plainly than ever before, that this world is to belong to the workers, those who do and those who direct the doing. Not merely to those who drive the nail or lay the brick, but also to those who have come to a higher capacity through education and larger experience, the men of scientific knowledge, of skill in the arts, of large organizing capacity. Ease, sheltered repose, will come only to those who themselves have earned it. This is the inevitable tendency of democracy.

This thought is not new to America, it is American, for here we have climbed the rough road of experience together, each jostling the other and pushing the weak ones aside. To the swift and to the strong there will always come the premiums, but to the cunning and to the greedy there will be given less and less opportunity.

The test is to be in peace as it was in the time of war. Are you fitted for the fight? The man who knew how knowledge could be converted into power was the man for whom there was unlimited call. So it is increasingly to be. To be useful is to be the test that society will put. Each man's rights are to be measured not by what he has but by what he does with what he has. The honors—the *croix de paix*—the richest rewards will go to the capables, those who are not standardized into 'men-machines', those who dare to venture and learn to lead. But all must work, and this duty to work and respect for work should be the earliest lesson learned. And it should be taught in the school, not as a homily but in a living way, by tieing work with instruction, making the thing learned to apply to something done. I should like to see the day when every child learned a trade while at school, trained his mind and his hand together, lifted labor into art by the application of thought.

To be useful is the essence of Americanism, and against the undeveloped resources, whether if be land or man, the spirit of this country makes protest.

An Annealing Furnace for Crucibles

The ideal annealing-furnace consists of two chambers, the size depending upon the number of crucibles used. A firm that buys crucibles by the car-load has built a modern annealing-plant. It consists of two rooms side by side, each large enough to contain a carload of crucibles. The heating in this case is done by steam-pipes around the walls, sufficient to raise the temperature in the room gradually to 300°. When a new lot of crucibles is received they are put in one of these rooms. The heat is turned on and gradually raised until at the end of a week or 10 days it has reached the 300° point and eliminated all the moisture from the crucibles. They are kept in this atmosphere until they are all used. In the meantime, when another lot of crucibles comes in, they are put in the second room—the reason for this being that if they were to put the fresh lot in with some of the seasoned ones, the moisture in the new ones would counteract all the good effect that the previous heat had done.

After it is taken into consideration that a crucible which comes out of the Dixon kilns contains as little as 0.25% moisture, as soon as it cools and comes in contact with the atmosphere it is liable to gather as much as 6%. This would mean that in a crucible weighing 100 lb. there would be nearly one gallon of water absorbed, so if this 'green' crucible is placed in an oven where the dry ones are, the result can readily be seen.

Furthermore, it is necessary that some ventilation be arranged in an annealing-oven of this kind. One opening at the top on one side of the oven and another at the bottom in the opposite side allows for the circulation of air necessary to carry the moisture away. What has been said in regard to a plant to take care of a carload of crucibles is equally true in regard to a smaller quantity. The principle involved is the same, and the increased life of crucibles will certainly pay the expense involved in erecting this kind of a plant. A. C. Sorenson in 'Graphite,' December 1918.

Self determination for all peoples

LEAGUE OF OPPRESSED PEOPLES

Temporary Office -- Room 409
50 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK CITY
Telephone - Murray Hill 3708

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(List Incomplete)

November 3, 1919.

Mr. W. G. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

A group of American liberals is organizing the League of Oppressed Peoples, to concentrate American protests against continued imperialistic adventures on the part of certain great powers, their continued violation of the principle of self-determination and their repression by military violence of legitimate movements which have as their aim the very freedom which it was one of the purposes of the war to secure. We are especially interested in China, India, Ireland, Korea and the Kewish people who have not been properly protected in some countries, Persia, Egypt and Russia. We have held one meeting in the Lexington Theatre on Sunday, September 28th, at which a large and enthusiastic audience unanimously passed two resolutions. I am enclosing copies of these resolutions and of the preliminary statement of our aims and principles. We shall present to Congress a resolution similar to the one urging the veto of credits to all nations now oppressing by violence or intrigue any soyereign people. Our aim is specific, effective action of this kind. We shall be particularly careful to avoid mere fruitless discussions.

49-13-34

The organization is well under way under the direction of a Temporary Executive Committee, composed of Francis Hackett, Gregory Zilboorg, Lajpat Rai, Arthur Upham Pope and Allen McCudry. They have asked me to be chairman and are now forming a committee of one hundred sponsors, a partial list of which is shown on our letterheads. We are very anxious for you to signify your sympathy with our aims by becoming one of our sponsors. Will you give me a favorable answer soon?

Very truly yours,

Dudley Field Malone

Dudley Field Malone, P.
Chairman.

PA/H

[League of Oppressed Peoples]

November 8, 1919.

Mr. Dudley Field Malone,
50 East 42nd Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I shall be very glad to become one of the sponsors of the League Of Oppressed Peoples.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

49-13-35

TEMPORARY OFFICERS
Chairman
DUDLEY FIELD MALONE

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NOV 11 1919

November 10, 1919.

1919 *
League of Oppressed Peoples

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

We were delighted to get your letter of November 8th, consenting to be a sponsor of the League of Oppressed Peoples. I would be very grateful for any suggestions you might make regarding the best formulation of our program and the most effective means of carrying it out. We also would be very grateful for the names of any individuals who might be interested in the League, as we wish to get in touch with as many potential members as we can. We also are anxious to get in touch with as many organizations as possible. Are you in touch with any from whom you could reasonably ask such endorsements? We have very competent speakers that we are ready to send to any meeting in the vicinity of New York.

If you have a half hour to spare within the next few days, could you give me an appointment? I would like to talk over with you a very specific problem relative to the Negro People.

49-13-36

Very truly yours,

Arthur Upham Pope

Arthur Upham Pope,
Temporary Secretary.

PA/H

Millions for Freedom but Not One Cent for Oppression

251

3426 Vernon Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois,
June 4, 1919.

Editor, The Crisis,
New York, New York.

Dear Sir;

On return from a short visit to Indianapolis, I found your letter in which you ask me to furnish you with a copy of General Orders, No.40, Headquarters, 92nd Division, current series, issued in France by Brigadier General Erwin.

I am glad to be in position to accommodate you and shall make a copy of the order within the next few days since I am rather busy at the present time.

I would be able to furnish you with a great deal of valuable and interesting data relative to procedure and operations of the 92nd Division, and most especially, the 183rd Brigade, if a personal box of mine had not been lost due to carelessness of a Lieutenant Harris, (white officer) at that time an Aide-de-campe to Brigadier General Gerhardt, the southern gentleman, you will remember, who brought the 183rd Brigade from France.

I hope that it will be of servic e to you.

Respectfully,

Lance A. Lee

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Directly on the Magnificent Shelving Beach at Sea Isle, N. J.
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SEA ISLE CITY, N. J.

MRS. LUCY LEE, PROP.

BATHING
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July 21 1919

Dear Doctor:

Why are you keeping so silent? Your room #7 is waiting for you, your friend Mrs. Fenderson, from New Haven is coming on the 28th of Aug.

I have just purchased a croquet set? Why not come have a game?

Your Beach-House and Walking-cane enquire every day "when is my master coming to use us?"

3/18/52

OPEN JULY 1ST CLOSE SEPTEMBER 10TH

Directly on the Magnificent Shelving Beach at Sea Isle, N. J.

The climate of this ocean resort has been favorably compared with that of Northern Italy.

THE OCEAN HOUSE

SEA ISLE CITY, N. J.

MRS. LUCY LEE, PROP.

BATHING
FISHING
BOATING AND
AMUSEMENTS

-2-

191

Hope you and the Eatons family are well. Lots of love to you all -

Fondly,

(Mrs) Lucy Lee.

3/18/53

July 25, 1919

Mrs. Lucy Lee,
The Ocean House,
Sea Isle City, N. J.

My dear Mrs. Lee:

I am hoping to be able to run down to Sea Isle for a few days, but I will not have my usual vacation because of my long absence in France.

3/18/51

Mrs. DuBois and Yolande are stopping with an old schoolmate of Mrs. DuBois at Pleasantville. I do not know how they are going to like it.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB:CF

THE OTHO S. A. SPRAGUE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE
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251

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

January 24, 1919.

Editor of the Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear sir:

Dr Dubois is now abroad gathering material for the proposed work of the Negro in the Gt. War. I am holding your letter for his attention upon his return to the States. In the meantime, I beg to thank you for your int' + coop.

I learn from the Crisis that you are about to undertake the writing of a history of the Negro in the recent war. The benefits of the idea are obvious.

Particularly interesting to me is the history of the Negro scientist in the war and I have long thought of compiling it for myself. Since, however, your history is to be a general one this should be included in your book. But may I not offer my services to you in writing the chapter on the Negro Scientist?

Because I am myself a scientist and am interested in the subject it will be pleasure to undertake the arduous task of tracing every available source of information and to write the acquired data up in proper form, if it will be made a part of your proposed book.

Yours sincerely,

Julian H. Lewis, Ph.D. (Univ. Chicago), M.D.
Ricketts Laboratory,
Univ. of Chicago.

JAN 29 1919

25

3/20/87

Z51-l1

January 30, 1919

Julian H. Lewis, Ph. D.
Ricketts Laboratory,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Dr. Du Bois is now abroad gathering material for the proposed History of the Negro in the Great War. I am holding your letter for his attention upon his return to the States. In the meantime, I beg to thank you for your interest and cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

MGA/CF

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25 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK

May 5, 1919.

3/7/68

Mr. W. E. S. DuBois,
70Fifth Ave.,
City.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your kind favor renewing your membership to our Health Service for one year for which we desire to express our deep appreciation. We shall use every effort to make this service of great interest and benefit to you.

The necessary blanks will be mailed to you by our Medical Department when your present year's membership expires, unless you wish to arrange for your examination at an earlier date.

We hope you will feel free at all times to communicate or consult with us concerning matters in regard to your health, as it is our desire to aid our members in every possible way and help them to obtain the most positive results.

Yours very truly,

J. D. Lennehan
Secretary.

MAY 9 1919

3

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June 21, 1919.

1919

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

We are simply writing to remind you that we are ready to render our health service whenever you find it convenient to call at our office for examination.

Our records show that on receipt of your subscription, we mailed you instruction forms and an appointment card, asking you to indicate the time most convenient for you to take the examination.

Possibly circumstnaces have so changed that you now desire an examination elswhere. If so, will you kindly let us know? We are anxious that you receive the full benefits of the service to which you have subscribed, and shall be glad to make the arrangement most convenient for you.

Very truly yours,

LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE INC.

Eugene Fisk M. D.

Medical Director.

BF

1919 *

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25 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK

July 17, 1919.

Mr. W. E. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

The Institute has changed its method of reporting the results of the second and succeeding years' examinations. You have on file our complete detailed report of the initial examination. It is our purpose now to submit a comparative report showing in one column the findings in each region of the body on your previous examination and in the adjoining column the findings in your recent examination. We will then note the improvement and deteriorations that have occurred and give you a full summary of your present condition with appropriate suggestions which will take the place of the preliminary explanatory letter that you formerly received in advance of the detailed report. The papers in your case are receiving careful consideration and a comparative study of the report will be forwarded at the earliest possible date.

3/7/69

We trust that this method of reporting will appeal to you and we will be glad to have your criticisms on it after you have received the report which will reach you within a few days.

If the report is not clear or you require any additional information do not hesitate to write us or call at the head office for a personal conference.

Yours very truly,

Eugene Lyman Fisk M. D.

Medical Director.

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New York City.

3/7/14

Dear Sir:

The specimen of urine examined August 12th contained a slight trace of albumin and was of high specific gravity.

We report the high specific gravity because it is sometimes due to insufficient intake of water between meals and sometimes due to too much protein food (meat, fish, fowl, eggs). The normal specific gravity is about 1.012 to 1.030.

The slight trace of albumin is not of special importance at the present time, except as a suggestion for the need of closer attention to individual hygiene for protecting the kidneys as outlined in the enclosed pamphlet.

Very truly yours,
Eugene L. Fisk M. D.
Medical Director.

MM

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Medical Director of the Institute

TELEPHONE
BRYANT 10471

PHYSICIANS' SERVICE LABORATORY

Dr. .....

Date Aug. 14, 1919 *Patient's Name* Mr. W. E. Du Bois *No.* .....

ANALYSIS OF URINE

VOLUME [24 HOURS]	
APPEARANCE	cloudy
COLOR	yellow
REACTION	acid
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.034
ALBUMIN	slight trace
SUGAR	negative
ACETONE	
DIACETIC ACID	
INDICAN	"
BILE PIGMENTS	
BLOOD PIGMENTS	

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION

Centrifugalized Specimen

CASTS	negative
CYLINDROIDS	"
MUCUS	"
AMORPHOUS	"
CRYSTALS	"
PUS	few cells
RED BLOOD CELLS	"
BACTERIA	few
EPITHELIA	negative

REMARKS

Form U-15

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1919

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25 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK

October 11th , 1919

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70- Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

The specimen of urine examined October 11th contained a few pus cells, but was otherwise normal.

The presence of white blood cells in the urine suggests some irritation of the genito-urinary tract. This may betemporary but further tests would be desirable.

We are pleased to note the improvement in respect to albumin and density.

Very truly yours,

Eugene L. Fisk M. D.

Medical Director.

L. M.

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NEW YORK CITY

PHYSICIANS SERVICE LABORATORY

Dr......

Date October 11th 1919 *Patient's Name* Mr W. E. B. Du Bois *No.*.....

ANALYSIS OF URINE

Volume [24 hours]	
Appearance	Clear.
Color	Pale amber.
Reaction	Acid.
Specific Gravity	1.018
Albumin	Negative.
Sugar	Negative.
Acetone	
Diacetic Acid	
Indican	Negative.
Bile Pigments	
Blood Pigments	

3/7/17

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION

Contrifugalized Specimen

Casts	None.
Cylindroids	None.
Mucus	None.
Amorphous	None.
Crystals	Few uric acid.
Pus	Few cells.
Red Blood Cells	None.
Bacteria	None.
Epithelia	Numerous cells.

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Form U-15

NOV 24 1919

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25 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK

Nov. 22, 1919.

Mr. W.E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
N.Y.C.

Dear Sir:

The specimen of urine examined Nov. 15th, was of high specific gravity (1.030), but was otherwise normal.

We refer you to the suggestions outlined in the enclosed leaflet regarding high concentration. The normal specific gravity is about (1.012 to 1.029).

Very truly yours,

Eugene L. Fisk M.D.

Medical Director.

FM

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[Enc.]

LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE, Inc.

25 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

PHYSICIANS SERVICE LABORATORY

Dr......

Date Nov. 15. 1919. *Patient's Name* Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois *No.*.....

ANALYSIS OF URINE

Volume [24 hours]	
Appearance	Clear
Color	Amber
Reaction	Acid
Specific Gravity	1.030
Albumin	Negative
Sugar	"
Acetone	
Diacetic Acid	
Indican	Negative
Bile Pigments	
Blood Pigments	

3/7/23

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION

Centrifugalized Specimen

Casts	None
Cylindroids	"
Mucus	"
Amorphous	"
Crystals	"
Pus	"
Red Blood Cells	"
Bacteria	"
Epithelia	Occasional cells

REMARKS

Form U-15

17 A [Ligue Française Pour...]

LIGUE FRANÇAISE POUR LA DÉFENSE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET DU CITOYEN

rue Jacob, 1 (VIe Arr[t])
PARIS

TÉLÉPHONE 821-12

LE PRÉSIDENT

Le 18 Février 1919

Mon cher Député,

Veuillez m'excuser si je ne puis me rendre à votre invitation pour le Congrès Pan-Africain. Je suis obligé de m'absenter quelques jours pour des Conférences dans la Suisse française sur la Société des Nations. Croyez bien que sans cet empêchement, je n'aurais pas manqué de me joindre à vous et à vos collaborateurs pour tout ce qu'on pourra suggérer organiser ou tenter en vue d'assurer mieux la protection des intérêts d'Afrique et des peuples d'origine africaine. C'est un devoir pour tous les pays civilisés de s'associer à cet effort et c'est pour la

3/2/19

France républicaine une tradition, qui plus que jamais, doit être maintenant respectée.

Veuillez agréer, mon cher Président, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus dévoués.

F. Buisson

The New Republic

Feb. 20, 1919

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am very much interested in your organization of the Pan-African Conference, and glad that Clemenceau has made it possible.

Will you send me whatever reports you may have on the work.

Sincerely yours,

Walter Lippmann

49-13-94

[Arthur W. Little]

ARTHUR W. LITTLE
RAYMOND D. LITTLE
435 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Hist Colab. 1920

3/19/38

Aug. 22, 1919.

Mr. E. C. Williams,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I should be glad to be of any service possible in connection with the project of which you write, but I am not clear as to what kind of records you desire. I have no complete collection of records of the 369th Regiment, but I have a few documents, or rather duplicates of them, in which I happen to be personally concerned. At this time I do not know exactly what I have, [redacted], as I have not gone over my papers since returning from France. I have been busy for a good many weeks writing my reminiscences of our experience in the war, and I expect shortly to get to the point where I shall have to go through all of my documents in order to complete my story. If you will tell me exactly what kind of things you want, I should be glad to keep on the look-out for such documents as might serve you as I go over my files for my own purposes.

Very truly yours,

AWL/AB

[Liverdun, Mayor's office]

D 5-17

LE CONGRÈS PAN-AFRICAIN

POUR LA

PROTECTION DES INDIGÈNES D'AFRIQUE ET DES PEUPLES D'ORIGINE AFRICAINE

Février 19, 20, 21, au Grand Hôtel, Boulevard des Capucines, Salle 181

BUREAU A L'HOTEL DE MALTE

63, RUE RICHELIEU, SALON N° 45

TÉLÉPHONE GUT. 0.98

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SOUS-SECRÉTAIRE

VISIBLE DE 10 HEURES A 6 HEURES

3/15/12

PARIS, LE 26 février 1919

Monsieur,

Je m'intéresse grandement aux soldats noirs de l'armée américaine. Je sais que beaucoup d'entre eux ont séjourné dans votre voisinage. Voudriez-vous avoir l'amabilité de me faire savoir comment ils se sont conduits? S'ils ont bine agi, ou s'ils se sont rendus coupables de crimes.

Je vous serais très obligé de me fournir ces quelques renseignements.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, avec mes remerciements anticipés, mes bien sincères salutations.

W. E. B. DuBois

Les Soldats noirs ont été Cantonné à Liverdun de tout bien Emportés et aucune plainte n'a été portée contre eux

Liverdun le 3 Mars 1919

Le Maire,

Louis Jacob

MAIRIE DE LIVERDUN (MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE)

3/15/19 [Loisy, Mayor of] D5-17

DÉPARTEMENT
DE MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE

ARRONDISSEMENT
DE NANCY

COMMUNE
DE LOISY

Loisy, le 20 Mars 1919.

Le Maire de Loisy
a M. E.W.B. Du Bois

En réponse à votre lettre des 15 Mars 1919, j'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que je n'ai reçu aucune plainte concernant les soldats noirs de l'armée américaine. A ma connaissance, aucun délit ne peut leur être imputé.

APR 11 1919

Le Maire de Loisy.

B Dallen

(Meurthe-et-Moselle)

Tel. ~~1953 Columbus~~ 9030 River.

New York, May 8. 1919

3/5/48

M. Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

To **J. W. Long,** Dr.

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For packing and removing 1 bust	3 00
Received payment J. W. Long	
For cleaning & conveying bust	10 00
Total	13 00
Received payment May Howard Jackson.	

Thanks.

A2 X E

NOV 17 1919
SUBSCRIPTION

3/6/137

Gen C. 35d

207 East Center St,
Lexington, N. Car.

Nov. 12th '19.

Back to D of Hist

A. 25

Dear Sir:

Enclose please find for consultation a original letter written by Capt. Green to Commander-in-Chief, A. E. F. These men, a names with a large no. of others were sent in from time to time thru 2nd Bn. Hqrs. to Reg. Hqrs and returned by wholesale lots disapproved by Col. Deinch at Reg. Hqrs. Much information of this nature can be had by getting in touch with Capt Green, Wm W. Walter Sanders, Mills, James Cranson of 2nd Bn. 36th Inf. Also Lt. James L. Horace 2nd Bn. Intel. Officer would be glad to give much information along this line and has in possion much data.

I have a few maps of combat positions in the front line at La Fontinelle and Pont a Mousson if desired.

3/6/38

In the very near future I shall try and find time to send you some information of the 2nd Bn. 365 Inf from the States to France and returned & the names of what we met there.
Hoping you will be able to get in touch with the respective Capts. and Lt. Horace.
By some means I failed to get the Crisis from our agent for nov.
Enclose please find 25¢ in stamps the nov. no and a copy of the Brownie's Book.
Request that the letter of Capt. Skreen's be returned.

Respt.
James A Lowe

NOV 17 1938

NOV 17 1919

[Encl.] Return E

159-E.

Company H, 365th Infantry,
A.P.O. 766, Am. E.F. 28 January 1919.

3/6/139

From: Commanding Officer, Company H, 365th Infantry.

To: The Commander-in-Chief, American E.F.
(thru Military Channels)

Subject: Award for Extraordinary Heroism.

1. Under the provisions of Section 1, Par.2, Bulletin 25, American E.F., 1918, I recommend for the award of the "Distinguished Service Cross" the following named enlisted men of this company for extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty in connection with military operations against an armed enemy at the place and date set opposite their respective names -

Corporal RUSSELL POLLARD, 1967745, Rifle Grenadier - On November 10, 1918, at BOIS FREHAUT, four kilometers north of PONT-A-MOUSSON, France, during the assault of that position, this soldier conducted his squad skillfully in firing on hostile machine guns until his rifle was broken, then used his wirecutters with speed and skill under heavy shell and machine gun fire. Although wounded in the right arm in this action, he continued to cut the wire and assist his men in getting through it, using his left hand, until ordered to the dressing station the second time by his Company Commander. Nearest relative - Mrs. Caroline Pollard (Mother), Weatherford, Texas.

Bugler JUNIUS JULES, 2073822, On November 10, 1918, at BOIS FREHAUT, who carried the message for support, went through a barrage of machine gun and artillery fire using a map for his direction (as two others sent out were lost in the woods and fog), he delivered his message - travelled more than two kilometers in thirty minutes through heavy barbed wire and fallen trees. During the advance this soldier used the wirecutters with much speed and coolness under enemy fire. Bugler Jules volunteered to carry the message for support, a mission which called for the greatest determination and courage. Nearest relative - Mrs. Ida Radcliff (Sister) 3718 Willow Street, New Orleans, Lousiana.

Private First Class ROBERT M. BRECKENRIDGE, 1967624, Automatic Rifleman (deceased). On October 29, 1918, at FME-DE-BEL-AIR, near PONT-A-MOUSSON, while the mission of the company was contact patrol, this soldier was one of a flank patrol, for his platoon and company. Although wounded from shell fire at the beginning of the advance, he continued to execute his mission by crawling forward fully 100 yards to a position where he would have a better field of fire and assisted

materially in preventing a party of fifteen of the enemy from getting a position on the company's flank. Although wounded quite severely in the leg, this soldier used his weapon with great bravery and skill until killed by the enemy machine gun fire. Nearest relative - Mrs. Amelia Wilson (Mother), Route 5, Box 95, Hennessey, Oklahoma.

Private 1st Class JAMES HILL, 2091205, Automatic Rifleman, killed by enemy shrapnel November 11, 1918, while holding a position at road fork in northern edge of BOIS FREHAUT. This soldier went forward with the first wave on the extreme right of the company sector, by his courage and the clever use of his weapon, with which he was an expert, the enemy machine gun nests encountered during the advance were quickly dislodged. Nearest relative - Mrs. Clara Hill (Mother), Faison, North Carolina.

Wm. W. Green
Captain 365th Infantry,
Commanding Company.

3/6/140

War History

3/19/51

1920

November 21, 1919.

Mr. James A. Lowe,
207 E. Center St.,
Lexington, N. C.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter and would be very glad to see the maps and any other material which you have.

Do you know the address of Captain William W. Green or any other men whom you have mentioned?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/19/69

1900

N.C.

December 18, 1919.

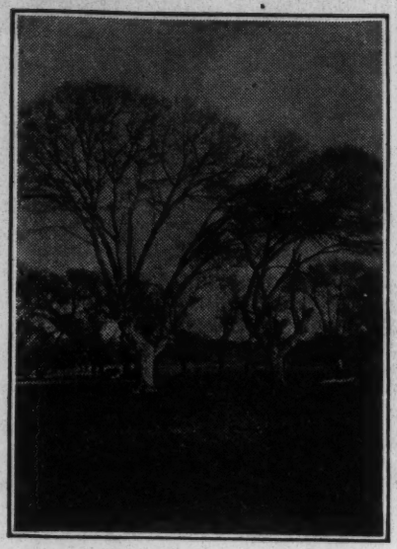
Mr. James A. Lowe,
207 Center St.,
Lexington, N. C.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for the material which you have kindly sent me. I will se that the material is returned to you when we have finished with it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF



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OFFICE
~~524 S. LOS ANGELES ST.~~
524-S. Spring Street,
Room 220-Lissner Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

August 6th, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
70-Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

3/8/45

My dear Dr. Dubois:

I am enclosing you herewith several copies of our Lower California pamphlets which may be of interest to you.

For the good of the cause of law and order may I suggest that you quietly refer to us for deportation to Lower California, such rioting Negroes as may be causing the Government trouble in Washington, Chicago and elsewhere?

I might suggest that in Lower California we have enough good land to support five million of these Negro malcontents. I am looking forward to the pleasure of taking you on a trip through this country at your very earliest opportunity.

With kindest personal regards to yourself and with deep appreciation for the splendid work which you are doing for the Negro race, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Hugh E. Macbeth

Sec. of the Lower California Mexican Land & Development Company.

CROSS REFERENCE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE PRECEDING,

The Lower California Mexican Land and Development Co. to DuBois, August 6, 1919 [General Corresp.]

SEE THE FOLLOWING:

E. Burton Ceruti to DuBois, August 21, 1919 [General Correspondence]

2/15/58 771 East 18th St
Los Angeles, Calif.

Lieut. Eugene Lucas.

Lieut. Eugene Lucas, Company "A", 368th Infantry, National Army, has resided in Los Angeles for over ten years, during which time he was an emissary of the County Jail of Los Angeles County during Sheriff Hammell's administration, serving three years and seven months. He was later certified by the Civil Service Comission for a position as Water Front Guard at San Pedro, Mayor W. D. Woodman, being president of the Harbor Commissioners at that time. Mr Lucas filled this position until the call of his country through the draft of Oct. 27-1917. He was sent to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington. He was sent to the officers' training school at Camp Funston, Kansas, January 5-1918. He Graduated from the officers' training school April 19-1918, and was assigned to headquarters troop, 92nd Division, in France July 22-1918. He left the United States June 12-1918, and arrived in France June 19-1918

2/15/59

He saw service in the following Sectors.
Vosges from August to September, and in the
Muse-Argonne from Sept. 25-30, and in
the Marbache Sector from November 1st
until the signing of the Armistice.
Received Honorable discharge from
military service at Camp Mead,
Md. March 18-1919, by order of Col.
Cravens, Commanding 17th Infantry U.S.A.

April 15, 1919.

Dr. Ernest Lyons,
421 Druid Hill Avenue,
Baltimore, Maryland.

My dear Dr. Lyons:

I trust you will go to Paris at your earliest convenience. You are needed there. Unless Liberia makes a strong stand and convinces the great powers that she is able to stand alone and develop the country and civilize the natives, her territory will be dis-membered. Actual proposals of this sort have been made.

Mr. King has been ill and is I am afraid too timid and conservative to make a strong impression; although evidently a man of excellent character.

Worley is very much in evidence and very influential but I both fear and distrust him. If there is any way in which I can help, kindly let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB:CF

Request for information

July 22, 1919

Dr. George I. Lythcott,
14 North Dargan Street,
Florence, South Carolina

My dear Sir:

3/15/24

You should get the decision of the State organization of the Veterans of the World's War in writing. Do not rest satisfied with a verbal answer which they can easily deny. There are several other states who have had the same difficulty and the matter ought to be thoroughly aired at the November meeting.

Sincerely yours,

WEBDB-CF

Series D Form 016

Mfg. Dept. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago

MONTHLY STATEMENT

CHICAGO, Aug. 31/19

SERIES D

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M W. E. Du Bois,
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When personal reference is desired say "Please refer to Mr. Hassels."

CHICAGO Oct. 25, 1919

3116/145

Mr. W. E. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

On checking over our records we observe there is yet a balance of $41.97 due us which is now several years past due.

In view of the fact that this account is now so very old, would you not be able to favor us with a remittance on account?

Very truly yours,

A. C. McClurg & Co.

J. Hassels

JH:CH
ENC.

97 McClurg - DuBois

October 29, 1919

Mr. J. Hassels,
A. C. McClurg & Company,
218 -24 S. Wabash Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

3116/144

My dear Sir:

Some years ago I bought a number of books from your firm on Africa, to help me in my studies. They were bought on the distinct understanding that they were to be paid for through royalties on my books published by your firm.

It was expected that I should furnish them with another book. This I have done, but they did not see fit to accept the manuscript, and it has now been accepted by another publisher.

This means that the balance of the bill of $41.97 must be met by the royalties which come due from time to time on my book, "The Souls of Black Folk."

I have explained this to your department before. I trust it will be unnecessary for me to explain it further.

Very sincerely yours,

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT
A. C. McCLURG & CO.
330-352 EAST OHIO STREET
CHICAGO

November 1, 1919.

NOV 3 1919

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Our Accounting Department has asked me to reply to your letter of the 29th instant.

I am sorry that this old matter of your indebtedness has not yet been settled. It is not a large amount, and the indebtedness was evidently incurred by you under a misapprehension.

You say in your letter that the indebtedness is for books bought from us with the understanding that they were to be paid for by the royalties on your books as they might accrue. I am sorry to take issue with you, but I can find no evidence that such an agreement or understanding was made with you and furthermore it is totally against our business methods to make any such agreement.

3/16/153

When we publish a book by you or any other person for that matter, we agree to pay royalties at certain times during the year. These royalties are not due until a specified time and then they are paid. In this relation we have never failed to pay promptly to anyone. When buying books, however, you are buying just the same as anyone else buys, that is on certain terms. Our terms to thos to whom we extend credit are thirty days and the bill is due in thirty days. The fact that we have an agreement with you regarding royalties has nothing whatever to do with your personal account with us for books purchased. I want to make this perfectly clear at the outset and am trying to show that one contract we may have with you has nothing to do with another contract relating to something quite different.

In order to accomodate you because you were one of our authors and consequently a friend, we carried this account along and when royalties were due, we credited the royalties to the account. However, there was no agreement to this. We would not make such an agreement. We did this to oblige you that was all.

Sometime ago when you apparently were unable to settle this indebtedness, the writer, actuated by a spirit of friendliness for you, suggested as a way out, that when you supplied another manuscript to us such as we could accept, of course, we would consider the indebtedness as advanced royalty on the manuscript and credit it to advanced royalties accordingly. At that time we were expecting you to send us such a manuscript as we would in all probability accept.

When the manuscript came eventually, there were portions of it where we thought your zeal for your cause ran somewhat ahead of discretion. For this reason, we returned it to you with a letter explaining our position. We had reason to think that the letter was satisfactory because we heard nothing from you to the contrary.

This leaves us about where we were before. We deny that credit was extended to you on the purchase of the books with the understanding that the amount would be offset by royalties on your book. We can not see, therefore, that our

W.E.B.DuBois.

Accounting Department is unreasonable in asking you to pay the account or even to press for payment, I do not see how I can advise them otherwise.

I interested myself in the matter some time ago and tried to smooth things over for you, but the solution which I suggested at that time does not seem ~~therefore~~ to have worked out well. At the present rate of sale, it will take several years for your book to earn royalty enough to offset the account. I can not ask our people to wait that long there being no reason that I know of why they should.

Yours very truly,

JEB*IC

Joseph E. Bray

3/16/54

[McCowan]

Medical Detachment, 309th Lab. Bn.,
Camp Williams, Is-sur-Tille, France,
A. P. O. #712, Am. Ex. Forces,
8th March, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Director of Publications and Research,
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
70th Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C., U. S. A.,

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

There is no doubt in my mind that you will be pleasantly surprised, when you receive this missive from "one of the boys" whom, I daresay, you thought had forgotten you and the rest of the staff of the "Crisis"; but your publication has brought many delightful messages and valuable information to me, that would have been impossible to procure otherwise.

Have been anxiously waiting to see your views of the latest current topics, but so far, have failed to receive the Jan. and February Numbers.

Was elated with the democratic views taken by our noted writer, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Special Adviser, to the Secretary of War, regarding "Demobilization of Colored Troops". Am surprised that you have not expressed your ideas on the subject.

Remember me kindly, to Mr. Grimke and Bishop John Hurst and say that I am well and still think of them often, but keep extremely busy. Dont consider me pessimistic, when I say that "I am absolutely disgusted with everything and conditions over here. As well as you know me and tha fact that I sacrificed my educational career and volunteered my services to do whatever I could for my country, when its safety and national honor was in jeopardy and threatened by the world's most formidable enemy, and then consider that I am compelled to tolerate "injustice" and the matter of getting a "Square Deal" is something, absolutely foreign, "do you not think that such a state of affairs is a D------n shame? and a disgrace to the principles of democracy. Well, this is my plight. Am not knocking on the service, but just giving you a few concrete facts about my experience on this side of the "Pond".

Heretofore, I had been under the impression that I was still an American citizen, as well as a soldier, and was entitled to enjoy all of the rights set forth in the Constitution of the U.S., but now, I am in grave doubt and have almost, reached the conclusion that I have been laboring under gross deception. I lament the fact that such a stateof affairs actually, exists.

Consider yourself at liberty to make whatever disposition of this letter that you see fit. You may refer this to Dr. Scott, if you wish. Shall expect to hear from you in the near future, although, I realize that you are very busy.

Did you find time to attend the Supreme Session of the K. of Ps., last summer? Did not notice your article on the programme.

With best wishes as to your future success and prosperity, I am,

Fraternally yours,

EARL W. MCCOWAN,
Med. Sergt., U. S. A.

NOTE: My address is above.

APR 3 1919

2

[Mc Dougall]

3/19/29

Randolph Mc Dougall
444 W. 163 St.
N.Y.C.

met you while with 317th Engineers overseas & took pictures of you – which I have given to Mr. Dill for consideration, & other pictures of Negro soldiers, etc. which you will undoubtedly be interested in.

M G
Apr 25-'29

3/19/28

May 17, 1919

Mr. Randolph McDougall,
444 W. 163 Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for the pictures which you took of me in France, which I am glad to see.

Very sincerely yours,

WE DB:CF

Negative Sent

251-M1

January 15, 1919

Captain T. Nimrod McKinney,
Watts, California.

3/20/28

Dear Sir:

Dr. Du Bois is now in France collecting material for the History of the Negro in the Great War. The book will not be issued for several months, at least.

In the meantime, I beg to thank you for your interest and cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

_____
Secretary.

WGA/GF

[Mc Kinney, T. N.]

Democracy Film Corporation

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$50,000.00

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
309 GERMAIN BUILDING
PHONE PICO 903

Send Color Over - Mews

Z 51
(McKinney)

LOS ANGELES, CAL. Sept 30th 1919

My Dear Mr Dubois.

I am so sorry that it was impossible to furnish you the information I promised re war activities of Colored Americans in and from the Philippines, earlier.
I am returning to the Islands shortly, and immediately upon arrival will complile all available information on the subject, with regard to the activities of other members of the race.
As for myself, the following is an accurate record of my activities ~~es~~, viz:

In June of 1917, the Military aothorities of the Philippines, invited certain Americans, well known in commercial and Government circles, to qualify in the Capt' QuarterMaster examinations, to be held shortly thereafter.
I was among those admitted to the examination, and out of the 45 members of the class, was among the five successful ones to be recommended by the Department Commander, for appointment as a Capt Quartermaster, administrative branch, Quartermaster Section Officers Reserve Corps.

This was a very difficult examination, and the subjects covered (13) days.
The examining board, gave us to understand, that the successful candidates would be immediately called to duty, and as soon as the announcement was made by the MANILA TIMES, the class purchased uniforms and began the adjustment of their personal affairs, so positive were we all, of being immediately called to duty.
I had been contemplating a visit to the United States for some time, and considered this an opportune moment, to depart before ordered.
With my wife I departed from Manila Oct 17th 1917, for San Francisco ~~co~~, via China, Japan, Hawaii.
We had not received duty orders, up to the time of my departure from Manila, and for that reason did not request transportation by government vessel, nor did I desire to travel at the expense of the Government. Army transports do not touch at Hong Kong Shanghi, Kobe, or Yokahama, and for personal reasons it was desired to visit these cities. As you are aware, commercial steamers are preferred to army transports, when available and affordable.

While in Yokahama, among Russian and Roumanian refugees on their way to the United States, I gained the information, that huge ~~thxtx~~ passport frauds were being perpetrated by American citizen in Japan and Siberia; taking advantage of the then prostrate conditions of Russia. Many of these Americans had previous to the declaration of war by America, procured first and second citizenship papers, and fearing being called into service in behalf of their adopted country, obtained fraudelent passports of Russian citizenship, and returned to America.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE
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PHONE PICO 203

LOS ANGELES, CAL._____19___

Record of personal activities of T.H.McKINNey continued.

Upon arrival of our vessel the "PRINCESA JULIANA" at San Francisco,

the passport fraud information was reported to the represenative and the passengers from Japan and Siberia, were detained for investigation. I was informed that this information was the first received and was of the greatest value to the Government. I am quite sure that the incident is a matter of record of the State Dept'.
A few days after arrival in San Francisco, and in accordance with the instructions received from the Military authorities at Manila, I reported in writeing to the Quartermaster General U.S.Army thru the Commander of the Western Dept'. Copy of reply herewith (marked exhibit 2, Copy of letter re examination and recommendations of the examining board and Commanding General philippines Dept' (marked exhibit one) Announcement of men of class commissioned, by the Manila Times (exhibit 3).
I was told by General..... that it was not the policy of the War Dept' to commission or assign Colored Americans to any staff positions, such as a CaptainQuartermaster, and that I had been the only one recommended for appointment as such, and that he was under the impression that the Military authorities in the Islands did not understand the policy of the administration in this regard, and that the reviewing board in Washington, must have considered me a White American because of the excellent standing enjoyed in the Commercial community of Manila, as shown by documents presented.
It was at this time suggested that I apply for a Captain's Command in the 92nd Division, then at Camp Funston Kansas, this I absolutely refused to do.(Note, PASSAGE for myself and wife from Manila to San Francisco, during Oct 1917, was 100% above normal on all commercial liners, and was borne by me, consequently I was under no obligations to the Government, and could afford to stand "PAT" on any thing offered, not satisfactory to me.)
I forwarded two more communications, to the ChiefQuartermaster re the subject, one thru the Hon Emmett J Scott, Assistant to the Sec' of War, and exhibits 4and 5 are the replies.
I did not mention the General's name, above quoted, in accordance with our understanding, and the fact, that he is persona non grata with the present administration, and he is a personal friend from the Islands. However there is no objection to your viewing some of our communications. Intending to remain in the States untill the finish of the war, I accepted an invitation from the Womens Dept' Council of National Defense and rendered a years service in this capacity, free of all costs to the Government. Exhibits 6 and 7 covers request of Council of National Defense, and result of labors in their behalf. My commercial mission in this country, was equally as impotant, as my desire to serve the Government, yet, I intended to attend to the commercial side, after the rendering of services for the Gov

Continued

The enclosures and communication covers my entire War activity in this country, and I sincerely trust it will be of some assistance to you.

Wishing you health and success, I beg to remain,
Very Respectfully.

J. Nemrod Kinney
#952 E 31st Str Los Angeles.

Dear Dr: you have a cut of me, sent your by a Mr Hale of manila a few years ago, in case you would find need for a cut of me.
Also enclosed copy of letter from mayor of manila to National Negro Business League, and from the Governor General of the P.I. Communication from mayor of Los Angeles, on the occasion of the Filipino celebration of their hero "Rizal" 1917.
Clipping from Honolulu Star Bulletin leading American Daily re my arrival in that city 1917.

Respectfully.

3/20/23

By the way Dr:
Since I have been here, I have always been at the disposition of our people.
I have been instrumental in the formation of the "Democracy Film Co of L.A. and was its first President. Chaplin Hadden (retired) U.S.A, is the present President. If you can please give this Company a mention in the Crisis they are worthy.
Also the Pacific Coast Cotton Manufacturing Co, is another which I assisted in forming, and am the Secretary & Gen'l Mgr of same.

Resp.

Democracy Film Corporation

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
309 GERMAIN BUILDING
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$50,000.00

LOS ANGELES, CAL._____19___

~~Paris~~ 751
-m3

Minneapolis Minn.
June 26 - 1919

W. E. Du Bois
N. Y. City

I am waiting for your
History of the colored Races Record in the the
worlds war. There are other Histories of the colored
Race being told here in the traces colies
but they are not to be compared with yours.
Your History must be told to every
negro home and into a large percentage
of the white peoples.
and I believe I can do it
Write me Regarding
the agency Terms

P. A. Malloy 2318 - 10th ave. So.

3/20/79

[Mans, France; Mayor's Office]

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

DÉPARTEMENT
DE LA SARTHE

MAIRIE DU MANS

—

CABINET DU MAIRE

Le Mans, le 12 Mars 191 9

D5-17

Monsieur,

Répondant à votre lettre du 26 Février, j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que des renseignements recueillis il résulte que les Soldats noirs de l'Armée Américaine ayant séjourné au Mans n'ont pas fait l'objet de plaintes pour crimes ou faits graves.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée.

LE MAIRE,

3/15/9

[Marbache, Mayor's Office]

DÉPARTEMENT
DE
MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE

ARRONDISSEMENT DE NANCY

CANTON DE NANCY-NORD

COMMUNE
DE
MARBACHE

Marbache, le 3 Mars 1919 D5 -17

Objet :

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer qu'aucune plainte n'a été portée contre les troupes noires qui ont cantonné en cette Commune.

Leur conduite et leur tenue ont été très régulières.

Veuillez, Monsieur, agréer l'assurance de mes sentiments distingués.

Le Maire,

MAIRIE DE MARBACHE

3/15/15

3/15/18

[Marseille, Mayor of]

D 5-17

MAIRIE
DE MARSEILLE

AFFAIRES MILITAIRES

Objet :

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

Marseille, le 21 MARS *1919*

Le MAIRE de Marseille
à Monsieur W.E.B. DU BOIS
Secrétaire
du CONGRES PAN-AFRICAIN
9 - Rue Jasmin
PARIS (16 Ar.)

MONSIEUR

En réponse à votre lettre du 14 courant, j'ai l'honneur de vous faire savoir que vous auriez peut-être obtenu plus entièrement satisfaction en vous adressant à l'Autorité Militaire.

Cependant je puis dire qu'en ce qui concerne l'Administration municipale rien de défavorable ne nous a été signalé jusqu'à ce jour, à l'occasion du séjour dans notre ville des soldats noirs de l'Armée Américaine.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Pour le MAIRE
L'Adjoint Délégué

Imp. Moullot Marseille 7418

Music Sch. Settlement

October 10, 1919.

Mr. David I. Martin,
139 West 136th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Martin:

I was not able to get to the meeting of the Music School Settlement Board on Saturday and, indeed, I am not legally a member, as I had to resign when I went to France; but I trust very sincerely that you are going to take charge of the school.

This is a splendid piece of property and you have the confidence of the mass of people.

I think you could build up a great institution.

Very sincerely yours,

3117/43

(3)

377 Monroe St. Macon, Ga.

May 30, 1919.

Dear Dr. BuBois:-

I am sending you clippings from the Macon Telegraph. They speak for self. I am also sending you some first hand imformation. I witnessed it myself. On Tuesday, May 27 I went to Milledgeville to fill engagement of delivering the principal address at the closing of Eddie High School. Upon my arrival I found the town stirred up. The blacks had sent their young men to Macon, a distance of 35 miles, for arms and cartridges. They had sworn to protect the school closing exercises to which I had to speak. Not less than 100 men were armed with rifles, pistols

21-1-32

21-1-34

The beauty about it is, they were not at all nervous. The mothers and sons, sweethearts, husbands and wives all walked home together. The males carrying their guns with as much calmness as if they were going to shoot a rabbit in a hunt, or getting ready to shoot the Kaiser's soldiers. They were absolutely calm both males and females.

The atmosphere was full of courage. The servant spoke on "Citizenship after the war." He urged that, "Each man register and vote". He expressed that, "one man had no more right to vote for another that he has to pay another's taxes; house rent or buy him clothes. The Negro has earned every right and must contend for them in Georgia with as much zeal as he fought in Germany. Each local community must cope with every emergency when it arises, caring more for what is right than life itself. Too many principles

21-1-33

and shot guns while the exercises were going on inside of the First Baptist Church. The occasion for arming themselves grew out of a dispute over Class Colors. It happened that the Georgia Normal, (White) School and the Eddie High (Colored) School had chosen the same colors. The white boys met a colored boy and took his colors off of him. The affair was reported to authorities. It failed to bring results. The white students met another colored student on succeeding day and tore from him the colors. One version is: The Negroes went to the authorities and stated that "We are going to protect ourselves." Another is; the mayor saidto them," I cannot stop these white boys. You Negroes will just have to protect yourselves." The latter version is very probably the correct one. At any rate the Negroes were well armed.

are too dear to be shun by running or compromised by grinning. Personal courage in local communities is going a long way in breaking up mischievous people and mobs who impose on what they consider the weak. Do not expect the other race, as such, to correct every personal wrong committed by one of them against the black boy, any more than you may expect them to buy your necessities for life."

21-1-35

"Indeed, the wrongs against all weaker people have their origin of correction among the people who are injured. However wrong or strange this is in the light of Christianity, it is a solemn truth in history and in the face of present evils is very suggestive. Many things we must do for selves in breaking up mobs or would be mobs." This is an abstract of my remarks on this

occasion. Milledgeville is still calm and
the race relation is very cordial at this writing.

Yours truly,

J. A. Martin.

21-1-36

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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MARYLAND COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

BALTIMORE

OFFICE OF HISTORICAL DIVISION
MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING
201 WEST MONUMENT STREET
PHONE MT. VERNON 1153

HISTORICAL DIVISION
GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE, CHAIRMAN
KARL SINGEWALD, SECRETARY

NOV 14 1919

251

November 13, 1919.

Singewald

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
"The Crisis",
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

We have received your letter of November 12th, in reply to our inquiry under date of October 29th, in regard to historical material for the 92nd and 93rd Divisions, U.S.Army.

The records and material in this office will be freely accessible to you whenever you desire. We have not, however, obtained a great deal of material in regard to the units composed of Colored men. The principal units, as far as we are informed, composed of Maryland Colored men, were: -

368th Infantry, 92nd Division. Trained at Camp Meade.
351st Artillery, " " " " " "
372nd Infantry, 93rd "
808th Pioneer Infantry.

We have thus far received no history of the 368th Infantry, or of the 351st Artillery, except the article on the 92nd Division, contained in the June 1919 number of "The Crisis".

In regard to the 372nd Infantry, we have received from Col. Herschel Tupes, the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, a history of Company "I", which was the Company composed of the old First Separate Company, Maryland National Guard.

We have not yet received the history of the 808th Pioneer Infantry, but are expecting to receive a copy thereof from the historian, who is a Marylander.

We are anxious to secure all possible material in regard to these units, including: -

1 - The official histories of the units and of the divisions of which they formed part, and also, of the companies forming parts of the units.

2 - Official orders and other papers or records relating to the units.

3/20/19

November 13, 1919.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois.
#2

3 - Diaries or narratives by members of the units.

4 - Newspaper or other articles relating to the units.

5 - Photographs and other exhibits.

Your letter states that you have collected in your office a considerable amount of historical material. We shall appreciate if you will send us a list of material of the classes enumerated above, relating to the Maryland units. We trust that you will then be in position to have copied, at our expense, any of the material that we may desire for the Maryland history.

Very truly yours,

/Karl Singewald

Secretary.

KS:W

3/20/19

Oklahoma City 3-26-1919
Rout 9 Box 74

War Risk Insurance agent

#524 N New Braska St

APR 1 1919

3/19/16

Mr Dubois
#621 70 fifth Avenue
New York

Dear Sir

This Come to inform you That I am Requested by one of your Special friends To write you Or A Baxter Whitby Dentist of Okla city. I state Dear Sir my plea is for agent ship for the work you are Contemplation Puting in the hands of our people When you Reach home I feel that that I Can handle the Work to a success hopeing to Get your first Concebration as Genral agent for this State Resp J. Mason.

3/13/15

August 13, 1919

Mr. I. Mason,
Route 9, Box 74
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

My dear Sir:

I beg to say that the date of publication of my history of The War has not yet been settled. When it has been, I shall be glad to communicate with you.

Very sincerely yours,

War History Agency

WEBDB-CF

NEW ENGLAND AGENCY OF THE CRISIS

W. AUGS. B. MATTHEWS

Negro Literature a specialty

Other books, periodicals, pamphlets & papers

WINTHROP BUILDING, ROOM 702

7 Water Street

Boston, Mass.

July 16, 1919

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Replying to your favor of recent date beg to say that the date of August 17th seems to be very convenient for us here, providing it still is convenient for you. We are accordingly making our plans for that date.

Will communicate with you later regarding full details as to banquet and reception.

Very truly yours,

W Aug B Matthews

WABM/HEV.

NEW ENGLAND AGENCY OF THE CRISIS

W. AUGS. B. MATTHEWS

Negro Literature a specialty

Other books, periodicals, pamphlets & papers

WINTHROP BUILDING, ROOM 702

7 Water Street

Boston, Mass.

July 17, 1919

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Further referring to your letter of recent date and my reply thereto, beg to say that Saturday, August 16th, is the date we had in mind instead of the 17th mentioned in letter of yesterday.

Hastily yours,

W Augs Matthews

WABM/HV.

3/13/61

July 22, 1919

Dr. W. A. B. Matthews,
7 Water Street,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Matthews:

I have your letters of July Sixteenth and Seventeenth, and beg to say that I will be in Boston, Saturday, August Sixteenth.

Very sincerely yours,

3/13/62

See that this is on Calendar,
WEBDB

WEBDB-CF

OCT 24 1919

The San Andres Stock Co.
SAN ANDRES Isle
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA
EXPORTERS OF COCOANUTS

IMPORTERS OF
LUMBER, MERCHANDISE OF ALL DESCRIPTION
DEALERS IN NATIVE PRODUCE, ETC.

Oct. 8/19.

Dear Sirs:—

Believing that you are position to know all about the standing of the many negroes' concerns in America I am asking you to send me, by return mail, all particulars about the Black Star Line as myself & others of this island desire to invest a few dollars in the enterprise if it is founded & backed by the right negroes.

Thanking you in advance for your kind prompt attention, I am,

Yours very truly

A. H. Day.

3/1/62

17

November 8, 1919.

Mr. A. H. May,
c/o D. Lynton, Esq.,
Colon, Panama.

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of October 8th, I regret to say that I do not know anything about the Black Star Line. The District Attorney of New York at one time refused to let Mr. Harvey collect any more money for this line. On the other hand the newspapers say that one vessel has been chartered.

I can't advise you to invest money in this enterprise unless you have better sources of information than I command.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Black Star Line

3/1/67

3/19/23 Headley

July 16, 1919

Captain R. Mehlinger,
c/o 12th Street, Y. M. C. A.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Captain Mehlinger:

In one of your papers you mention a charge brought by you against a white soldier for failing to salute you. Do you know the outcome of that case?

Very sincerely yours,

[Men's League of Hampton]

Hampton, Va.,
#186 W. Queen Street,
~~Nov.~~ Sept., 23, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Director of Publications and Research,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I being secreatry of an organization in Hampton, Va., known as the "Men's League of Hampton" have been authorized by that League to write you and ask if you will please consider your comeing to Hampton, Va. for the purpose of delivering an address for the benefit of the Men's League and community. In other words the Men's League invite you to come to Hampton, Va., during the month of October to address the League upon the various issues pertaining to the Negro race, having grown out of the war. If you will accept to come please inform me the amount of your charges, and the time you might spare or the date you can come.

Hoping to hear from you at your convenience, I am,

Yours very truly,

J. F. Gay

3/13/72

[Elton's League of Hampton]

October 9, 1919.

Mr. J.T. Gay,
186 W. Queen Street,
Hampton, Va.

My dear Sir:

Concerning your letter of September 23, I beg to say that my editorial work is so pressing now that it is impossible for me to devote any time to lecturing.

If I have any chance in the future, I shall be glad to let you know.

Very sincerely yours,

3/13/73

Pros. Lec.

3/11/30

entered the war against Germany. From there we proceeded to the Canal Zone (Panama) where four four inch guns were installed on our ship, after which we proceeded up the coast to Norfolk expecting to encounter German Submarines or raiders any hour. We were a civilian crew and the only men aboard who had had experience in the regular Navy were the Navigating officer and a steward and a Chief gunner (3 in all) who joined the ship in Pan-

[Midgett]

P P-23

Manteo N.C.
July 31st 1919.

Mr. W.E.B. Dubois, Sir:—

3/11/28

I am enclosing some photos which may or may not be of historical value, for the reason they are in bad condition owing to having been improperly cared for in my absence. They represent an incident which happened in the town of Ponta Del Gada, Island of St. Miguel, Azores, a portuguese possesion which was used as an american Naval Base during the late war.

87 (87) At the time [illegible] was one [illegible] of 26 seamen (all colored)

3/1/29

of the U.S.S. "Orion" a Naval auxiliary Collier. The engine room force was also made up of colored men and boys below the grade of assistant engineer with few exceptions.

We left the Norfolk Navy yard Sept. 23rd, 1916, with supplies for Pearl Harbor, H.I. Honolulu, Guam and the Phillipines. We made several (3) trips to Nagasaki Japan and back to the coaling stations in the Phillipines and were ~~at~~ Honolulu on our way back home when the United States

3/11/31

ama. We & the civilian crew; (all colored) were instructed in the use of the guns each day. It was thought we were to be discharged in Norfolk and a naval crew taken; But we found the St. Helena training station so scarce of men that it was decided to keep us on to make an emergency trip to the Azores with coal. Fearing that if we were captured by the enemy we might be considered as pirates because of our civilian status we wished to leave the ship; but an armed

3/11/32

guard was set and we were required passes ashore. Although the majority of the men would have been too glad to have joined the Naval Reserve, from what we had seen, we believed our rating would have been lowered at the first opportunity on trivial excuses. (The writer then and now holds a certificate as [redacted] Able Seaman)

So, in June 1917 we started for the Azores with a cargo of about twelve thousand tons of coal. After having scraped

3/11/33

up about 16 White men and boys from the Naval training Station to make out the gun crews.

We had an uneventful trip and nothing occurred more than usual except the frantic endeavors of most of the white men aboard to establish a complete "Jim Crow" system in the Portuguese City of Ponta del Gada which did not entirely succeed.

On the morning of the 24th of July 1917 While laying in the harbor we were awakened by what we supposed was

3/11/34

Her first Sea trip.

the Portuguese celebrating in our honor; but which we soon found was a submarine.

General quarters was sounded, the guns were manned and in a few moments we were firing away. (We fired about ten shots) I was informed that the Naval crew abandoned their guns and ran below at it's first discharge (9th Gun) I do not know, as they were aft and I forward. It was so dark that we could only fire at the flash of the Submarine's guns. But we succeeded in driving her off and saving the city as the Leland

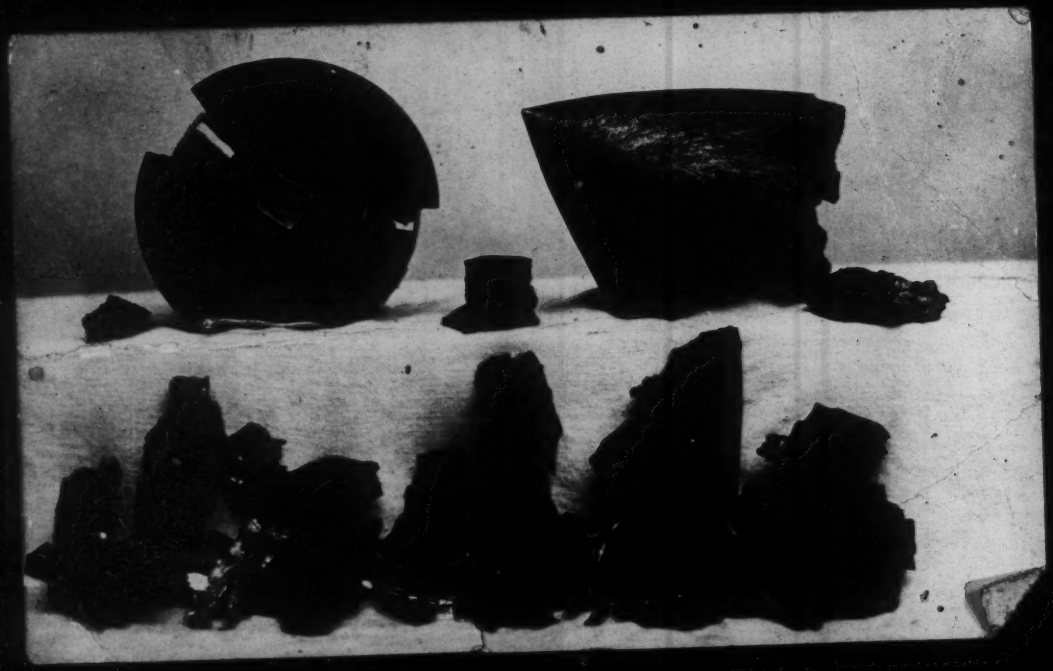
3/11/35

defenses were very inadequate.
Our Commander received a letter
of Commendation from both the
governor of the Solands and
the American Consul. I am
satisfied we could have sunk
the Submarine had we been able
to see it. It drew off out of range
and manouvered about all
day. He had lost a propellor
blade and besides that big
unwieldly ship was not made
for a "chaser". I simply write
and send the pictures to let you
know of something done by col-
ored men who were restrained

3/11/36

for that work, and who did a creditable job which would be otherwise unknown. Should you desire any more information please ask me as being uneducated I can not write a story but can give you facts and names & parties who were eye witnesses to same. And I suppose you may be able to verify same by Navy Department records.

Respectfully H. G. Midgett



POST CARD

CORRESPONDENCE

Home party destroyed
by German Submarine
July 11th. 1917
Ponta Del Gada
Azores.

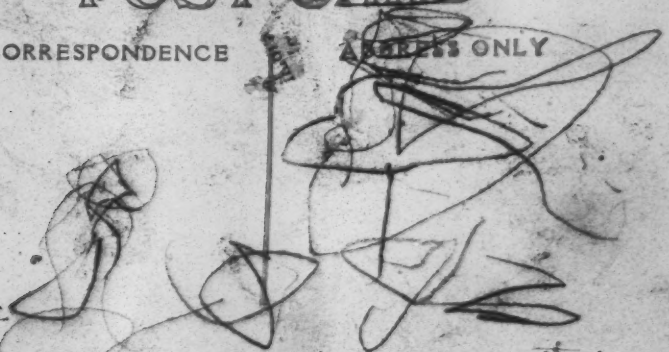
ADDRESS ONLY

3/11/39

Portuguese lady injured by shell fire
July 4th 1917. Ponta Del Gada, Azores

POST CARD

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS ONLY



Old ~~fo~~ presence probly prevented much more damage and many deaths.

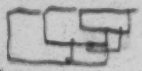
3/11/38

Peices of Shell fired by GERman Submarine into the City of Ponta Del Gada; Azores

POST CARD

July 4th. 1917

CORRESPONDENCE



Submarine was driven off by U.S.S. Orion Two of whose Gun Crews were Colored boys, the other two mixed.

ADDRESS ONLY

CE/11/E

[Kelly Miller]

3/4/40

On the morning of May 24th at nine o'clock, I was called from my class room by President Durkee to report immediately to his office. On answering the summons, I found myself confronted by Rev. J. M. Waldron, Rev. C.M. Tanner and Rev. Norman Pinn representing ,they claimed, the Parents' League. I was accused of involving Howard University in the public school controversy because of a statement which I had contributed to the Washington Times. This statement was contributed upon solicitation of that publication. The president agreed with my accusers and condemned my participation.

I thereupon stated that as a citizen, parent and tax payer, I had as much right to discuss such matters as any citizen in the District of Columbia had; for a number of years I had taken an active part in public discussion and should continue to do so; that I should adhere to this position until the Trustees specifically ordered otherwise. The fact that my name and title are attached to the University did not impose the slightest obligation on the University for my attitude and opinion.

After the delegation withdrew, the president and I continued the discussion. He stated that he would bring this case along with other matters to the attention of the Board of Trustees. I requested the privilege of being permitted to meet this or any other charges he might prefer against me before the body to whom they are to be made.

The president then entered upon such a severe arraignment and and denunciation of my conduct and motives that I was goaded into saying that if he or any one else divested of official authority should make such damnatory statements about me I would feel like boxing his face. The president then ordered me from the room. I told him that there was nothing else for me to do upon the termination of such an interview. He then angrily exclaimed:"You leave the room immediately, you contemptible puppy." I maintained self-control and offered to withdraw the objectionable remark but he refused to accept the withdrawal.

I left the President's office and wrote out this statement and

took it to Dr. Moorland's house--. Finding that he was out of town I mentioned the incident to Prof. E.C. Williams, Prof. W.V. Tunnell and Dr. Sterling Brown. Dr. B. advised further conference with the president and volunteered his good offices as mediator. I then proceeded to put Williams and Tunnell under secrecy as to the vituperative phase of controversy.

3/4/41

Dr. Brown proceeded to the President's office and arranged an interview at which he was present. I withdrew my remaks as to boxing face and Dr. Durkee withdrew his ugly epithet.

We then canvassed the whole diameter of differences that had developed.

Pres. Durkee stated that he would cancel all past grievances and proceed afresh from this point provided I would not factiously antagonize his administration and give him the proper support.

I stated that I had no apology to make for past conduct, that much or all of the differences had grown out of misunderstanding or misrepresentation and further that I could not pledge agreement in advance with the judgment of the president of various questions but that the president represents the highest authority under the trustees and that I was willing to cancel the account to date and hereafter cooperate with the president in carrying out the work of the University.

We mutually agreed that if either party at any time seemed to deviate from this agreement, the other would advise him immediately.

(Signed) Kelly Miller.

5/25/19

3/1A/105

[Miller]

Lorain, O. June 21-19.

Dr. Du Bois,-
The P. W. A.
E. 40th & Central Ave.
Cleveland O.

Dr. Du Bois,-

The "N. A. A. C. P." and the "Methodist Centenary Celebration" are meeting in this & the same time. The N. A. A. C. P. to put forth greater efforts to secure justice for the Negro in America, and the other, as you will see by the enclosed clipping, to honor a great Negro.

To me this seems a most splendid and golden opportunity, which the N. A. A. C. P. has never yet had, to challenge the Methodist Church to go on record now by a sturdy denunciation of the un Christlike discrimination and lynching of the Negro. Such action being the only real, genuine, effective honor that can be rendered to that great Negro, John Stewart. For the Church to laud John Stewart's life and work while it upholds by refusing to aid efforts

to ~~stamp out~~ stamp out a persecution of the race to which John Stewart belongs, such honor becomes as tinkling brass and sounding cymbal.

This 100th Anniversary affords a most splendid opportunity for a call for the exercise of the real, genuine, Missionary or Christ Spirit towards the Negro in America — not in empty words but in deeds as shall inspire every Methodist to reveal not the mere idea of Christ — but the only Christ the Christ whom the Bible says is the Son of God the Father of all mankind.

Christ knew the world would honor the great and dishonor those not great, and to warn it against developing such a standard He said, (Remember) "Inasmuch as ye have done it (lynched and discriminated against) the least of these my children ye have done it unto me."

An invitation, appeal, or what-

2/18/06

ever measure the National might adopt and send by a representative of the National to the Methodist Centenary body at Columbus might arouse its sleeping conscience.

If the Columbus body has overlooked placing ~~a copy of copies of~~ "Halbedel's picture (which I presume contains John Steward's picture) on the market at this time, then a picture in the July issue of the Crisis would be in great demand.

Our local committee deemed it not advisable for the "National" to approach the Methodist body with this question. If you consider it wise to bring this idea before the "National" body - please give it as your own idea as I do not wish to embarass the committee.

If the National decides to communicate with the Methodist Convention, will you please see that the enclosed poem is included as it will emphasize the communication.[2]

Very sincerely, Miss R. M. Miller
130 W. 7th
Lorain O.

July 25, 1919

Miss R. M. Miller,
1308 W. 7th Street,
Lorain, Ohio

My dear Madam:

Your letter of June Twenty-first reached me in Cleveland. It did not seem practicable to do anything toward following it up,-the chief reason being that I was myself so tired from lecturing and traveling that I was unable to take up the matter. I thank you very much for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB:CF

Back to
D. B. DuBois

509 Eng.

[Mohn]

Milwaukee, Wisc
June 27 1919

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

I have just returned from France as a member of Lt. Lignan Casual Co. 5418 and I would like to give you a few facts about the way the colored soldier is being treated in France.

I would have written to Hon. Emmett Scott but he had proved to the colored members of the A. E. F. that he did not have our interest at heart although he is a negro himself.

Why was it necessary to have white non-commissioned officers in the engineers and the labor battalions when if the qualification cards are examined you will find some in the colored personnel of those outfits far more capable of holding the grade of corporal or sergeant than the whites.

The 509 Engineers had white corporals who did not march in rank with the men. Is this a new marching formation?

In every case where white non-commissioned officers are over colored soldiers they take more than their authority. In some instances the colored soldiers must call them as they would an officer and say sir to them.

If in any of the engineer or labor battalions there is a colored soldier of more than the average intelligence, the officers and white non-coms will try to get him court-martialed or have him transferred.

Why have they not commissioned the colored band leaders of the pioneer infantry regiments?

I was at St. Aignan Replacement Depot in May 1919 on my way to the States and in Area "B", Subarea #3, is a Jim Crow latrine or toilet which is guarded by

3/13/18

the manner. The colored soldiers only use this latrine and there is another one twenty feet away for whites only.

There was some trouble at Camp Valdahon (Doubs) France A.P.O. 704 on May 6th & 7th. Col. Deems was commander of the camp. Col. Black of the 140th F.A. from Mississippi was judge advocate. Lieut Denson of the 140th F.A. was assistant provost marshall. The 140th F.A. 142nd F.A. Mississippi 52nd Inf 2nd Bn., 30th Service Bn. N.A. M.C., Co. F. 816 Pioneers, 28th Depot Service Co. and Co. C 324 Service Bn. were stationed there. We wish the court-martials of all colored soldiers there reviewed as prejudice has figured in the

7453
JUN 9 1919

majority of the cases. The white soldiers could go to the town of Valdahon but if a colored soldier was caught there, he was courtmartial. The colored soldier was given the town of Fallerons.

On May 6 Pvt. George Reades of the 329 Service Co. was assaulted by one of the members of the 140 F.A. and the soldier was not even arrested.

On the evening of May 6, 1919 several shots were fired thru the barracks of the 329 Service Co. by members of the 140 F.A. and the next day at 8 A.M. May 7, 1919 28 Depot Service Co. (Colored) and C. Co

Service Bn., (Colored) were searched for weapons of any kind by the provost sergeant Marshall and seven M.P.'s who were also members of the 170th F.A. Cook Hoke Smith of 170th F.A. identified Corporal Young of 28 Depot Service Co. as the fellow who hit him the evening of May 6th. Corporal Young was sentenced to three months at hard labor and to forfeit two-thirds of his unallotted pay for a like period. We are sure Corporal Young was innocent of the assault but as the mail was censored our hands were tied.

Also there was a white Y.M.C.A. and a colored Y.M.C.A. there so it was a Jim Crow camp all around.

As many of my comrades still remain in Ft. Sam I plead that something be done for them even at this late date.

Yours truly
Dean Mabry
587½ Fifth St.
Milwaukee Wis.

former 1st Sergt. Co. C 329 Service Bn. U.S.A.

3/17/25

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A. M., PH. D., *President*

TEACHERS COLLEGE
LEWIS B. MOORE, PH. D., *Dean*

Washington, D. C. October 9, 1919

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

70, 5th Avenue,

New York City, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:--

You perhaps noticed that the New York Tribune published October 4, page 8, column 7, a corrected statement concerning what I said in a recent lecture.

Very truly yours,

L. B. Moore

[Morade ?]

DÉLÉGATION PORTUGAISE
AU CONGRÈS DE LA PAIX

Paris the 27th February 1919

My dear Dr. Dubois.

3/12/42

I will be at your disposal here, on Monday at 11 o'clock a.m. or at any other time or place you desire better.

Believe me
Yours truly

C. Brito Morade

Hotel Campbell Avenue Fred Land.

[Morade?]

DÉLÉGATION PORTUGAISE
AU CONGRÈS DE LA PAIX

Paris le 3 Mars 1919

My dear Dr. Du Bois

As we have a meeting of the Conference to day at 11 o clock would it be possible to you to postpone our meeting to tomorrow? And at the same hour? Excuse me and be leave me

Yours truly

A. Mendes Leal

31/129

3/15/67

Cricis Byrnes

NOTARY PUBLIC

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CAMBRIDGE 5076-W

OFFICES OF
CLEMENT G. MORGAN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
39 COURT STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

August 26, 1919

Dear Dubois:

I congratulate you upon being able to get through the rhinoceros hide of a Southerner slave driver. Mrs. Morgan, Miss Ferguson at home, and all of the folks about here join me in saying "hit him again; now that you have the scoundrels on the run, give it to them, and more power to your arm!".

We are all outraged over that brutal attack upon Shillady by those dastards, and trust that every just man and woman feel it and will join in putting down the reign of the thug in our land.

Very sincerely yours,

Clement G. Morgan.

NOTARY PUBLIC

TELEPHONES { FORT HILL 2902
CAMBRIDGE 5076-W

OFFICES OF
CLEMENT G. MORGAN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
39 COURT STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

Sept. 26, 1919.

Dr. Wm. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.;

Letter of introduction

312/123

Dear Du Bois,

John R. Bourne, a very thoughtful, capable man, living in Cambridge, and having law offices in Boston, is now on a short trip to New York, and intends calling upon you while there. Any courtesy, which you may extend him will be greatly appreciated.

Kindest regards to you and yours from all here.

Very sincerely yours,

Clement G. Morgan.

A 60

3/7/38

November 5, 1919.

Mr. S. R. Morsell,
1847 Centre Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Mr. Morsell:

We received the data you sent us for the history of the Negro in the World War, for which we thank you.

We are filing it safely, and as soon as the History is published we will return the material to you.

Very sincerely yours,

MGA/FF
Enc.

Paris 2 Mars 1919

37 Avenue Rapp

Cher Monsieur,

En réponse à votre aimable lettre, j'ai le regret de vous faire connaître que je n'ai pas actuellement de photographie disponible; aussitôt que j'aurai

31128

des photographies
je ne manquerai pas
de vous en réserver
un exemplaire.

Je suis très honoré
de votre gracieuse
attention et vous adresse
à cette occasion mes
sincères remerciments.

Je serai heureux
d'avoir avec vous des
relations plus suivies
en souvenir de notre
ami Benito Sylvain

qui m'a souvent
parlé de vous et de
l'œuvre généreuse que
vous poursuivez.

Veuillez agréer,
je vous prie
Cher Monsieur,
l'expression de mes
sentiments les meilleurs.

Mortenol

Capitaine de Vaisseau
Mortenol
Colonel d'Artillerie
de Réserve
37 Avenue Rapp
Paris VII

3/15/69

August 29, 1919.

Mr. Ferdinand Q. Morton,
119 Nassau Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Morton:

We want to get the Governor of New York to write to the Governor of Texas a letter urging justice in the case of Mr. Shillady.

Will you and Mr. Carr join a committee of colored and white persons to present this matter and help us to get an audience?

I shall be glad to hear from you atyour earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

251-
m6

January 30, 1919

Miss Sadie Tanner Mossell,
c/o Frederick Douglass Hospital,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Madam:

Dr. Du Bois has written me to ask your cooperation in a proposed History of the Negro in the Great War. He did not specify but it is doubtless something that you can do especially well.

3/20/82

Dr. Du Bois is now abroad collecting material for this history. Upon his return to the States he will, of course, write you in detail of this matter but, in the meantime may I have some word from you?

Very sincerely yours,

_____
Secretary.

MGA/CF

FEB 7 1919

2908 Diamond St.
Phila. Pa.
Feb. 5, '19.

Mr. M. G. Allison,
Sec. of N. A. A. C. P.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Allison;

I have just received your letter asking my cooperation in proposed history of the Negro in the Great War. The work you suggest appeals particularly to me, as it seems to be precisely the kind for which I am training. I should like, however, to learn in exactly what manner you may desire my cooperation.

Sincerely yours,
Sadie Tanner Mossell.

251-m6

February 10, 1919

Miss Sadie Tanner Mossell,
2908 Diamond Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Madam:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 5.

When Dr. Du Bois returns to the States, I'll be able to write you in detail concerning your cooperation in the History of the Negro in the Great War.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

MGA:CF

[Moton]

ROBERT R. MOTON, PRINCIPAL | EMMETT J. SCOTT, SECRETARY | WARREN LOGAN, TREASURER

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THE TUSKEGEE
NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF
COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.

On board S. S. "Canada,"
January 19, 1919

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Grand Hotel du Cloitre St. Honore,
Paris, France.

3/1/8

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

We have had a most interesting trip. We sailed from Liverpool by way of Brest, Wednesday, the 8th, having to give up our sailings by the Adriatic because of its delay. We should land in Boston tomorrow--Monday--afternoon. I hope in time for me to reach New York by twelve o'clock so that we can catch the train for the South; in that case I shall be at the Conference on the morning of the opening day, otherwise I shall miss the first session. We encountered gale after gale which delayed us by about two days.

Had very little time in London, but had a conference with Lloyd George's secretary who said he could arrange a conference the following day; I could not stay for the conference. I also met Mr. Harris, who is anxious to get in communication with you; said he had written you care of your bankers but had not had any acknowledgment. I gave him your hotel address. I hope you have heard from him by this time and he from you. He rings true on the African situation, so does Lloyd George's secretary.

I hope you are having as pleasant a time as when we left, and I am sure you will continue in the good work as touching the African situation. I am hoping to return but that of course depends on the situation as I find it here.

We had a very comfortable room on the steamer "Canada" of the White Star Line, more comfortable and cozy than on the "Orizaba" but not so commodious and not a private bath; good food, pleasant company in the main. The passengers are composed of about 200 officers and some 1300 men, mostly casuals, wounded, etc. I spoke a few nights ago at a concert, and the following night to the men.

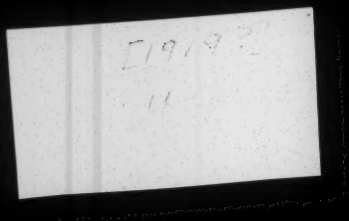
I want again to tell you what a pleasure it was, and I think profit also, for the pleasant, intimate personal association we had going over and in Paris; also for the frank talks in which we indulged.

I will get in touch with Mr. Johnson regarding the centennial as soon as possible.

With kind wishes, and with remembrance to the madames, or the madamamoi selles, I do not know which.

Always sincerely,

R. R. Moton



32-2-15

Tributes in Rhyme

By

Lt. James Munroe,

D. S. O.

NOTICE

These rhyms and other works in this book are fully protected by copyrights, and all rights to the use of them are reserved by the author.

DEDICATION

I respectfully dedicate this book to the broken hearts of the world, solemn rememberance of our gallant dead, also to my beloved wife and son who were my inspiration in this effort.

The Author

Introduction

As I looked over the manuscript of this book, written by Lieutenant James F. Munroe, D. S. O., of the First Canadian army, who served three years and nine months at the front, and who lost his good right arm at the battle of the Somme, April 6, 1918, words, mere words, fail to carry that essence of personal feeling which some of our emotions, heart-deep, soul-strong, engender.

Into my very being entered the iron of battle-lust; to my inner vision came the sights of Red, Raging War! While to the subconscious mind there was wafted the sounds of strife and bloody conflict.

Into my softened heart there sto.e a feeling akin to that of the brave and heroic mothers who bore the woman's part—that of patient, prayerful waiting. As the sonorous rythm of these lines beat upon my innermost senses, I real ized, as it is given to few to realize, the great responsibility, the honor of being allowed to write the foreword of a book containing the very throbs of a soldier's heart!

I feel that every man, woman and child in fair American should have always at hand one of these books, that they may never forget, even unto the third and fourth generation, that sorrow and suffering, that travail and grimness of War through which our brave boys passed.

I consider Lieutenant Munroe's work an epic, ranking with Kipling and Service, and to you all who read, may there creep quietly into your hearts, as into mine, that Great Understanding of the horrors of War, and its aftermath!

Jack Ruggles

Forward

I've puttered o'er these bits of rhymes
To pass away the weary, waiting times;
When all about me beat the battle-din,
And I watched the loads of wounded carried in;
Through weary vigils of a stormy night,
In lousy billets lit by candle-light;
In dripping dug-outs sagging and aflood,
On stiff and jerky stretchers soaked with blood;
While marching tired and woeful, down the road,
When each step made me curse the heavy load;
By blasted altars, homes, and blackened shrines
I've puttered o'er these bits of rhymes.

I've solaced my worn-out body with scraps of song
When the hours, the days, and weeks seemed far too long;
Through sickly fields and meadows shrapnel-torn,
Which claimed its toll of victims every morn;
By blazing homes and shattered church's spire,
And near by a headless Virgin in the mire;
By shell-swept gardens torn amid their bloom,
By grave-yards with their broken, battered tombs;
Beside the dying packed in by the dead,
Where the shells and rockets passed o'er head.
When star-shells lit the ghastly night,
And cast lured shadows with its light.
Ah me! when all seemed lost and gone
I've solaced my worn-out body with scraps of song.

So here's my book of battle-worn verse,
You may call some bad—and some worse.
And if I have cussed a bit,
You may over-look that part of it;
For through it all, cold horror runs,
Of poison gas and roar of guns.
And you my friends would demand when,
You see these things that once were men,
Returning from that zone of hate
From where the dripping surgeons wait;
With sightless eyes, minus leg or arm
No more war, good God, disarm, disarm.

My efforts have a meaning far
Above what the average efforts are;
And if you dislike war and crime,
There may be some good in my bits of rhyme,
It's a message to you from the slaughter mill;
So friends take them or leave them as you will.

The Mother Who Produced the Men Who Fought and Won

We have seen the lines of Khaki swinging proudly
down the street;
We have heard the bands blare out the National
airs;
We have read a ton of papers and we've thrown them
at our feet,
And we've knelt alone with God in tearful prayers.
Some have cheered for the English, some have yelled
for the Canuck;
Some have praised the French and Belgians, every
one;
But I'm rhyming here a monument to the valour and
the pluck
Of the Mothers who produced the men who fought
and won.

Here at home there's been hard fighting, leaving
deeper wounds by far
Than the shrapnel or the bayonet ever tore;
And there's many a lonely woman wears upon her
heart a scar
Which those dreadful years have seared there for
evermore.
While the armies were attacking and the airplanes
madly ride
And in passion bloody trenches are lost and won;
She was battling in the silence with a bible by her
side—
Was the Mothers who produced the men who
fought and won.

They sing songs in the trenches and there's music in the wind,
As their shouting for their President and their King;
But the place that's void of music is the home they left behind,
For the mother of a soldier can-not sing.
In the dark and silent night-time, 'mid a ring of hidden foes,
Without band or bugle call to urge her on,
She is fighting fiercer battles than a soldier ever knows
And her Victory—is an early grave, at dawn.

You have cheered that line of heroes grandly swinging down the street,
But I never hear you cheer the other line;
Who are plodding home in sorrow, with no bands to guide their feet,
To a far more lonely river than the Rhine.
Ah! the field of battle vibrates with the cannons' mighty roar,
And the women weep at the discharge of each gun;
For the soldier—across out yonder, but a crepe goes on the door
For the Mothers who produced the men who fought and won.

When a nation gives its heroes thanks, the ones who fought and bled,
They display the shattered trophies of the war,
Your cheers are for the living and the tears are for the dead
Which the enemy in battle tramped to gore.
When you cast your love and roses at the soldiers in array
With their helmets proudly flashing in the sun,
I would ask you as a favor, wear the, for-get-me-not spray
For the Mothers who produced the men who fought and won.

Iron Crosses

All the Kaiser's war-worn heroes,
Used to receive for their pay
A cross of moulded iron,
Hard-wrought iron, cold and grey.

At Ypres, he gave five thousand
At the Somme five thousand more;
And at dawn he'd smile and count them
Thinking they would win the war.

On the bloody fields of Flanders,
He has gave them out in loads,
The Allies gathered thousands
Along the French high-roads.

But he counted amid his losses
As he retreated from the ground
That the little Iron Crosses
Had shattered his renown,—
And the grim grey men who win them
Loose their cross—and he the crown . . .

But those little wooden crosses
With which we decorate the dead—
Humble tribute to our losses,
Placed at each young hero's head,

If through years they crumble rotten
Or are hidden by the snow,
Not a cross shall be forgotten.
God, himself has counted those!

Poppies

Thousands and thousands of Poppies, glowing out there in the wheat;
Gleaming wet in the grasses, looks like a river of blood.
When the sun smiles down upon them, it looks like a crimson sheet,

It blots out the wheat and the clover, it looks like
a hideous flood;
It casts its reflections on the heavens, it smothers all
else, it cries
With a scarlet voice of triumph, from the ferns
and each grassy blade.
The brightness and horror of it, dazzles the very eyes,
Makes the whole world look like a smelter, makes
one afraid, afraid.

Flowers, you say, just flowers, gleaming out there in
the grain;
Ah! but you can-not deceive me, I see it all with my
eyes.
See how the wounded are crawling! I see them bleed
dreadful plain,
All in their Khaki uniform, staring up at the
skies.
Friends of mine and true ones, dead in that yellow
wheat,
Here the wounded moaning and their faces are death-
ly white!
They just charged into that shambles, they have nev-
er known defeat. . . .
Father in heaven, protect them! Have pity, and
hasten, Thy night!

Slowly the light is waning, only flowers, I hear you
say,
Softly shining and waving, out there where the
strapnel raves.
No, Friends, I know better; I can see just as clear as
day;
Look! It's the little wooden crosses, over their si-
lent graves.
Hark! I hear some-one singing! See! Each little cross
has its crown;
Yes, Doctor, I know I am dying,—little will be the
world's loss. . . .
It's dark. . . . but look! There in heaven, I see a
light shining down . . . .
God's beckoning! Lift me up just a little friends,
I'm going to receive—my crown.

Those Tipperary Days

I am thinking once again of those Tipperary days,
And you and I are buddies once again;
And were marching to the music of our bands on
French high-ways.
While the Major's marking time with his cane.
There's a steady klink of metal and rythem in our
tread
As the rear ranks catch the tune it's passed
along,
Now it's a mighty chorus as it reaches the ranks
ahead,
'Till every man is singing, the words to this great
song—

"C'est un chemin long 'to Tepararee';
"C'est un chemin long, c'est vrai',
"C'est un chemin long 'to Tepararee,'
Et La Belle fille qu' je connais.
Boujour, Peekadeely!
Au revoir, Lestaire Square!
"C'est un chemin long 'to Tepararee,'
Mais mon coeur 'ees zaire.'"

There's nothing will bring memories of the old days
back,
Like that song that was born over-there;
So if you want to remember those days that were
black,
Just whistle this old battle air:—

It's a long way to Tipperary,
(Which means home anywhere);
It's a long way to Tipperary,
(And the things that make you care).
Good by Picadilly,
(How I hopes my folks is well!)
It's a long, long way to Tipperary—
(Sherman's right, war is hell.)

The Great World's Series

It opened up in Belgium, with Kaiser Bill at Bat
He knocked a home run at Liege, and thought he had
the series pat;
Then Johnnie Bull went in to pitch and stopped the
foes' advance,
While a feature of the game became the fielding
work of France.
Then Russia goes in to pinch hit along the eastern
front;
Next came Italy and Roumania each laid down a
perfect bunt.
The Canadians won at Vimy Hill, they never made a
muff
While out along the foul line, Uncle Sam was warm-
ing up.

The allied pitchers were getting weary, the fielders
tired and sore,
When Marshal Foch sent out his scouts, to pick him
up some more;
Their last hope was America, they watched that team
warm up,
And there they found a pitcher that sure did have
the stuff.
He listened to their tale of woe, then called his boys
to him
And said, "Boys! I am to pitch a game against the
champions of Berlin."
And each lad said, "We'll play the game until it's
won,
And France can have the honors, we'll play the game
for fun."

Now Uncle Sam was all warmed up, to mount the
pitching hill
And he showed such speed and curves, that he struck
out Kaiser Bill.
That war machine to conquer world's, began to see
the worst,
When the Yankees batted to Hindenburg and beat
his throw to first;

Then Sims goes up to bat, and sweeps the subs from
off the sea,
While Pershing sliding into third, spikes the Crown
Prince in the knee.
When Uncle Sam is pitching, we're always sure to
win
And today Old Glory's flying, in the city of Berlin.

Pat's and Bridget's First Fourth of July

Patrick an' Bridget just shtep still the door;
Faith! seed ye ever the loike soight befor?
Flags all a-flying from windy an' roof,
Horses decked wid 'em from forelock to hoof,
All the small childer a-poppin off cracks
Troth, but they sound loike shillelahs bould whacks!
Shpake up, swate Biddy, an' answer me, Pat;
Seed ye in Kerry the loike of all that;
"Phat is the row?" to a shpalpeen, sez I,
"Dad, thin," sez he, it's the foorth uv July.

Then I drawed in from the windy me head,
Not wan word wiser for all that he said;
Long kem a leddy, so shimolin' an' gay,
Troth, I spyakes oop till hersi f wid me say:
"Plaze mum," I axed her, "what manes the parade?"
Whoy is the racket an' blatterin made?
Who's been a foightin, an' what was the row?
Shtop a bit, leddy, an' tell me thrue, now.
Faith she looks oop, wid the shmoile in her eye,
"They're sillybratin the foorth uv July!

What a gossoon wuz this foorth uv July!
Who was the cratur, an' whin did he die?
Whist! Biddy, darlint, an' hear the band play!
See the lads steppin' so frisky an' gay!
Bould sojer laddies in all their galore,
Flags alla flying and powder ablaze.
Troth, but there's music an' dhrums to the fore!
Sure, thin, St. Patrick was betther, sez I,
Thrue for yez, Biddy, these folks have quare ways.
Sure, thin St. Patrick was betther, sez I,
A dale better mon, nor the foorth uv July.

British Army Slang

The British soldier is known to the world as "Tommy," and he has a name for everything. One who dodges hard work on the firing line is a "scrouger," the helmet is a "tin hat," machine guns are "riveters," anti-aircraft guns, "Archys" the German minniewerfer or trench mortar "Minniehaha" or Minnie." A light tank "whippet," the German outposts shelters made of concrete or steel are, "pill boxes," and dugouts are "bug-houses," "flea pots" or "funk holes."

A shell is a crump and a shell hole is a "crump hole," a shell coming your way from an enemy gun is an "arrive," but Tommy has a different name for each German shell. Shells that burst with a cloud of black smoke are "Jackjohnsons" and "Black mariars," shells from trench mortars are "coal boxes," 42 centimetre shells are "Busy Berthas," shells that burst three or four times like a Chinese fire-cracker are "Whizz bangs," a shell with small wire wings fired from a trench cannon for breaking down barb wire is "Cauliflower." "Pig squeak" is a shell which gets its name from the noise it makes; shells which give no warning of their approach are "Creeping Jimmie" and "silent Susie," while one that makes a whistling noise is "Whistling Jimmie," "Pine apples" and "flying pigs" are types of aerial torpedoes, so named from their shapes. A "dud" is a shell which fails to explode.

Blighty is England and one wound necessitating removal to England is "Blighty one." To be killed or die is "go west;" finding fault "grousing" or "swinging lead," to show signs of sickness "windy" or "wind up," "cooties" body lice; "flea bag" officers' sleeping bag; early morning tea "gun fire," to feel easy "cushy" universal term for satisfaction, "Jake," if a girl is pretty, or a stew is good, if everything is all right, they all say "Jake."

If I Were Emperor

No brand of cain would darken my brow,
If I were Emperor;
Nor a crown of gold try to hide it now,
If I were Emperor;
And when the day of reckoning comes,
'Mid flags unfurled and a beat of drums,
Would labor march not with bruised hands
From toiling ploughing blood-stained lands,
Nor peoples' wrath would rend the skies
And topple down my dynasties,
If I were Emperor.

Nor in vain would I call upon the Lord,
If I were Emperor;
Nor boast of honor by the sword,
If I were Emperor.
And God would not look on this hideous flood
Which drowns the world in human blood
There'd be no vengeance for a broken trust
To grind my Empire into dust,
There'd be no bloody crowns to cast
Upon the refuse of the past,
If I were Emperor.

There'd be no cries of multitudes unfed,
If I were Emperor;
Nor the curses of a million dead,
If I were Emperor;
There'd be no guilt and righteous scorn
From generations yet unborn,
But the world would murmer blessings in my ear,
And when the time to meet my God drew near
With steady hand and stainless fingers write
An epitapth of right o'er might,
If I were Emperor.

Memories of One Who Went

As soon as the Great War started,
My boss sends around for me,
Says he, "we gotta fight for the cause o' right,

An' our country's flag, 'by gee';
We'll not have our shores threatened
By the fleet of a dastard foe,
The thing to do for a lad like you
Is to shoulder a gun and go.

"I'll keep your job open or you,"
He tells me, the day I blew,
"An' I'll say, beside, that I'm filled with pride
By knowing a lad like you."
An' he gave me a new trench mirror
An' a lot of other truck
An' he slapped my back a sounding whack
An' wished me a lot of luck.

I left much blood at Vimy
While helping out the French,
I left an arm at the Somme, and was hurried home
For defending a muddy trench;
I went through the gas at Ypres,
An' then, when we'd won the war,
And back we came, an' I quit the game,
I wanted my job once more.

The boss was at the boat to meet me,
Said he was glad I wasn't killed;
An' he says, "too bad! that the place you had
When you left for the war, is filled."
No job, an' no chance to get one,
An' if that is a man's deserts
For goin' across, I'll be like my boss
Next war, and give "'til it hurts!"

Love's Old Sweet Song

In far away New Brunswick, one bright summer's day
Why is it that New Brunswick, always seems so far away,
A gent was idly loafing, on the corner of the street,
When along came his sweetheart, said he, in accent soft and sweet,
I think we ought to marry, without no more delay,

Let's go right to the parson's," but I heard her softly say.

Refrain

Let's see your army discharge first
Where are your medals Joe?
With grief my heart is fit to burst
Why are you slacking so?
When you have helped your country first,
Then I'll be your loving wife,
Show me your honorable discharge first,
Then I'll be yours for life.

It happened just the other day, as the sun was sinking low
Upon that same old corner, she met her hero Joe,
She gazed upon his uniform and the medals that he wore,
And Sophie forgot what she must buy, down at Perkin's store.
Again he popped the question, let's marry right away,
She threw herself into his arms, and I heard her softly say.

Refrain

Kaiser Bill's Dream

Folks, I'll tell you a story though strange it may seem,
But the great Kaiser Bill had a wonderful dream,
He dream'd of the Allies as he lay on his bed
Then his dream switched about and he dreamed he was dead,
In a gold-plated coffin he was lying in state
While thousands marched 'round him, none mourned his fate,
His soul tossed about and he found to his cost
That he and his soldiers were doomed to be lost.
He couldn't believe it, so to heaven went straight
Arrived at the portals, knocked loud at the gate.
Say, Peter, get busy, quick open the door,
Step lively, 'tis the Kaiser, make everything roar,
Tell the Angels to dance, have a swell banquet made
Tell Gott I have come and we'll have a parade.

Saint Peter looked out and in voice loud and clear,
Said, "Try down below Bill your out of place here."
"Swine," said the Kaiser "Your very uncivil,
Don't you know, I'm a friend of the Devil?
I'll fix you, my man when I win out below
My son, the Crown Prince, will take charge of this show."
When he got down to Hell, he was filled with dismay,
For while waiting outside, he heard Satan say:
"Look here boys, I give you warning
I expect the Kaiser down here this morning.
Don't let him in, for to me it is clear,
He's after my job, and we don't want scabs here.
If once he gets in, he'll go strutting about
And march the bloody Boche in an then kick you out.
I have done deeds that have brougt me great fame
But Kaiser Bill's deeds would put me to shame.
"Oh, Satan, dear friend," the Kaiser then cried
"Excuse me for listening while waiting outside,
Please let me in, for where can I go"?
"Indeed," said Satan, "darned if I know."
"Oh please let me in, for I'm getting cold
If it's money you want, I have plenty of gold,
Let me sit in a corner the warmest you've got"
"No! go back to Flanders, that's a darned sight more hot.
We don't have folks here as cruel as yourself,
And we don't give a darn for your riches and pelf.
I have the Emperor of Austria hung on the wall
So I don't want you two fellows together at all."
From his troublesome sleep Bill awoke in a sweat,
"Whew! that's a dream I shall never forget;
That I'd never get to Heaven I knew quite well,
But I never thought I'd get kicked out of Hell. "

Song of the Brave

Behind we leave the rose-sweet years
Of soft content and fame;
For now we take the path of those
Who played the braver game;

Who plunge head-on against red fate
  Along a storm-swept shore;
Who drive brave-hearted, down the field
  Regardless of the score.

And loving hands will hold us close
  And beckon in our dreams;
Soft arms shall seek to hold us back
  Along the singing streams;
When failure's legions sweep our lines
  From front and flank and rear,
Through sunless days of bitterness
  Through starless nights of fear.

And few there be to credit us
  With clean intent or faith,
When fame is but a memory
  And love is but a wraith;
Content to know when each brave soul
  Has passed the outpost stars,
The scorer counts no medals there
  He only counts the scars.

The Mothers of Heroes

History's zeros are the mothers of heroes,
  Unknown to the many, unsung to the few;
We read the bright story of somebody's glory—
  Was somebody's mother not glorious too?
The hero bows low to the thousands before him,
  But, oh! with what joy he would yield up their praise,
For one soft caress from the mother who bore him—
  The mother now treading the heavenly maze!

Oh, take not the glory from the brow of the winner
  Who fought the good fight with unfaltering zeal!
But think of the other—the conqueror's mother—
  Who kindled his spirit and tempered his steel!
Who knows what great dreams in his soul were awakened

By some tender whisper in childhood's fair morn!
Who knows how enduring he found that soft mooring
When torn by the blasts of temptation and scorn!

Go kneel at the shrine of the soldier unbeaten!
Go scatter your flowers at the conqueror's feet!
I sing of the other the conqueror's mother,
And long or the cradle-song trembling and sweet.
And if as a Titan stole fire from heaven,
I might for a time steal a heavenly pen
I'd dip it in glory and write the fully story—
The wonderful story of the Mothers of Men.

Sing Me the Old Songs

Oh, sing again the old songs
Those songs they sang of yore;
We all know today's songs
Aren't like them any more.
Folks says that all our new songs
Were very much outclassed
By all those good and true songs
They sang in decades past.

Oh, sing me again the old songs
That sound so sad and drear—
Those "Massa's in the cold, cold ground songs,
Our fathers loved to hear;
Those songs of soldiers sleeping
Beneath a foreign soil,
While the women did the weeping
Brave men's blood would always boil.

Oh, sing me again the old songs
Of some poor maiden's heart,
And some of the old love songs,
Of which mothers made an art.
Their joy was to sing songs
Of all things that were good,
But I can't sing the old songs
And I wish somebody would.

Jewels of My Memory

There were moments I spent in Paris,
Happy moments that I recall;
There were moments I spent in London,
When the thick fog began to fall.
There were moments I spend in Flanders,
That brought great misery to me;
But the moments I spent in the U. S. A.
Are the jewels of my memory.

There were moments I spent with French girls,
Many moments I now recall;
There were moments I spent with Belgian girls
With both the large and small;
There were moments I spent with the English girls
That seemed so sweet to me,
But the moments I spent with the U. S. girls
Are the jewels of my memory.

There were momnets I spent in the trenches,
Where the shrapnel around me would fall,
There were moments I spent in the dug-outs,
Where the trench rats would over me crawl,
There were moments I spent scratching cooties,
That were continually picking on me,
But the moments I spent 'neath the clean white sheets
Are the jewels of my memory.

There were moments I spent 'neth the flag of France
Watched her brave sons answer her call,
There were moments I spent 'neath the Union Jack,
When its back was against the wall,
There were moments I spent with the Canadians
At Vimy Ridge and Ypres,
But the the day I saw Old Glory land in France
The the jewels of my memory.

A Ballad of Frankie Lee

There's many a lad of sixteen
Can act the braggart well,
But mighty few can carry a scene
On the edge o' roaring hell;

Or make men laugh in the teeth of o' death,
But that was the stunt I see
Pulled one time at Vimy Ridge
By a lad named Frankie Lee.

He uster be slow with his board bills
Spent his coin with girls on a spree,
Looked like a kid from boardin' school,
Did this little Frankie Lee.
His eyes were blue and he had blonde hair,
With the voice of a happy thrush,
But his lurid rep and his line of swear
Uster make the barkeeps' blush.

I mind one night at Casey's bar
A tough guy came in for a show,
He called for a drink and said he could lick
Any guy who stood in the row.
Frankie burst out in a soft, sweet song,
And cuttin' the crowd with a buck;
When "stand back there men" was passed along
"And I'll be damned if he hadn't struck."

The crowd out front got into a bunch,
They knew that hell had broke;
You could see them shift like a nervous herd
At the first faint sound of that poke.
And the barkeep stood back of the bar to wait
His fear had give him his cue;
But beauty smiled in the face of fate,
And smiling Frankie Lee came through.

But I remember him well at Vimy Ridge,
Where no drunken bar-fly pulls,
Where strong men often showed their fears
And bellowed like fighting bulls.
The shells fell close and the trenches shook
Till everything we could see,
Was a gun and helmet and a little pay book
And the rest was Frankie Lee.

You could hear the hiss as the bullets flew close
And shrapnel on the tin hickies beat,
But Lee stood before our popping eyes
And nailed every Hun that got to his feet.
Then all of a sudden silence fell,

"Thank Gawd," says myself to me,
"Fetch me a fag and rum just a smell,"
Says little Frankie Lee.

I guess no lad that wasn't some tough
Could ever have held that crowd;
I don't deny that the game was rough
And shouldn't have been allowed.
But many a guy, that night, came safe
And sound on the Huns' retreat;
Who might have slept in a muddy trench,
With mud and water for a sheet.

There's many a man sets up to be
Our saintly guiding stars;
Who don't pack half the sure 'nuff stuff
That Lee wears under his scars.
There's many a man who could hold the bridge,
Who's there with the goods, but gee;
You'd oughter been to Vimy Ridge
And seen little Frankie Lee.

Self Denial

All through life's journey solumn thoughts come to the fore,
And thousands pray for future peace on many a hard-wood floor.
People keep on sinning, disregarding nature's laws;
They gamble on with life and limb until within death's jaws.
Everybody's grafting, taking all that they can get,
But a little self-denial never hurt a mortal yet.

When we give up drinking whiskey and all other kind of slop,
Then we quarrel with friends and relatives as if we couldn't stop.
When folks have a friendly game someone will spoil that too,
Not because they have a cause but to show what they can do.
We have to wrestle with our soul until we're in a fret,
But a little self-denial never hurt a mortal yet.

When we are old and turning grey and are feeling sick as well,
Though how the strain has left us sane is more than we can tell.
All through life we have our days that seem dreary, cold and long,
We should not grumble when we're old we had our chance when young and strong.
Of course we can always see our faults when old age is on us set,
But a little self-denial, never hurt a mortal yet.

A Soldier on Beans

There are many varieties of beans. The most common are the Boston Baked, the Child's Restaurant, and the might have bean. These grow mostly in chain lunch-room systems, and should not be attempted by home gardeners or lovers of the simple life except with a knife and fork.

The kidney bean is the easiest to raise. They multiply like cotties. There is the liver bean, also the veriform appendix bean and the heart bean, but the kidney bean has the best backing. This bean may cause a revolution for it has seen much service in many armies. The bean was discovered by the ancient Romans and was worn in the wreaths which adorned the brows of early warriors. Caesar, upon seeing Mark Anthony with a wreath utterly devoid of beans made the historic exclamation, "where ist ein hoc benorum?" which, translated means, where is your bean? In this manner has come down to us the slang expression, "use your bean." So much for the noble bean. Today the bean is used entirely as an article of food by people who have no better sense. Beans in the past have been a foundation upon which many great events have taken place. Napoleon rose to fame on beans, for he said: "A soldier fights on his stomach," and the bean is the best known ingredient of a soldier's stomach. Therefore we know what happened to Napoleon when he was deserted by the bean.

Campbell was made rich and famous by the humble bean, while the great World War was won as the democratic little bean got wise to itself, found out it was keeping bad company while in the field kitchens and stomach of the Huns and threw off the yolk of slavery and joined the Allies who from the first felt its great swelling legions fill their ranks. The more you associate with the bean the worse you despise them. They are not two-faced, they always look the same and when you get personal with them you have a feeling of a great weight settling upon you and a bloating sensation as they attack your mid-section. Then you feel like moving. Oh, the bean is a wonderful force for an offensive.

Experts will tell you that the best way to prepare bean soup is to place your water over a hot fire and let come to a boil. Then stand a few paces away. Place the beans in an automatic rifle and shoot them into the pot. A small slice of pork should be driven between the bean for flavoring purposes as well as for company, as they are great friends and are always found together. The bean don't like to be alone, therefore the pork developes determination and self-reliance.

Whn the beans are done, they should be separated, for they become self-conscious and have a swelled appearance. They should be placed on dishes separately. This keeps them from running wild. Nothing is more ferocious than a wild bean. When they gradually cool off they become more docile and are ready to serve. If all are hungry and tired and the wind doesn't blow and there aren't any severe storms, and it happens to be Friday, you have, "Beans again."

Wounded

The poppies gleamed like pools of blood, through the morning mist;
The captain kept a looking at the watch upon his wrist.
There we smoked and waited, as we watched the shrapnel flame;

'Twas dangerous I am telling you, how close those bullets came.
'Twas weary work this waiting, and one couldn't sleep a wink;
For when you're waiting, you're a thinking, and it doesn't do to think.
But I closed my eyes a little, and I had a lovely dream,
Of dining with the folks at home, for desert we had ice cream;
But I hadn't time to sample it, for suddenly I awoke:
I heard the captain say, "follow me" and I climbed through the smoke.

We spread out in the open, took our bath that mornin' in lead;
While the shells not meant for us, passed on overhead.
Then a beastly bullet copped me, and I fell without a sound,
Amongst those other corpses strewn there upon the ground.
And I began thinking, as the bullets 'round me flew,
It is true they pick the best men, and let the no-goods through.
But a bullet respects no persons, be he man of God or sin,
And a man who has a family is sure to get done in.
While having these reflections the war God took his toll,
Another bullet biffs my shoulder, and I hunts a deep shell-hole.

Well I found one in a jiffy, and I crawled there like a man,
For where I lay was hot as hell, I didn't like it worth a damn.
I had lost my cap and rifle, but that didn't worry me,
For I was bound for Blighty if they'd only let me be.
I didn't hear any singing now for I was feeling queer,
As the bullets hit my shell-hole, and the shrapnel bursted near;

While the machine-guns got us side-ways, throwing dirt in where I laid,
I tried to dig in farther, as I gave myself first aid.

I was hit twice in the right arm, and once above the knee,
It didn't hurt so very much, but I was losing blood you see.
I had lost my cap and rifle—but I told you that before,
So I crawled out of my shell-hole, where there were plenty more.
But no man's land was wicked, and 'twas mighty hot you bet,
And I felt my ginger going, but my jaws were firmly set.
I could see the first Boche trenches, which were heapin' high with dead,
And I started for the second which was fifty feet ahead.
Then something like hell bursted right ahead of me,
And I went down all dirt and blood but with eyes that still could see.

So there I lay all helpless like, and bloody, sick at that,
And the main thing that worried me, was because I lost my hat.
And thinking of my girl back home, and the parting words she said:
If you get hurt or killed, write back, and tell me if your dead.
And looking at my wounded arm, that was the hardest blow;
To think I'd never have the chance, to use it again against the foe.
And in front I could see my comrades, a fightin' there like mad,
And me I could have helped them if the use of my arm I had.
I'll admit I cussed a little, and then I struggled back again,
Into a broken, battered trench, packed solid with its slain.

There I lay and waited, till the stretcher bearers
came,
To search for the missin' among that pile of slain.
My arm and leg was thumping, with stinging shots
of pain,
And the shrapnel kept on bursting, with its roaring
streak and flame.
Then there came silence, then I hear my comrades
yell,
And I laughed at the slain in that trench, with their
souls blown into Hell.
And when I came too in a hospital, surprised that
I'm alive,
We had started out with nine hundred men, we came
back with twenty-five.
And I'm minus an arm and good health, but I'm feeling mighty gay,
For I hope they wasn't wasted, though you might
say, "thrown away."

From a Mother's Heart

He marched away, my darling boy, under the smiling
sky!
And I watched him go, my only boy, away from me
to die.
My hair is grey, but he was young, with the best of
his life to live,
But I loved him so, and I'm old you know, and he's
all I had to give.

God, yes, he was proud of his country and gay; and
the sight made my old eyes dim!
There was sun in his heart when he march away,
and he took the sun with him.
And I prayed to God for his mercy, to guide my boy
along . . .
Oh! boy, my boy that I held to my breast, I miss your
voice and song!

He and I used to set at each day's end, by the fire-
light's cozy gleam,

And I'd lay this grey head on his breast, and together we'd happily dream.
Oh, great, cold world! All wealth untold would I gladly, gladly pay
For just a moment to closely hold, that golden head to my grey.

Now alone as I gaze in the fire, I see a child, and he waves to me;
And I reach out my arms but I feel only air, as he laughs and shouts with glee;
A little bundle of my flesh and love, "crying, Mother, Mother dear!"
Oh God! If he called from the ends of the earth, I know my heart would hear.

Yet there's a though that helps me bear my sorrow: for what worthier cause could he die?
That he died for his country and for his friends, Oh! pitiful proud am I,
For the price of peace is bought with blood and tears, the blood and tears of Mothers' hearts must pay;
And so in our joys of the after years, let us hope they're not thrown away.

Though I know theres many a hasty grave with a little wooden cross at its head,
And the blood of his youth he so gladly gave, will purge his sins in the land of the dead.
The hearts of the world are broken, by the awful price of the peace we won,
But I'm finding the heart to smile and say: "Oh, God, thy will be done!"

To the Black Americans

Wherever our daring deeds were done or a glorious quest achieved,
When the odds were against us ten to one, and our country was sorely grieved;
Wherever the slaughter was fiercest, and honor alone not lost,

Steady and true in the forefront, your swords and
our own were crost.
Wherever the charge was the bloodiest, 'twas a
laughing negro sped;
Right into the line and broke it, and came back all
dripping red;
The gayest hearts in battle, thankful to us they are
free,
They proved that for Grant in the Civil War, again
for France over-sea.
Now this is the law of America, and Her's is the law
of the west;
The foes who fight us fairly, make the friends we love
the best.
We respect those as our people such as have dared
and died,
With steady eyes on our bayonet points or cheering
by our side.
Our dead have been buried together, after the battle's
won;
We have sung your songs by the fireside, when our
day's work was done.
Now that peace is won, as always, we'll use our
united might
To give to the world freedom and to every man his
right.
This is no time to squabble, we, who know your
worth
We grasp your hand in friendship, for the peace of
all God's earth.
We have shared this land in common, you have
proved and kept your word,
Now let us in peace keep together, the homes we
have won by the sword.

To the Politicians and Profiteers

Will ye hear the cry of the wounded, ye who have
seen these men,
As they marched away to battle, there's many ye'll
not see again.
You know the spirit that sent them, heads high as
they took up the stride

To fight as they fought in Flanders, to die as heroes
died;
To stand unflinching in the trenches, through the
shot and shell—
And for Liberty, charge light-hearted into the red-hot
jaws of hell.

It was for our National honor, we fought for right and
truth,
'Twas the call of a righteous country, to her proud,
brave youth,
Who kept sacred your flag on her Alter, who crowns
your brows with fame,
While you still bicker and gamble, and cloud out
our glory with shame.
You curse use with your vile commissions, rob your
country by graft and theft,
While the young men who died for your honor, escape
the graft you play on those left.

Will you take the glory, from those who sacrificed
their blood
To win political triumph, cast your country's name
in the mud?
Can we not pull together to lift our country's head,
And in this hour console her as she kneels by her gal-
lant dead?
Many are hurt beyond hope or healing, yet they've
not flinched nor cried;
They are proud of the record they have made, they
only ask you to spare their pride.

Finis

This book is done: my rhymes are formed and steady,
My word-Battalions marching verse by verse;
Here stanza-regiments are none too steady,
While print-companies are weak, but could be
worse:
And as in regimental order I review them,
My-type-platoons, unfearful of the fray,
As eyes that seek their faults may see through them
Visions of an immortal bygone day.

It seems I'm in a giant steamship's galley,
The mighty waves around me crash and thud;
While the shells sweep clean the ripe grain in the valley,
The sun is setting on the field of blood.
Along the road vast legions are pouring,
Some are gay and happy, some steel-stern . . . .
And then again I see the red-tide roaring
Along the reaking road as we return.

And once again I see shell-torn Ypres,
The Hun lines grey advancing on my right;
When suddenly my breath begins to fail me—
The gas is on us with its awful blight.
And then to Hulthust Forest I am stealing,
Where machine-gun bullets take your breath;
Where snipers do their work without revealing
Their position, which to them means instant death.

Again I see across the shell-torn meadows
Those Belgian wind-mills sentinals o'er a well;
Bloody Ypres brooding in the shadows
And the Great Cloth Hall as empty as a shell.
Down Arras riven streets the moon is leering,
A shattered church spire takes its bitter ray;
Along the road to Lille I am hearing
The silver notes of bugles at Douai.

Once more I see the sky's deep sapphire hollow
I see the winding Somme, a bloody thing;
I see the angry Anti-Aircraft shell flame follow
A Vickers bombing plane on the wing;
And then it fades, amid the shrapnel flashing;
And bursts into a flame of smelting gold;
Unto the ground it tumbles 'mid a crashing,
Of metal and of life it used to hold.

Ah! dangerous days of glory and of grieving!
Oh! sacrificing hours of tears and loss;
We are proud that we could live you, still believing
The God who gave us victory gave the Cross.
Let us be just amid these days of passions,
As victors, proud the blood of hate our souls abhor:

And join our enemies in new world fashions,
  Forget the wrath and hate brought on by war.
Brave Peace! lead on from out this battle hell
  To freedom, love, and right then, all is well.

Before you close this book I'd like to say,
  Four years I struggled through this red-hot flame;
I saw your sons go down from day to day,
  And the price we paid is hardly worth the game.
Ten million lives have paid the awful cost,
  But still we tread the paths of dangerous ways;
We say we've won but truly we have lost,
  I ask the Mothers, Fathers, Sweethearts if it pays.

—The Author.

Viv-la-Peace

[Murphy J]

Agent N. Nadary

Columbus, Ohio
Dec. 5th, 1919

3/19/7

DEC 10 19[illegible]

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
#70 5th, ave.,
New York
N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

I am advised by Mr. C. J. Carter, of this City, that You are about to Publish a Book Relative to the World War, or a Book concerning the Colored Race in the World War. and I hereby make application for the agency of this Book in Columbus, O. and if possible I would like to have this City as an exclusive Territory. If the above request is granted me I can put

on sufficient number
of citizens to take care
of this city. Hoping to
hear from you immediately
on this matter. I am

Yours Very Truly
G. L. Murphy
443 N. Champion ave.
Columbus, Ohio.

3/19/18

Agent War History

3/1/6

1920

December 17, 1919.

Mr. G. L. Murphy,
443 E. Champion Ave.,
Columbus, Ohio.

My dear Sir:

My book on The Negro Soldier is not yet finished. When it is published I shall be glad to let you know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

P. O. Box 846

Cristobal, January 15, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois) Representatives of the National Association for the
Dr. R. R. Moton) advancement of colored people at Versailles.

S i r s :

Word has come to hand that the National Association for the advancement of colored people has commissioned you gentlemen as its representatives to urge the claims of the Negro race upon the delegates of the Entente Powers at the Peace Conference now in session at Versailles, and in view of this fact the National Association of loyal Negroes, of Central America, begs respectfully to submit the following memorandum of its aspirations, in the hope that its wishes and sentiments as loyal Negroes may also be heard through your medium, in accordance with the self-determination clause of President Wilson's fourteen principles of democracy.

OUR ASPIRATIONS

(a) That all the African colonies wrested from Germany during the course of the war, and more especially German East Africa, the Cameroons and Togoland be incorporated into one large Central African State under native leadership and government, protected by the international guarantees of the League of Nations now in process of formation. In order to carry out this scheme effectively and in a practical manner so that all the colonies named may be linked up territorially east and west, it is the desire of the National Association of loyal Negroes to urge that British East Africa, the Belgian and French Congo States and Portugese West Africa be ceded to the Central African State projected; taking as a line of demarcation all the territories stretching east and west from about 4° north to about 10° south of the equator.

(b) That the British colony of Sierra Leone be merged into the little Republic of Liberia to form one West African State, so as to afford better harbor facilities to Liberia which is essential to the economic growth and development of this Negro Republic.

(c) That the Independent Native State of Abyssinnia be given an outlet to the sea by ceding to her British, French and Italian Somaliland and the Italian colony of Eritrea.

(d) That German South-West Africa be internationalized under the joint control of all the Powers comprising the League of Nations; with the understanding that the interests of the natives must be paramount.

The National Association of Loyal Negroes would strongly urge upon you gentlemen that a Pan-African conference be called as early as possible to discuss the various problems raised in this memorandum and to devise practical ways and means relative to the initial workings of the schemes advocated in the premises.

In conclusion, the National Association of loyal Negroes desires to express its confidence in the ability of you gentlemen to represent the race in this great crisis of the world's history.

Respectfully,

John A. Pilgrim, Director of Research

Approved

W. P. Moseley.
President.

[Nat'l Assn of Loyal Negroes of C. America]

(13)

FEB 3 1919

Cristobal, January 15, 1919

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Respectfully,

(Sgd) John H Pilgrim Director of Research

Approved
W P Moseley
President.

3/1735

[Enc.]

FEB 3 1919

National Association of Loyal Negroes.

Motto: Freedom—Democracy—Africa.

PEACE AIMS.

1. That the African colonies wrested from Germany during the course of the war, and more especially German East Africa, the Cameroons and Togoland be incorporated in one large Central African State under native leadership and government, protected by the international guarantees of the League of Nations now in process of formation. In order to carry out this scheme effectively and in a practical manner so that all the colonies named may be linked up territorially East and West, it is suggested that British East Africa, the Belgian and French Congo States and Portuguese West Africa be ceded to the Central African State projected, taking as a line of demarcation all the territories stretching East and West from about 4° north to 10° south of the equator.

3/2/37

2. That the British colony of Sierra Leone be merged into the little Republic of Liberia to form one West African State so as to afford better harbor facilities to Liberia, which is essential to the economic growth and development of this Negro Republic.

3. That the Independent native state of Abyssinia be given an outlet to the sea by ceding to her British, French and Italian Somaliland and the Italian colony of Eritrea.

4. That German South-west Africa be internationalized under the joint control of all the powers comprising the League of Nations with the understanding that the interests of the natives must be paramount.

In the above peace aims it must be borne in mind that the Negro is not asking for any thing that is not his. Where the word British or French or Belgian occurs in the text, it is simply used adjectively to territories under control by means of force by the several governments named.

On all sides one is confronted with these questions: Can the Belgians, who were unable to protect Belgium their national home, protect the Congo? and what of Portugal who is still under leading strings of other European Powers—is she capable of colonial trust?

It was Negroes who stopped the Germans at Verdun; it was Negroes who helped to stem the tide at the Piave when the Italian morale was at breaking point. It was Negroes who drove Germany out of Africa, and it is Negroes who must determine the fate of these African colonies.

PINDAR'S PRINTERY

[1919]

National Association of Loyal Negroes.

Motto: Freedom—Democracy—Africa.

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42 N8 04

PINDAR'S PRINTERY

3/12/38

FEB 3 1919

Petition

FROM

The National Association of Loyal Negroes

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE,

ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR,

Secretary of Foreign Affairs,

LONDON, ENGLAND

Address:
National Assn. of Loyal Negroes,
P. O. Box 846,
Cristobal, C. Z.

COLON, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.
November 9, 1918.

The Rt. Hon. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR,
His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
London, England.

Sir,—WE, the undersigned, officers of the National Association of Loyal Negroes, acting for and in behalf of the National Association of Loyal Negroes, very respectfully beg to submit the following petition to His Majesty's Government, through the London Foreign Office, in connection with the final disposition of the African Colonies wrested from Germany during the present conflict.

1. That your petitioners are British subjects by reason of birth and parentage, having been born in the British West India Islands, but now temporarily domiciled in the Republic of Panama, Central America.

2. That the National Association of Loyal Negroes is an organization composed primarily of British Negroes of African descent, formed for the purpose of giving expression to the views and sentiments of its members on all questions affecting the racial interests of Negroes.

3. That your petitioners have at all times manifested their unswerving loyalty and devotion to His Majesty's Government; and your Petitioners take great pride in recalling the gallant part the Negro has played in this war on the far-flung battlefields of Europe, Asia and Africa, to make the world safe for democracy.

4. That your petitioners are apprised of the fact that the disposition of the African Colonies taken from Germany during the war, and especially the territories now designated as German East Africa, German South-West Africa, the Cameroons and Togoland, will come up for discussion at the Peace Conference after the cessation of hostilities; and your petitioners feel bound to say that this matter is one affecting their racial interests, and, consequently, comes within their sphere of activities.

5. That your petitioners have laid special stress upon the utterances of Premier LLOYD-GEORGE and President WILSON, speaking in behalf of the Entente Powers in respect to the said Colonies, and in particular the statement that at the Peace Conference the wishes and sentiments of the natives of said Colonies would be taken into consideration as the deciding factor.

6. That your petitioners have also laid great stress on the fact that the abovementioned Colonies were taken from Germany during the course of the war by the natives themselves, in alliance with the Entente Powers, white troops having been found unsuitable to stand the rigours and hardships of the African campaign.

7. That your petitioners feel it encumbent upon them to make known to His Majesty's Government their wishes and sentiments as Negroes, and, therefore, natives of Africa, being of the same common stock as the native born Africans. In advancing this theory your petitioners have disregarded the territorial delimitations on the continent of Africa and tribal distinctions which might be prejudicial to their interests; and your petitioners urge that their definition of the term "native" be accepted on the principle that Africa is the aboriginal home of the Negro race and all persons of Negro blood are natives of Africa in the strictest application of the term.

8. That your petitioners would respectfully bring to the attention of His Majesty's Government their unanimous approval of the principle of self-determination as enunciated by all the spokesmen of the Entente Powers, and would recommend that this principle be adhered to in the final disposition of the said African Colonies. Your petitioners would interpret this to mean the handing over the reins of government of all the territories involved to the natives themselves to be safe-guarded by international guarantees.

9. That your petitioners would view with the greatest pleasure and gratitude the endorsement by His Majesty's Government of their wishes and sentiments in regard to the determination of the sovereignty of said Colonies ; and your petitioners have every assurance that His Majesty's Government will redeem its pledge when the final settlement is to be made.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that you will bring their petition to the attention of His Majesty's Government, and your petitioners will ever pray.

Very Respectfully,

JOHN H. PILGRIM,—*President.*

W. P. MOSELEY,—*Vice-President.*

C. K. BANFIELD,—*Acting Secy-Treas.*

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NASHVILLE, TENN.

...GENERAL..... Dept.

Sept. 19, 1919

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Ave.
New York N. Y.

Dear Sir:

When we returned from our National Baptist Convention, which was in session at Norfolk at the time we wired you and where we expected to get your reply, we found your telegram on the desk at our office and we are acknowledging the receipt of the same with this letter.

Yours truly,

R. H. Boyd

SA

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October 3, 1919.

Dr. W. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

A group of distinguished English men and women including Mr. C. G. Ammon, the well-known labour leader and member of the London County Council, Mr. Gilbert Cannan, novelist, Mr. W. N. Ewer, foreign correspondent of the London Daily Herald, Mrs. Monica N. Ewer, dramatic critic and publicist, Mr. B. N. Langdon-Davies, Secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties of London, Mr. Holford Knight, Barrister and author, Mr. J. A. Hobson and Norman Angell, whose writings on international affairs and upon political and social subjects need no comment, and Mr. F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, feminist and economist, are coming to this country in a short time to participate in a conference to be held in New York City on October 24th and 25th under the joint auspices of the National Council for Civil Liberties of London and the National Civil Liberties Bureau of New York. The subject of the Conference is to be the Anglo-American Tradition of Liberty. A copy of the tentative program is enclosed herewith. Your suggestions concerning it will be appreciated. It is hoped that through such discussion a link may be formed between the groups in both countries who are devoted to the principle of civil and political liberty and who are convinced that orderly progress can best be attained through free discussion.

3/17/33

The Conference has been endorsed by a number of prominent English men and women, including Lord Parmoor, Lord Buckmaster, L. P. Jacks, the Hon. Lady Barlow, the Rev. John Clifford, D. D.,,Arthur Henderson, Arnold Bennett, Robert Smillie, Col. Josiah C, Wedgwood, M.P., and others. We are enclosing herewith a complete memorandum of these men and women as well as a list of the Americans who are being invited to attend the Conference.

We write at this time to ask you whether you will not attend this Conference and give us the benefit of your ideas and suggestions. The Conference will not be open to the public but it is hoped that conclusions may be reached which will be of public value and interest and accordingly representatives of the Press will be admitted to its sessions.

Your response at as early a date as possible will be appreciated, and if you cannot attend we shall be glad if you will write us a letter endorsing the idea of holding such a gathering and giving us permission to use your name favoring it.

Sincerely yours,

NATIONAL CIVIL LIBERTIES BUREAU

By Albert de Silver

Director.

ADS.REB

[Enc.?]

Tentative Program for Conference

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADITION OF LIBERTY

Friday, October 24th,
2.30 P. M.

Political & Civil Liberty - its substances

a. England
b. America

8.15 P. M.

International Aspects of Civil Liberty

a. Freedom of Travel
b. Freedom of Communication
c. Civil Liberty and Government Prop aganda
d. Civil Liberty and Dependent Peoples

Saturday, October 25th
10.30 A. M.

Why Freedom Matters - International Co-Operation.

2.30 P. M.

Civil & Political Liberty - Its Attainment

a. Freedom of Expression & Discussion
b. Freedom of Thought & Conscience

7.30 P. M.

Dinner in Honor of our British Visitors

3/17/34

1919 N

LIST OF ENGLISH MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE ENDORSED THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

The Hon. Lady Barlow
Arnold Bennett
Mrs. Annie Besant
Lord Buckmaster
The Rev. John Clifford D.D.
G. D. H. Cole,
C. T. Cramp
Mrs. C. Despard
G. Lowes Dickinson
G. P. Gooch
Arthur Henderson
L. P. Jacks
Jerome K. Jerome
George Lansbury
John Masefield
H. W. Massingham
The Rev. F. B. Meyer
The Rev. J. Fort Newton
The Rev. W. E. Orchard D. D.
Lord Parmoor
Arthur Rowntree
The Hon. Bertrand Russell
Mrs. Olive Schreiner
G. Bernard Shaw
Robert Smillie
Philip Snowden
Mrs. Philip Snowden
Mrs. H. M. Swanick
Colonel Josiah C. Wedgwood, M. P.

3/17/25

LIST OF AMERICANS WHO HAVE BEEN INVITED TO ATTEND THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE

Miss Jane Addams
Dr. Felix Adler
Hon. Henry Allen
Hon. Charles F. Amidon
Hon. George W. Anderson
Hon. John M. Baer,
Hon. Newton D. Baker
Roger N. Baldwin
George Gordon Battle
Dr. Charles A. Beard
Toscan Bennett
Herbert S. Bigelow
Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor
Hon. William E. Borah
Hon. George M. Bourquin
Stanley Bowmar
Miss Sophonisba Breckenridge
Bishop Benjamin Brewster
Rev. William Adams Brown
Robert W. Bruere
Prof. Henry Seidel Canby
Hon. Arthur Capper
Prof. Zachariah Chaffee
Hon. George E. Chamberlain
Hon. Walter Clark
John S. Codman
Rev. Henry Sloan Coffin
Lincoln Colcord
Theron P. Cooper,
Mrs. Lenneta M. Cooper
Herbert Croly
W. Harris Crook
Prof. Harry W. L. Dana
Mrs. Anna N. Davis
Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett
Rev. Tyler Dennett
Albert DeSilver
James H. Dillard
Dr. W. B. DuBois
Mrs. Helena S. Dudley
Crystal Eastman
Rev. Noble S. Elderkin
Dr. Charles W. Eliot
John Lovejoy Elliott (Dr).
Edmund C. Evans
Rev. Wm. M. Fincke,
Paul J. Furnas
Miss M. Eleanor Fitzgerald
Harold A. Hatch
Prof. Irving Fisher
John A. Fitch
Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
Hon Joseph I. France
Prof. Felix Frankfurter
Gov. Lynn J. Frazier
Miss Zona Galle
Robert H. Gardiner
Gilson Gardner
Rev. Percy Stickney Grant
Miss Martha Gruening
Lynn Haines
Charles T. Hallinan
Dr. Alice Hamilton
Hon. Learned Hand
Walter W. Haviland
Morris Hillquit
Sidney Hillman
Rev. John Haynes Holmes
J. A. H. Hopkins
Rev. R. W. Hogue
Frederick C. Howe
Alvin Johnson
Hon. Hiram Johnson
Martyn Johnson
Mrs. Jenkin Lloyd Jones
Bishop Paul Jones
Rufus M. Jones, Rev.
Dr. David Starr Jordan
Prof. Horace M. Kallen
Mrs. Florence Kelley
Hon. Oscar E. Keller,
Arthur P. Kellogg
Paul U. Kellogg
Hon. Wm. Kent
Oswald W. Knauth
Albert J. Knock
Harry W. Laidler
Winthrop D. Lane
Prof. Harold J. Laski
Mrs. Agnes Brown Leach
Arthur S. Leeds
Arthur LeSueur
Walter Lippman
Hon. Edward C. Little
Louis P. Lochner
Owen R. Lovejoy
Robert Morse Lovett

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continued.

3/17/36

Allen McCurdy
Duncan McDonald
Rev. Oscar Maddaus
Dr. Judah L. Magnes
Mrs. Bertha Mailley
Dr. W. J. M. A. Maloney
Basil M. Manley
Miss Helen Marot
President Alexander Miekeljohn
Dr. Robert R. Moton
Henry R. Mussey
Rev. A. J. Muste
George Nasmyth
Scott Nearing, Prof.
Francis Nielson
Walter Nelles
Dr. Henry Neumann
George Foster Peabody
Amos Pinchot
Glenn E. Plumb
Prof. Roscoe Pound
Miss Susan Quackenbush
Charles Recht
William Marion Reedy
Ernest Reichmann
Raymond Robins
Mrs. Raymond Robins
Prof. James Harvey Robinson
Gilbert E. Roe
Porter E. Sargent
Rev. John Nevin Sayre
Alfred G. Scattergood
J. Henry Scattergood
Miss Vida Scudder
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Samuel Untermeyer
Thorsten Veblen
B. Charney Vladek
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Walter E. Weyl
William Allen White
Bishop Charles D. Williams
Mrs. Gertrude L. Winslow
Miss Frances M. Witherspoon
L. Hollingsworth Wood
Miss Mary E. Woolley
Miss Laura E. Wylie

N 143

3/17/37

ADDITIONAL LIST OF BRITISH ENDORSERS JUST RECEIVED.

Miss Margaret Bonfield,
H. N. Brailsford
Noel Buxton,
E. D. Morel,
Henry W. Nevinson
Laurence Housman
Arthur Ponsonby
Miss A. Maude Royden,
C. P. Scott,
Charles P. Trevelyan
Israel Zangwill

[Nat'l Civil Liberties Bureau]

October 9, 1919.

Mr. Albert DeSilver,
41 Union Square,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

If I am in town, I shall be glad to attend the conference of the Anglo-American Tradition of Liberty.

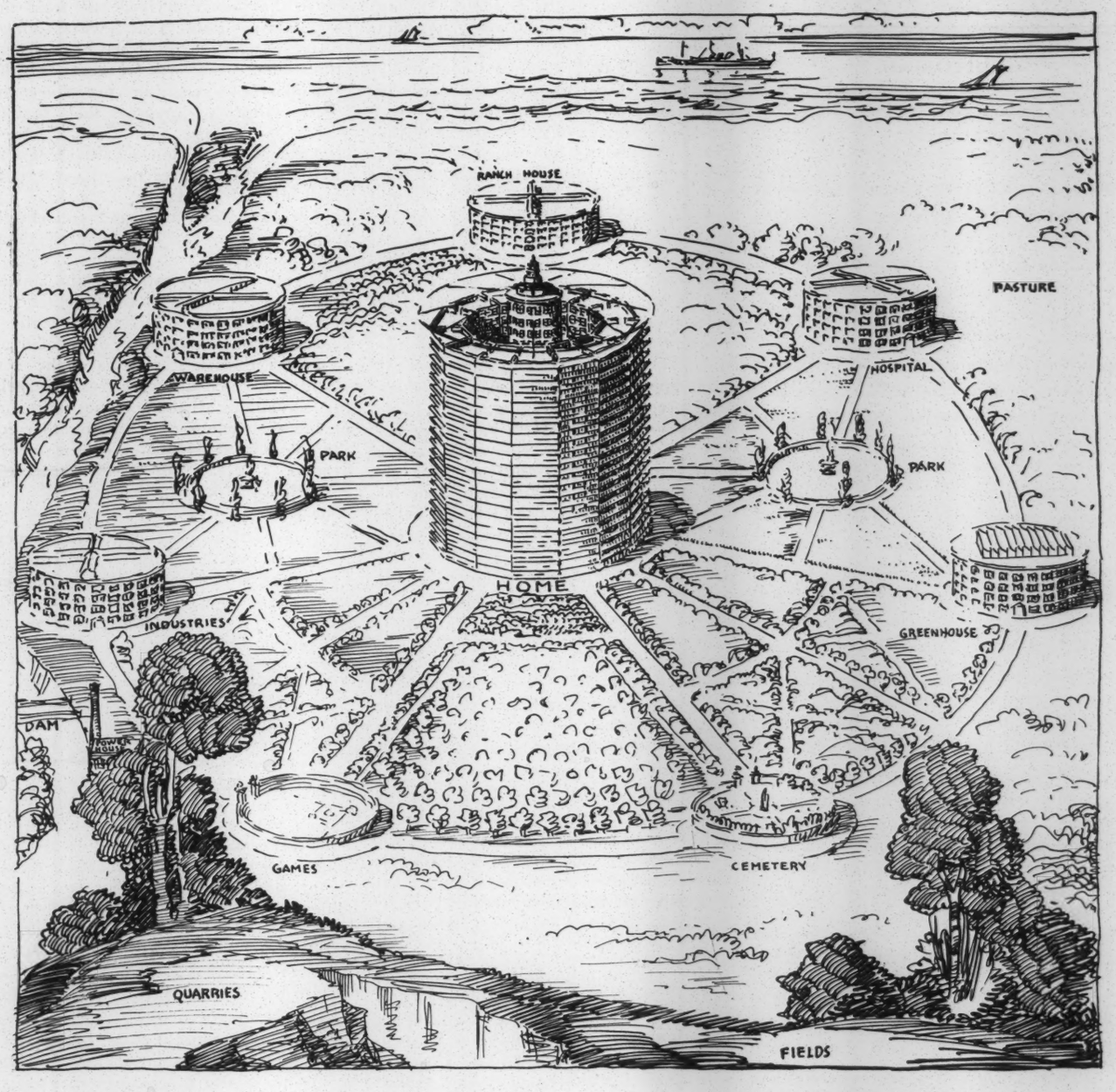
Very sincerely yours,

3/17/32

THE NATIONAL COOPERATOR

No. 1 NEW YORK, N. Y., JANUARY, 1919 Vol. 1

COOPERATION THE HOPE OF THE WORLD



A PLAN SUGGESTED FOR A COOPERATIVE FARM

THE NATIONAL COOPERATOR

LEANDA CALDWELL, *Editor*

Office: 215 West 23rd Street
New York City

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EDITORIAL

This is the first edition of The New Co-operator. It will be printed semi-monthly and will deal in revising plans of co-operation, pointing out a few of the many advantages of co-operation. I am not trying to teach progressives what they should do but am offering a plan which is the best one I know of and I would like to know how many agree with me and those who are interested in Co-operation but differ with me on what terms we can compromise. There should be a couple of thousand in each state who would co-operate and buy a farm.

Some time since I mailed a pamphlet to those who sent for it and have been debating by mail with quite a few on a co-operative plan. I have decided to print this paper and offering anyone the opportunity of suggestions, counsel or criticism hoping to revise a plan which would be suitable for those interested in co-operation.

We should unite to get the benefit of modern machinery and so forth. What I write is with the best of feelings to all, and anyone who would read the paper and point out the errors and offer suggestions, it will be greatly appreciated and by printing these suggestions and criticisms in the paper it will be like one great conference and perhaps help us to revise a plan which will be satisfactory to all.

I will gladly furnish sample copies to any who will give them to their friends and allow them 25 per cent. commission on orders.

"Almost every evil which environs the path to happiness springs from that criminal haste, which substitutes adroitness for industry, and trick for wealth."

H. W. Beecker.

THE NEED OF CO-OPERATION

There was never greater necessity or opportunity for co-operation than at the present time. Heretofore there were not so many reasons nor advantages to be offered. The enforced need of co-operation is being driven home. The air is electrified with its possibilities. From one thousand co-operative societies in existence in this country radiates the spirit of co-operation. But each of these individual societies contends alone. If they continue to go on alone, many of them are destined to go down in defeat. The great error is that we do not completely co-operate. Most of these thousands of societies go on with the struggle alone, scarcely conscious of the existence of the others. Each buys its own orders alone; each promotes its propaganda alone; or each produces alone. And each attempts to solve intricate and difficult problems of co-operation alone.

The producing, manufacturing and distributing power of these co-operative societies would be much greater if they were solidly combined. Their permanence would be guaranteed, and the American co-operative movement would enter upon a career of success which would be very encouraging.

Why are we not securing better access to the land? Why have we not a great central banking and insurance organization? Will the workers of America provide for themselves the training needed to understand the complexities of modern industrial life? Are they possessed of sufficient imagination, sufficient practical executive ability, sufficient will to carry through this important experiment in industrial democracy? The future alone can tell. Judging, however, from the signs of the co-operative spirit, which are now appearing thick and fast on the American horizon, the writer is convinced that these questions require an answer in an emphatic affirmative.

It is being borne in upon the world as never before that co-operation is needed to benefit all people.

I believe we ought to work out some common scheme of co-operation. I am anxious to see something practical reaching through, based in a very large and effective way upon the public.

Those of us who believe that something effective ought to be done, for immediate application, must work out along evolutionary lines, co-operation for producers and consumers united. We are not satisfied with the prevalent system of economics. We are searching for something better. We are big enough to want not only better conditions for ourselves, but for everybody else who does useful work. We are willing to join in any honest movement to get justice for everybody. We can see in the co-operative movement an aid to the solution of the problem; and we should go into it in a big-visioned way.

In no other country has co-operative enthusiasm launched its enterprises more frequently than in the United States. Ever since 1830, idealists, labor men and farmers have initiated individual co-operative enterprises from Florda to Alaska. Those that have survived still hold the torch aloft. Those that have died out, though not lacking in initial enthusiasm, either died from lack of grasp of the principles of scientific procedure or from a failure to integrate their society with other groups, and, through united strength of production, manufacture and distribution, guarantee the movement its much needed solidarity. We have today probably one thousand consumers' societies, with over one hundred thousand members.

As soon as co-operatives in the United States gather themselves together for unified action and recognize that isolated co-operative shopkeeping or producing is only the first step toward the new world for which co-operatives are seeking, as soon as all the societies unite and pledge themselves to work together for the common goal, then co-operation will become a great power for economic emancipation and social justice in America.

"There can be no commonwealth perfectly co-operative in form, which is not in possession of its soil, its manufactures, its means of communication, and its medium of exchange; these four things are just as necessary to a community as the muscles, bones, sinews, and the heart of the human body."

Albert Kunsey Owen.

DEFINITIONS

By co-operation I mean a union of persons, especially laborers and small capitalists, for purposes of production, manufacture and distribution of all gain among those who earn it; the profits being shared in accordance with the amount of capital or labor contributed by each member, pledged to promote the practice of truthfulness, justice and economy.

The co-operative movement is an organized, non-political effort of its members to control the production and distribution of the things needed to satisfy their wants. It is devoted to the principle that things should be done and commodities produced for use rather than for exchange.

The co-operative movement is teaching people to do things for themselves without asking or accepting aid from the state. It is teaching the workers to administer the affairs of society on every scale. It will raise up from the ranks of labor men who are capable of large enterprise.

We should co-operate for all the combined reasons of any organization. There are usually one or two reasons for a person's belonging to a certain association, about six reasons in all: First, home; second, insurance; third, health; fourth, education; fifth, travel; sixth, sociability.

First, Home: An institute or establishment designed to afford the comforts of domestic life. The place or region in which one lives. "And though they carry nothing with them, yet in all their journey they lack nothing for wheresoever they come, they be at home."—"Utopia," Sir Thomas More.

Thousands working together can build for their home a palace of stone that will stand a thousand years.

"To study the evolution of architecture in relation to the phases of civilization that it immediately embodied; to find in the monuments of architecture so many sermons in stone."—Charles Henry Caffin.

Home is a household word and one of the sweetest words in language. Mother, childhood, friends and home are near and dear to everyone. Home is of paramount importance. But only about 15 per cent. of the people of America have a home.

The best buildings are put up of steel frame and stone and concrete. By using modern machinery, thousands of people in co-operation can build beautiful and durable homes.

Second, Insurance: A co-operative association in which thousands of members are jointly responsible for any loss relative to life, fire or other accidental damage to property. It is the foresight used in making provision against risks in the business of life. It is the special distinction of civilized man and one of the means of social progress.

In a progressive society, education, science, invention and the arts of production steadily work together to lessen risk. The loss to one, if distributed over the whole membership of co-operatives, would be little felt, the liability to lose being recognized as common, and provision being made beforehand to meet it with the surplus or reserve in the warehouse. Efficient co-operation for this purpose is an essentitl achievement of social science.

"Take a whiff from our fields, and your excellent wives will declare it's all nonsense insuring your lives."—Oliver Wendell Holmes, Chestershire festival.

Members of co-operative societies should belong to an insurance company of which they are the promoter, agent and owner, and derive all the benefits. They could be insured to a home in the mountains by the sea, a credit to Twentieth Century architecture. They could be insured of respite and plenty, regardless of accident, disease, old age or any other misfortune. They could be insured of a job and of getting all they earn. They could be insured of the best environment to be had. They could be insured of being honored in life and respected in death. They could be insured to help pave the way here toward the Ideal, which would help them to be insured that they will be happy over there in the Great Beyond.

Third, Health: A sound state of body and mind. One of the main reasons for the need of co-operation among the people is to be so situated that they will not have to unnecessarily expose themselves to danger, overwork, bad weather, long hours, dangerous machinery without the proper safeguards, questionable shopmates, physically or morally diseased, unsanitary buildings and surroundings. They should strive to substitute for this a state of pure, wholesome, clean, satisfactory conditions as regards air, water, food, etc. The territory should be properly policed to offer every protection to the members.

"Health is the outward sign of freedom, the realization of the universal will that may be set at once as sign of the harmonious operation of the whole system—as sign and as goal of the realization of life."—J. H. Sterling, "Secret of Hegel."

Fourth, Education: In the United States of America, 3 per cent. of the people are educated, or have college diplomas, and they are in 95 per cent. of the best positions of the country. The mind which has been trained by the enthusiastic contemplation of art is best fitted to solve difficult problems. Character is thus strengthened for the contest of life, exciting a member in varying feelings of resentment and tenderness. A long and rigid training in science should precede discussion on more important subjects, at last the goal being reached, the ripest wisdom would be ready to be applied to the most important practice.

The totality of the qualities acquired through individual instruction and social training, which further the happiness, efficiency and capacity for social service of the co-operatives by its ideals and principles.

Co-operative members should study at least three hours a day.

Fifth, Travel: To one who has lived in one place all his life it is hard to realize what a great and beautiful world we live in. By traveling one is likely to become progressive and join in the chorus: "My home the world." Those who have never been on mountain tops and looked at Nature's handiwork, or been upon the broad ocean, have missed a part of their natural heritage of life. Travel is invaluable to the student, no matter what he may be studying—modern machinery, thoroughbred livestock, plant and animal life of land and sea, scientific agriculture system, or any branch of science or art.

The workingman and his family will no longer have to suffer from diseases of climate; but can seek the climate in which alleviation or cure are assured. Those with hay fever can go to Canada, those with catarrah to New Mexico, those with rheumatism to Hot Springs, Arkansas, bronchical troubles, the mountains, etc. Co-operative farms will be selected near famous health resorts. Steamers that the co-operative farmers needed would be bought. The farms would be selected near the coast or navigable water, and the cost of transportation and travel would be thus greatly reduced. Inside members would be entitled to a pass on co-operative steamer of five hundred miles every three months. Outside members would be entitled to a pass every three months for each one hundred dollars he had invested, making the co-operative farm his temporary home.

Sixth, Sociability: A savage knows little of social affection, and therefore is not qualified to compare selfish and social pleasures.

"I found him social, but not talkative, and when he spoke, something useful dropped from his tongue."

One reason why we should unite would be to have a good time, a sociable time. We have five senses: seeing, hearing, feeling, tasting and smelling, and to the agreeable pleasure of all of these senses blended into a union of enjoyment would be regarded as social pleasure. First, seeing: Such as a beautiful landscape, body of water, sunset, works of art, etc.

Second, Hearing: The various kinds of harmony, music, chimes, songbirds, orators, etc.

Third, Feeling: After taking one or more of the various kinds of baths, such as water, turkish, electric, oil, milk, mineral, etc., to put on clothes of silk, satin or linen, which are quick generators

of electricity, stimulates and invigorates through the sense of feeling.

Fourth, Tasting: Such as palatable foods, invigorating drinks, etc.

Fifth, Smelling: The fragrance of a well-kept lawn, perfume of roses and other fragrant flowers educate the sense of smell.

A festival in a rose garden with an orchestra and beautiful women and works of art, and members who are well dressed, would be daily treats which co-operatives could afford.

Science: Knowledge gained and verified by exact and correct thinking.

(a) The physical treating of matter and life.

(b) The mathematical treating of quantity.

Science makes production its direct aim. Art always relates to something to be done, science to something to be known.

Our higher and better nature is only to be reached and developed as it should be by the study of science for its own sake. For what can lead more surely than science, and especially the study of its natural history branches to a truer and more just conception of the great architect of the universe.

If we only had to work three hours a day and could study three hours a day, we would have time to give adequate expression to a great natural group or division of knowledge.

Production: The act or process of producing, making or creating products of the soil, flock, factory or sea into usable commodities.

Distribution: The economic process by which the value of a product is ultimately apportioned among those who co-operate in its production, the relative share of the annual output of goods and services obtained by different members in the community.

Consumption: Generally it may be said that consumption means using things and production means adopting them for use. Every person is a consumer.

Interest: Something added or thrown in by way of premium or enhancement; personal possession or participation in ownership. The co-operative success depends on the amount of money raised and can well afford to pay 10 per cent. interest forever.

Investment: The laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property.

Money: Money is the key to the gateway of many wrongs. Many questionable things are done for money directly or indirectly, such as robbing, stealing, cheating, lying, gambling, lusting and so forth. The love of money is the root of all evil. Scriptures: Money answerth all things. Ecclesiastes 10-19.

After the property has been bought, no money will be allowed on the co-operative farms. They will have labor checks as a medium of exchange.

Employment: Occuption or state of being employed. "That man's mind is apt to become small as a pin point who is employed all his life in making a pin point." It is a great satisfaction for a person to be suitably employed.

A great many people would willingly invest if by so doing they could give to others suitable employment.

Withdrawing: By buying land in its wild state and planting fruit trees and putting up fences, irrigating and otherwise improving it, a person could certainly have it sold for as much or more than he originally gave. However, he personally would not receive more than his original investment and interest. The difference between the two prices would be used to buy more machinery and supplies for the co-operatives, and by so doing protect the ones who had joined, and, although investing little, had improved the land.

Seventh, Finance: Finance is a combination of members for big business usually counted by millions of dollars.

All successful organizations are run on a big scale, railroads, mills, mines, steamship lines, and everything, must be assured of an unlimited backing of millions before beginning operation.

In my mind one of the main reasons for failures in co-operative farming is beginning in a small way with the expectation of growing after having proven their worth. Applicants must be favorably impressed with the proposition as to the:

1. Security,
2. Interest,
3. Charity,
4. Cheapness,
5. Agreeable association,
6. And that they can withdraw at any time and get their investment in full returned.

1. Security: Applicants must see all land, livestock, machinery and supplies before paying any money, and must buy from original owner at first cost and get and keep the deed or bill of sale.

2. Interest: 10 per cent. interest is quite an inducement—4 per cent. in money and 6 per cent. in supplies.

3. Charity: Helping others to help themselves.

4. Cheapness. Goods are cheaper when bought in large quantities.

5. Agreeable: A person would choose his companions. Many of us would be more refined under favorable circumstances.

BEAUTIES OF NATURE

The world we live in is a wonderland of exquisite beauty, and yet few of us enjoy the beauties and wonders which surround us. It is well to realize how much of this world is beautiful. We should enjoy the pleasure which nature and art and science gives us. Wandering over the hills by day or rowing beautiful moonlight nights on the lake. It is in every respect sombre, soothing and consoling. The love of nature helps us greatly to keep ourselves free from those mean and petty cares which interfere so much with calm and peace of mind. We should contemplate the heavens bespangled and adorned with stars, the surprising variety of the moon in her increase and wane, the rising and setting of all the stars.

In chemistry, how much there is to wonder at and admire, which change grass and leaves, flowers and seeds into bread and milk, eggs and cream, butter and honey. Country life has special charms. One perhaps is the continual change. Every week brings some fresh leaf or flower, bird or fruit. Every month again has its own charms and beauty. We sit quietly at home and nature decks herself for us. We should live mostly in quiet scenery among fields and woods and be fresh and strengthen both mind and body by a spell of sea air or mountain scenery.

The lovely awakening of vegetation at the first gentle touch of spring, fields not indeed entirely green, but green only in places, green, purple, gold and white, as far as the eye can see.

The heavenly blue of the firmament, the glowing tints of sunset, the purity of the snowy mountains presented by the verdure-clad surface of the earth, are a never-failing source of pleasure to enjoy the inesteemable gift of sight.

In the progress of discovery we should find and enjoy every beauty that the hidden recesses of the earth have in store for us. We are greatly indebted to science for many things, including modern methods, that fewer hours of labor can serve and supply us with the material necessities and comforts of life, leaving us more time to ourselves, more leisure to enjoy all that makes life worth living, and respect to the common good of the universe. We should co-operate so as to reduce the hours of labor and have time to enjoy the beauties of nature.

A FEW OF THE MANY REASONS WHY WE SHOULD ORGANIZE

First, to get the advantage of the modern machinery. As illustrations, compare the digging of the Suez and Panama Canals. The former was dug by hand labor, many of the workers being small girls, who dug up the wet sand with their hands and carried the baskets of sand on their shoulder or head up a steep bluff. But the Panama Canal was dug largerly by the steam shovel which scooped a couple of cubic yards of earth and dumped it on a car to be used elsewhere to place in fills. Or compare the ox wagon hauling one ton at the rate of three miles an hour, ten hours a day, with the locomotive of twelve hundred tons, forty miles an hour, at twenty hours a day, a machine sowing 150 acres a day vs. single plow, and you have a very good idea of the need of owning the machine and getting all it will produce.

Also, work does not cost in proportion to the amount done. To fence one acre of land it takes two hundred and eighty yards of wire. But to fence ten thousand acres it only takes 28,000 yards, or not three yards an acre. Also, to build a house it does not cost in proportion to the number of rooms. For instance, to put up a hotel which would house fifteen hundred members would cost infinitely less than fifteen hundred individual homes. By building this hotel at the foot of a mountain where there were rock quarries in the side, and by using the modern saw to saw up the rock and sliding the rock in a chute down the mountain and sending down the concrete in the same way, the cost of construction of the building would be greatly reduced. Also, instead of fifteen hundred families using fifteen hundred cook stoves, fifteen hundred cooks, fifteen hundred persons going to the store to buy what was needed, fifteen hundred persons to do their individual laundry, fifteen hundred furnaces or fireplaces to burn fuel, only a relatively small number of persons need be employed at such work. This is also true of the farm and industries.

We should co-operate for improved pastures. It is surprising how rapidly almost everything will increase.

Also, it will be possible to have experts in all lines. A person is not expected to make a success of a dozen professions, such as the ministry, medicine, law, dentistry, the stage, and so forth. Neither should a farmer be expected to be a dairyman, poultryman, nurseryman, aquarian and bee keeper. By co-operating and each farm department having a committee of five who are proficient in their line, it would be possible to farm scientifically.

Another reason why we should organize would be so that we might spend at least thirty days a year in the Tropics. "Tropics where cold winds and other discomforts of northern climates are mere memories of less favored conditions."

From Capricorn to Cancer is forty-seven degrees, or over thirty-two hundred miles, and only 7 per cent. of the land is utilized. It is not hot in all parts of the tropics. On some of the mountain tops of the tropics there is snow. Climatic conditions depend largely on the distance from sea level, gulf and equatorial streams, mountain ranges and their courses, soil, cleared land, and so forth. Crops can grow in the Tropics at almost any season of the year, and many of them will grow from three to ten crops a year; and from one planting many will continue growing from three to ten years, and need but very little, if any, cultivation. Some grasses can be harvested every four weeks or thirteen times a year. Bees may be robbed of their honey twice a year. The happiness and prosperity of the co-operatives depends upon scientific agriculture and efficiency in other branches of labor. The Tropics are second to none in offering opportunities for such development. There are many progressive people in the Tropics as well as elsewhere who would be glad to join. Wherever a thousand or more people could be got to join, the chain of farms would be extended.

One of the main reasons for co-operating would be in order to operate modern fisheries. About three-fourths of the earth's surface is covered with water, and almost all of the water is adapted to growing aquatic animals, which are invaluable for food, leather, oil, fertilizer, etc.

"We have a vast variety of most admirable fish included in our fauna, and it is doubtful if any country in the world can equal us in this respect. We have waters unlimited in extent, both salt and fresh, rivers by thousands and thousands of miles, lakes, ponds, canals and other waters, even unto hundreds of thousands of acres. And a great question is now beginning to dawn upon the minds of the work-a-day world of scientific naturalists and others, viz. What do we do with them? What do they yield? And what ought they to yield? Is the land naturally more prolific than the water? Assuredly not. Two acres, twenty acres or two hundred acres of water will produce double the weight of animal food that the same number of acres of land will produce, if as carefully tilled. And with this striking difference—that in the case of the production as regards land there are very heavy working and other expenses. In the case of water there are comparatively few. Fish, if left to themselves, will eat and grow. Nature will provide the means of sustenance without either barns or stables, teams or fences, seeds or farming implements or fertilizer."—Francis Francis, fish culturist.

However, it is necessary to secure the help of an aquarium to plan the fisheries and teach the pupils fish culture. A farmer may know how many animals he should have in a field. But he does not know how many fish should be in a certain body of water, or what weeds or insects are poisonous. A farmer does not allow a wolf in the pasture with sheep or a hawk in a coop with chickens. So it requires an aquarium to decided the kind and number of aquatic animals to grow in a certain area of water. Hence the need of co-operation, so as to have experts in each department.

By co-operating we can take advantage of natural continual force. Rain falls from clouds, flows down rivers into the ocean and rises in mist into the clouds and floats back over the land and descends again in rain. This would be perpetual or continual force by harnassing this power in building a dam and properly adapting it to use. Also the wind is pressed down from the colder regions and becomes warmer at the earth's surface. Levic energy bears it up again and it becomes colder and repeats. This also would be perpetual or continual force if sufficient windmills were erected to turn it into power. Also gravic energy will work continually where there is a fall of one inch for each lineal foot. And when the incline is once constructed, the cost ceases, but the power remains. It is so also with perennial grasses, fish, etc.

We should co-operate so as to keep the machines running 24 hours a day the entire year a distance of 500 miles north and south the seasons are near 20 days apart for sowing grain and grasses and harvesting it and by using enough machines to sow or reap 100 acres a day, using the machines only about 10 work days on each farm and transferring to another farm working there about 10 work days, sowing about 1,000 acres on each farm of grasses and grains, according to climate and soil; working from Florida to Maine, from Louisiana to the Dakotas, from California to Washington State.

Therefore, the co-operative would pay about $25,000 for machines which would last a number of years and sow and reap 34,000 acres of land a year, this is counting the grain and estimating at 34 farms, 1,000 acres in grain in each, 30

bushels an acre, would be over 1,000,000 bushels of grain with $25,000 worth of machinery and 300 operators, and it is preferred to follow the spring and autumn with a home in every land. Also a person owes it to himself and to society to do all he can to make the world a better place to live in and for each improvement made possible by machinery co-operative members, should get the benefit of it, in supplying the material basis of life with the least amount of time and expense. Also what is true of planting and harvesting is true of industry, including saw-mills, modern machines for rock quarries, clearing and ditching land, shops, gins, mills, etc. The machine is easier transferred to the raw material to be worked into finished products than transporting the raw material to the machines, milling its weight each day. Also the average person weighs only about 150 pounds, while he utilizes nearly 2,000 pounds a year for necessities and comforts and by transfering from farm to farm he can be less expensive to the co-operators. When a person is in the tropics he should eat and wear what is raised there, and if he were near the arctic circle it would be preferable to eat and wear what is raised there, and so with the temperate zone.

WHY CO-OPERATIVE BODIES HAVE FAILED

Because they did not locate a farm near their home city. Because they did not use the modern machinery which is just now being perfected. Because they did not use the thoroughbred animals, fowls and bees, etc., which until recently were not improved. Because they did not concentrate and systematize their work. Because they were not self-sustaining. Because they did not produce, manufacture and distribute all that was needed. Because they did not have experts for each department of work. Because the farms were not selected by civil engineers. Because they were more interested in something else than in supplying the material basis of life, such as politics, religion, etc. Because they did not have enough money and members to start with. Because the organizers were working for personal gain. Because people were not awakened to the dangers of war, disease, accident and profiteering. Because the cost of living elsewhere was comparatively low, and thus there was less incentive to stay in the co-operative community. Because the public in general only hears and reads what the opponents say. Because the co-operative plan was not drawn up so that a person could invest in safe security any amount at a reasonable interest and withdraw at any time, getting his money back. Because they practiced equalization and association, such as one great dining hall, reading room, and so forth. Because the members did not receive pay for what they did as piece work and did not pay for what they got on the European plan, and many other reasons which can now be overcome.

ORGANIZATION

While organizing, those interested in each locality should elect a temporary executive committee to consist of five members elected by ballot. The committee should meet once a week. No paid employee should serve on this committee except in an advisory capacity. Voluntary service members may prove their loyalty to the undertaking. This also eliminates the possibility of anyone serving in order to further his own end rather than the best interests of the whole society. The essential duties of this executive committee are collecting and distributing of literature among the membership in the community, renting of halls and arranging for meetings and lectures. At these meetings economic and international aspects of the subject should be developed in an entertaining and instructive way. This committee should strive to keep closely related to the organized co-operative movement not only within the state, but in the nation and the world. The committee should collect a library on co-operative and other social subjects.

It would be advisable to have one or more lecturers in each state to go from place to place lecturing on the advantages of co-operation, using stereoptican viewes to illustrate the latest improvements in agriculture, manufacturing, etc. It should plan competition among the members to increase the membership. It should arrange study courses in scientific agriculture, manufacturing and in administrative details. Last, but not least, it should plan meetings of song services and other social pleasures, as well as reporting their progress through the National Co-operator.

TEMPORARY RULE BOOK

This rule book is open for comment and criticism.

1

All farms should be of about ten thousand acres each.

2

Farms should be about five hundred miles apart on the sea coast or near navigable water—lakes, rivers, gulfs, etc.

3

There should be from one to two thousand inside members on each farm.

4

There should be from one to two thousand outside members within the state to buy supplies at cost from each farm.

5

There are to be twelve departments, known as departments of the managing board, one managing board for each farm, elected by ballot.

6

Members of the managing board must be experts in their line.

7

One supreme managing board for the United States.

8

The Managing board should be elected by a majority of the members.

9

The duties of the managing board would be to select and lease with option everything needed, including land, livestock, machinery and supplies, and govern the farm for one year.

10

There should be twelve departments, as follows:

1. Shipbuilding and fisheries.
2. Floriculture, stock raising and general farming.
3. Foodstuffs.
4. Buildings.
5. Textile industry.
6. Leather.
7. Woodworking.
8. Glass and pottery.
9. Metal and machinery.
10. Mining.
11. Miscellaneous industries.
12. Banking.

11

Each member of the committee of the managing board, while organizing, should receive not more than $100 a month and traveling expenses; this sum to be paid out of a fund raised by dues of 25 cents a month, collected from each member.

12

Investors are to buy direct from original owner at first cost and receive deed or bill of sale and hold it for security.

13

Members are to have no direct control over the particular piece of land or other property that they buy.

14

Investors get 10 per cent. interest forever.

15.

Inside members may join without investing anything if they have nothing to invest. They may also invest any amount. Outside members must invest at least $100. New investors are to meet on the Saturday before the first Sunday of each month. Their meeting place should be on the farm, so that they can see what they are buying. They are to pay up in full, paying:

45 per cent. for land.
10 per cent. for ships and fisheries.
10 per cent. for livestock.
10 per cent. for farm machinery.
10 per cent. for industrial machinery.
5 per cent. for miscellaneous buying.
5 per cent. for banking in co-operative banks.
5 per cent. for co-operative insurance.

One hundred thousand joining, investing an average of $250 each, would be $25,000,000.

16

A member may withdraw whenever he wishes and his property will be sold immediately to other members. He will receive his original investment plus the interest. The balance is to be used for improvements in the colony. This is done to protect the small investors.

17

Four per cent. of the interest will be paid in bank checks and six per cent. in supplies.

18

The supplies for all members will cost the members according to cost of production.

19

Each member is to pay for everything that he gets, including housing, clothing, education, etc., according to the European plan.

20

Members are to be paid according to amount and grade of work done. The standard pay will be $3 a day. Ten per cent. of this will be paid in bank checks; the rest will be paid in labor checks. The standard day's work will be determined by having an inspector work ten minutes, expecting the workmen to do five times as much in an hour.

21

The workmen will not be allowed to work more than three hours a day.

22

Labor checks will not be payable nor transferable except for supplies from the co-operative warehouse, for the use of the workman and his family.

23

No regular money will be allowed on the co-operative farm.

24

No private business will be allowed on the co-operative farm.

25

This co-operative system is to extend to all parts of the world, especially the tropics. The farms are to be situated wherever one or two thousand people can be gathered together. Each farm is to be self-sustaining as far as climate and soil will permit. And the entire chain of farms is to be absolutely self-sustaining, with a very few exceptions.

26

Machinery and livestock are to be transferred from one farm to the other as they are needed for pioneer work and according to seasons. Also the members can go from farm to farm, working wherever they may be.

27

Each farm must be selected where as many as possible of the natural advantages may be obtained, such as small river for dam and electric power, with possibilities of irrigation, timbered lands for buildings, furniture, carriages, etc., rock quarry and lime kiln for buildings, the latter being used also for fertilizing purposes. Land suitable for scientific agriculture. Bays, lakes, etc., for fishing, transportation, etc. The site should also be selected with an eye to beauty of surrounding and healthful location.

28

For each member there should be about 100 square feet of water surface, for sea food, one acre of fruit trees, one-eighth of an acre of vegetables, one dairy cow, one brood hog, ten hens, ten stands of bees, ten sheep, one-tenth acre of cotton, and other things in proportion or self-sustaining, considering climate, etc.

29

The farms should be selected by civil engineers, experts in scientific agriculture and in geology. They should be well situated as regards the Gulf and Equatorial Streams, sea level, mountain ranges and their courses. By having the farm partly bounded by natural waterways, it will not require so much fence and cost of hauling, etc.

30

All dwellings on each farm is to take the form of a many-storied apartment house. Each member with familys should have a private suite of rooms, including dining-room. The meals are to be served from one kitchen. It is to be a circular building at least twenty stories high, built of steel frame and stone and concrete, with large windows. The width of the building is to be sixty feet. Private hallways for each suite of rooms extend through the building. The inside of this central building is to consist of a park. In the middle of this park is a smaller building, at least twenty-two stories high, which is to contain all the public rooms, including kitchen, schools, churches, theatres, gymnasium, club rooms, library, post-office store, etc. The park is to be covered by a glass roofing, which could be opened or closed, according to the weather. At the top of the outer wall of the main building, fifteen feet from the wall, a perforated pipe is to extend entirely around the building. This pipe is for purifying the air by spraying. Around the building, both inside and outside, there is a porch for each floor, twelve feet in width. The entire diameter across buildings and park would be 340 feet. All the buildings on the farm would be on the large park, each member paying 1 per cent. of this investment for his share in the park. The building will be supplied with both elevators and escalators. There will be at least four bridges from each floor of the main building to the corresponding floor of the central building. In the inside park are to be flower gardens, playgrounds, recreation grounds, etc. On the top of the central and outer buildings there are to be roof gardens for entertainment and observation.

31

The co-operatives, as a body, will have nothing to say regarding religion, politics, equality, association, etc. But each member is to believe as he prefers the same as in any town.

32

Co-operative members should study regular school courses two hours a day and scientific literature for at least one hour a day. This would include lectures, pictures, etc.

33

Members are to stand an examination and be placed at work suitable for them. Each improvement would be utilized to reduce the hours of labor and the cost of living for co-operative members throughout the world. This includes modern machines, thoroughbred livestock, tropical farming, the utilizing of natural forces, such as water, gravity, wind, etc.

34

Disabled, sick and aged members would draw two-thirds of their previous earnings. Outside members would draw two-thirds of their previous orders.

35

Outside members who have invested $100 will be allowed to buy $3 worth of goods per week. Those who have invested $200 can buy $6 worth. No goods are to be bought from the community to be re-sold. Members only can buy.

36

There is to be a circular roadway about one-fourth of a mile from the home building, a mile and a half in circumference. All the other buildings would be on this roadway. The buildings are to be about a quarter of a mile apart. One building is to be for industrial machinery, one is to be an elevator (this includes warehouse, refrigerator, storehouse, etc.). One building is to be for poultry and livestock. One is to be a greenhouse, including plant house, fruit house, vinery, peach house, forcing house, orchard house, pits and frames, span roof garden, mushroom house, fruit room, flower garden and pleasure grounds, etc. One space would be for a cemetery. These buildings on the farm would be about six stories high and would be patterned after the home building.

37

The pastures will be sown in the best grasses, such as blue grass, Bermuda grass, para, guinea grass, Natal grass and others, according to climate and soil. The farms would have a complete orchard and vineyard, all fruits being grown that could be grown in that particular climate. The co-operatives would make a specialty of fish culture, including oysters, clams, deep sea turtles, etc.

CONCLUSION

And now, kind reader, I must close. After having read the paper, can you do anything to help organize an association in your community?

Perhaps you might; why not try? Show this paper to your friends and take their orders and send me 75 per cent of the amount and ask them to do the same.

Invite those who are interested in co-operation to your home and point out to them the advantage of co-operation.

Arrange meetings at schoolhouses or halls and elsewhere, and entertainments in song service, lectures, reading or otherwise, selecting a number of papers, pamphlets, books, etc., on co-operation.

Start a book exchange, each member spending $1.00 for literature and 25 cents a month for dues and open the cupboard of books about two hours a week, say, Monday and Friday evenings, for one hour at a time, and allow them to bring their books and exchange with the other members for their books of ideal commonwealths, co-operation, science, machinery, etc., is good literature. Anything which will cause them to think.

Call the members' attention in geographical studies, as well as historical, to the bounties of nature and the possibilities offered through scientific application, in comparison with how so many people of the world are suffering unnecessarily. Remember people who have done so much did not have any better opportunity than we; this includes Christopher Columbus, Thos. A. Edison, and most of the others who have brought about changed conditions.

The Farmer's Future

(Tune: Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching)

In my country home I sit, thinking, brethren, dear, of you,
And the honest, loyal hearts so brave and strong;
And I know that grit will tell, if we all are firm and true,
If we push the work of Equity along.

Chorus:
Shout! Shout! Shout! Progressive workers!
Co-operation is our cry;
And with purpose true and strong we will push the work along;
Boys, a better time is coming by and by.

We, the tillers of the soil, and the growers of the grain,
Are united heart to heart, and hand to hand;
Of injustice in the past and the present, we complain,
And a future for the worker we demand.

We are done with methods old; we are truly "up-to-date,"
Will not tolerate what aims to do us wrong;
And against the tricks of trade, lo, we now co-operate,
While we push the work of Equity along.

O, ye manly worker lads, and worker's maidens fair,
Lift your voices high and help to swell the song;
There's a future for the honeys, a future all will share,
If we push the work of Equity along.

All Around the World

Air: "Old Black Joe"

Words adapted by G. H. Strobell

All around the world,
A crimson banner waves,
Transcendent thought
Our human nature saves,
All around the world
Let countless thousands say
We'll rid the world of exploitation
Some glad day.

Chorus:
It's coming, it's coming,
The time for which we pray,
We'll raise the joyful shout of vic'try
Some glad day.

All around the world
Where sounds the note of woe
Where children toil
And women undergo
The burden of life's wrong
To increase the father's pay,
We'll break the last grim tyrant, hunger
Some glad day.

All around the world
The comrade strength entwined,
All around the world
In truth and justice bind,
All around the world
Our cause has right of way,
We'll build the commonwealth co-operative
Some glad day.

All around the world
Our message yet shall ring,
All around the world
All men shall be akin,
All around the world
Massed in one great array
We'll win the world to Brotherhood
Some glad day.

IF THE NATIONAL COOPERATOR INTERESTS YOU

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LEANDA CALDWELL

215 West 23rd Street

New York

NATIONAL NONPARTISAN LEAGUE
A. C. TOWNLEY, President
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

June 16, 1919.

NAACP

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Director of Publication and Research,
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
70 Fifth Avenue.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In compliance with the request of Mr. E. B. Fussell, of the Nonpartisan Leader, I am having mailed to you under separate cover literature on the Nonpartisan League. A copy of each of the following League publications is being sent you:

Address of A. C. Townley.
National Nonpartisan League, Origin, Purpose and Method of Operation.
Platform and Declaration of Principles.
The Fighting Program.
Facts about North Dakota's New Laws.

I trust that you may find this literature both interesting and enlightening with respect to the work and principles of our Movement.

Fraternally yours,

H. G. Teigan

Corresponding Secretary.

HGT:HS

(H.G.Teigan).

3/12/87

3/12/88

WHAT TO READ

As a member of the League you no doubt many times have to defend yourself in argument. Do you have any trouble doing it? What you need is a little more ammunition. You can get it by reading.

And as a member of the League you become a leader of progressive thought in your community. You must keep in touch with the rest of the world and be able to be a real leader.

Here is a list of books and pamphlets that will give you the best on the great questions of the day. Get these books. Read them yourself and then keep them circulating in your community. Remember we can not move any faster in a democracy than the understanding of the people will let us. You can help build public opinion and the understanding that will make possible real advance **now.**

Scatter the seeds of true knowledge and we shall reap the harvest of progress.

GET THE READING HABIT

Maybe you think you don't have time to read. Surely you can find at least 15 minutes during the day in which to read. In 15 minutes you can read about 3,000 words. With 15 minutes a day, every day for a year, you can read over 1,000,000 words. The average page contains about 200 words, so in a year you could read 5,000 pages, or 25 books of 200 pages each. Never say again that you haven't time to read. Buy a good book and get busy!

LEAGUE BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

Every League member ought to have these books and pamphlets. They will give you the facts and figures to hold your own in any argument. All priced at the actual cost of printing and mailing.

"FACTS FOR FARMERS"—A book of 135 pages full of just the things you want to know; 15 cents single copy; six or more, 12½ cents each.

"FACTS KEPT FROM FARMERS"—A book of 74 pages giving the inside of Big Biz politics; 15 cents a single copy; six or more, 12½ cents each.

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"WHY SHOULD FARMERS PAY DUES?"—An argument or two for you to give your business friends who are so worried about that $16; single copies, 3 cents; 12 for 25 cents.

"A MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES ON CONDITIONS IN MINNESOTA IN 1918."—A documentary history of Minnesota for seven months of 1918, showing by irrefutable evidence that outlawry, crime and violence flourished under the Burnquist-Steel Trust regime. Price, 10 cents.

"THE 'FIGHTING PROGRAM' OF THE NATIONAL NONPARTISAN LEAGUE" — Unanimously adopted by the National Committee at St. Paul, Minn., December 3, 1918. Single copies, 3 cents; 10 or more, 2 cents each.

"FACTS ABOUT NORTH DAKOTA'S NEW LAWS"—An analysis of the laws enacted at Bismarck in January and February, 1919, carrying out the League program. Single copies, 5 cents; 10 or more, 3½ cents each.

"THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE NATIONAL NONPARTISAN LEAGUE." Single copies, 5 cents; 10 or more, 3 cents each.

THE LEAGUE LIBRARY

Here are three books which will make any Leaguer an A No. 1 library. Read them yourself and get them circulating in your neighborhood.

1. **"THE NEW FREEDOM"**—President Wilson's great book. The book Big Business has tried to suppress. We have sold over 30,000 copies to League members the last few months. If you haven't a copy, you must get one right away. You can't afford to be without it.

2. **"THE HIGH COST OF LIVING"**—By Frederic C. Howe. A better name for this book would be, "What's the Matter With Farming?" for it tells you what is the matter with it and why the farmers have to organize to change conditions. A book full of facts.

3. **"DEMOCRACY OR DESPOTISM"**—By Walter Thomas Mills. Tells you what real democracy is and how to get it; shows how Big Business maintains its rule through politics, and how we can take it away from them.

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"MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP"—By Carl D. Thompson. Price, $1. "A brief survey of the extent, rapid growth and the success of municipal ownership throughout the world."

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"AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS"—By Helen Marot. Price, $1.50. We are joining hands with organized labor in our political battles. What do you know about them? This book tells the story plainly and without prejudice.

"THE EVOLUTION OF BANKING"—By Robert H. Howe. Price, 50 cents. A League member writes us that this little book has done more to open his eyes than anything he ever read. We've got to solve our own credit problems and we've got to know something about banking to do it.

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The above prices are all postpaid. Why not get your neighbors to go in with you and buy a neighborhood library and keep these books going all the time? The kept press can never deceive a man who has read these books. HE KNOWS—and he knows why they lie to him too. It's up to you to get your neighborhood lined up. Get busy.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

National Nonpartisan League,

21

Box 495,
St. Paul, Minn.

3/12/89

The Hundred and Sixteen Nonpartisan League Members

OF THE

Sixteenth Legislative Assembly of North Dakota

TO THE

Farmers and Other Workers of America

Three years have passed since the beginning of our organization. In this time the Nonpartisan League has obtained control of the government of North Dakota in all its departments. It has made a substantial beginning in 12 other states.

The League's majority of more than two to one in both branches of the legislature in this state now makes the League responsible for legislation for the first time.

As League members of this body, it has occurred to us that a statement of the task before us and of our appreciation of our responsibility might reasonably be made to the farmers and to all other workers in our country.

This is especially true of the farmers who are members of our League in this and other states and, above all, to the League members of the legislatures in other states.

WHAT MADE THE LEAGUE

All the years since the settlement of North Dakota, the farmers of this state have been the victims of great economic wrongs.

A very large share of our natural resources was given away to great private interests before the state was organized.

Transportation has been in the hands of great private interests, with Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul as the only outlets for our products and the only gateways for our supplies.

As a result, the people of this state have always been dependent for their existence on industries, banks, markets, storage and transportation facilities either existing altogether outside of the state or controlled by great private interests outside of the state.

As a necessary result of this situation, interest rates have been and still are such that of every two dollars paid in interest by the farmers, only one dollar goes to the persons who actually furnish the money, and the other dollar goes to mortgage sharks or is absorbed by a vicious system of privately owned banks.

Freight rates have been unequal and unfair. To this day it costs as much and often more to ship our own products from one railway station to another in our own state than to ship the same products an equal distance from any point within the state to any point outside of it. And worse yet, the rate for 20,000 pounds of fresh meat for 100 miles from one point to another in Minnesota is $34.20, but in North Dakota it is $50, while all merchandise rates are from 20 to 50 per cent higher in North Dakota on the same lines of railway than in Minnesota. In the incoming of supplies there is not one single point in all North Dakota which has or can obtain a through rate from any center of production anywhere in the world.

Storage, the packing plants, the stockyards, the elevators and flour mills have all been in possession and control of those not interested in the welfare of our state and always in a position to compel terms of trade most unjust to us.

By the private possession and control of the natural resources, of the means of transportation and storage, of the big-scale manufacturers of farm products, and of the banks, it has always been possible and still is possible to take from the producers of this state the lion's share of the value of their products.

It is because these things have been done until they have become utterly unendurable that the Nonpartisan League came into existence.

It is to deal with this situation that we have been elected to the legislative assembly.

We are undertaking this task, realizing that every obstruction will be put in our way—that the same tactics of misrepresentation, of the threatened boycott, of the abuse of the courts, of interference from other states and of a resort to national authorities to attempt to make impossible the successful doing of our task—all these will be resorted to now as in the past. It is for this reason that we join in this brief, frank statement to the farmers and to the other workers of America.

HERE IS OUR PROGRAM

UNJUST TAXATION

We propose to exempt from needless taxation, farm improvements, all which are made and used by the people who are on the land, and to put the burden of the farmers' taxes on ground values entirely apart from improvements.

In counties where it has been possible to secure exact information, from 40 to 61 per cent of the land is owned by nonresidents. If the lower figure is taken for the whole state, it will be assuming less than the whole of the unfortunate truth, but if this is to be taken as correct, then four acres out of every ten in the state are owned by nonresidents, and these acres are very largely without improvements. We have grown tired of taxing our own improvements in order to lessen the burdens of the nonresident land owners of North Dakota, while by our presence and our industries, we alone make valuable these lands. We propose that these burdens, which are so justly theirs, shall be taken off our shoulders and hereafter be borne more largely by themselves.

CREDITS AT COST

We propose that the farmers and working people generally, both in

This picture shows the League farmers' caucus at Bismarck, N. D. The caucus is m working people of that state, and this picture also shows a few visiting farmers and "square" with their constituents. They have enacted more legislation lature in any other state. They have the vision of the "New

Among the splendid measures just enacted by this body of men are the following:

1. A state-owned bank, which will loan money on farm land at a rate not exceeding 1 per cent over that paid for money on deposit. This will mean a saving of several cents a year on every dollar borrowed by the farmers.

2. A home building association, which will enable the state to assist farmers and workingmen in starting farms and building homes for themselves on easy terms.

3. A law providing for the exemption of farm improvements from taxation. Such a measure had long been promised the North Dakota farmers, but it was not until the latter sent representatives of their own to the law-

town and country, shall be able to secure long-time credits for home building and for farm improvements at reasonable rates through the use of state agencies for that purpose.

The Federal Farm Loan bank of St. Paul is now carrying $12,000,000 of farm loans in North Dakota, and the president of that bank states that, notwithstanding the crop failure in large portions of this state during the current year, there has not been one default, even to the amount of one single dollar, in all this business. The Federal Farm Loan bank of St. Paul is making $500 a day clear profit, which in the end will be credited as part payments on the farmers' loans while loaning money to the farmers and charging them only one-half of 1 per cent more than the bank is paying for the money it lends. We propose that these vast savings shall be retained in the hands of the useful people of North Dakota, not only on the $12,000,000 of farm loans provided for through the Federal Farm Loan bank, but also on the $309,000,000 of outstanding farm mortgages, and we further propose to render the same sort of service for home builders and owners in the cities and towns of this state.

Our state produces and sends out of the state each year something like $300,000,000 worth of products. North Dakota leads every other state in America in the production of wheat, flax and barley, while 600 billions of tons of coal are in its available coal deposits. That is the basis of our credit. With this as the foundation of our business, we propose to use this credit through our state government in such a way that the working people in the towns and the farmers in the country will be able to secure credit at exactly what it costs the state to provide it.

In doing this, we shall add to the prosperity of our state and enormously benefit the real lenders of money, for with these added advantages to our borrowers, payments will be made easier and more certain, thus adding to the value of North Dakota farm mortgages held as security by these money lenders.

s is made up of senators and representatives elected by the organized farmers and rs and experts called in to help with legislation. The League legislators have played ation in behalf of the common people than has any other previous legis- 'New Day" of prosperity for the toilers in field and in factory.

making body that this promise was made good.

4. A law providing for state-owned flour mills and terminal elevators. By controlling these important marketing facilities, the farmers will be able not only to secure a better deal in the sale of their wheat, but also on the price of the flour they buy. Other products also will be handled under this measure.

5. The measures asked for by organized labor, including a real workmen's compensation act.

Many other splendid measures have been enacted by these North Dakota legislators. What has been done in North Dakota can and will be done in other states by farmers organized on the National Nonpartisan League plan.

ELEVATORS AND FLOUR MILLS

We propose to establish elevators, storage plants, stockyards, packing houses and flour mills within or without our state in order to escape from the extortion of private monopoly in storing, in manufacturing, and in carrying our products to the consumers of the world.

We propose, as far as the consumers within our own state are concerned, to establish markets through which our citizens can exchange their products among themselves, adding to the prices which the farmers get only the cost of transportation, storage and delivery in getting these products to the people of the cities and towns.

LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER

A large share of the state has most valuable coal deposits. The fuel monopoly has been able, so far, to leave these resources undeveloped and to charge most unfair prices for the use of these "gifts of nature" lying undisturbed under our own feet.

We propose to use the authority and credit of the state to make available for our own use these vast deposits. We propose to provide better terms of employment and certainly better housing conditions for the workers who dig this coal out of the ground. We propose to add to the price which the workers get, only the cost of transportation and delivery, and in that way to have for our own use our own fuel and at that price.

If the conclusions already arrived at by our School of Mines shall be confirmed by further experiments in the production of lignite briquettes, with gas as a by-product, and the gas used in the production of power, we shall be able to provide light, heat and power for our homes and factories more abundantly and at a lower cost than is now done anywhere in America.

THE RESPONSIBILITY IS OURS

In the last general election we carried by a very large majority the constitutional amendments which were deemed advisable in order that there should be no question as to our authority to undertake every task here outlined.

We have the authority. We realize the responsibility. We shall undertake these tasks. The only persons who could object to the doing of these things are the great private interests, and the only reason why they object is because they do not wish to lose their unearned advantages so long enjoyed by them and so long endured by us.

It is not our wish to do any person any injustice. We shall ask for nothing for which we are not ready to pay.

Heretofore, a political machine, with its headquarters in Minneapolis, and its hired agents in our places of business, and its spokesmen in the state offices, in the legislature and in the courts of North Dakota, has been using the power of our own citizenship in robbing us of our own earnings.

We shall not seek to avenge old wrongs. Nothing could be gained by any such effort, but we realize that we are now responsible for our own affairs. We shall insist that these wrongs must stop.

CO-OPERATION ASKED FOR

We know that the tasks we are undertaking here must also be undertaken in every other state and in the end must be supported by the joint action of all the states if the full fruitage of our endeavors is ever to be realized. We know that this can not be accomplished without the co-operation of organized labor.

We therefore make our appeal to all useful people engaged in all the industries of our country, for all are victims of the same sort of wrongs as those from which we seek deliverance.

For this reason, we ask our fellow citizens everywhere to be interested in our proceedings, to be informed as to the measures we shall adopt and, so far as they shall be deemed wise, to aid in their adoption elsewhere.

Bismarck, N. D., January 8, 1919.

This is to certify that the foregoing address was unanimously adopted and ordered published by the 116 Nonpartisan League members of the Sixteenth Legislative Assembly of North Dakota at the regular caucus meeting of this date.

W. J. CHURCH, Chairman.
NORBERT O'LEARY, Secretary.

The laws passed by this legislative assembly, carried out in detail the promises made above. The people of North Dakota have thus demonstrated to the people of other states a practicable WAY OUT.

[Nat'l Urban League]

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

127 EAST 23RD STREET ROOMS 33-34, NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE: GRAMERCY 3978

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SAVANNAH
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
ST. LOUIS
TRENTON
WESTFIELD, N. J.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Sept. 11, 1919.

SEP 1 2 1919

DU BOIS

3116/114

Mr. A. G. Dill,
Business Manager, The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Dill:

Does your office happen to have the addresses of the graduating students referred to in your recent Educational Number from the various colleges and universities? I am working out a plan to present to some or all of them certain opportunities for entering Social Welfare Work. If your office happens to have their addresses would it be possible for me to obtain them for this purpose at an early date?

Hoping that we may have your advice and cooperation in this matter, I am

Very sincerely yours,

A. L. Jackson

A. L. Jackson,
Educational Secretary.

ALJ-ERR

"Let us not work as colored people nor as white people for the narrow benefit of any group alone, but together, as American citizens for the common good of our common city, our common country."

MRS. WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, JR.

WHAT WE DO TOWARD THIS END

We

1. Try to show social welfare agencies the advantage of co-operation.
2. Secure and train social workers.
3. Protect women and children from unscrupulous persons.
4. Fit workers {for / to} work
5. Help to secure playgrounds and other clean places of amusement.
6. Organize boys' and girls' clubs and neighborhood unions.
7. Help with probation oversight of delinquents.
8. Maintain a country home for convalescent women.
9. Investigate conditions of city life as a basis for practical work.

[Nat'l Urban League]

October 16, 1919

Mr. A. L. Jackson,
127 East 23rd Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

3/16/113

We do not keep a record of the names and addresses of the graduates mentioned in our Educational Number.

If you will send us an account of the plans which you have in mind, we may be able to make note of it in our columns, and thus reach many of these graduates.

Very sincerely yours,

McA-Harizon

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

127 EAST 23RD STREET, ROOMS 33-34, NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE: GRAMERCY 3978

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WESTFIELD, N. J.
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YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

3/16/147

October 24, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor, The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge your favor of October 16th, and in reply to your request I am enclosing copy of the plan of the Educational Committee of the National Urban League for recruiting and training social workers.

If you will accept it, I would be very glad to prepare a brief article concerning the work of this Committee. We are including in the work of this Committee an effort to educate white students as to their responsibilities and opportunities in working out the various phases of the problem of racial relationships. We are appearing before student audiences in various schools and colleges with a frank presentation of the whole problem in a sincere effort to interpret the point of view of the colored man. So far our efforts in this direction have met with a good deal of success and we plan to continue this work on a more aggressive scale in the future.

Believe me to be,

Very sincerely yours,

A. L. Jackson

A. L. Jackson
Educational Secretary.

ALJ/ERR

"Let us not work as colored people nor as white people for the narrow benefit of any group alone, but TOGETHER, as American citizens for the common good of our common city, our common country

MRS. WILLAM H. BALDWIN, JR.

What we do toward this end

We

1. Try to show social welfare agencies the advantage of co-operation.
2. Secure and train social workers.
3. Protect women and children from unscrupulous persons.
4. Fit workers { for / to } work.
5. Help to secure playgrounds and other clean places of amusement.
6. Organize boys' and girls' clubs and neighborhood unions.
7. Help with probation oversight of delinquents.
8. Maintain a country home for convalescent women.
9. Investigate conditions of city life as a basis for practical work.

Miss Fawcett-articles

October 29, 1919

3/16/146

Mr. A. L. Jackson,
National Urban League,
127 East 23rd Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I should be glad to consider a brief article from you, stating the actual work done by your committee.

Very sincerely yours,

[New York Age]

1919

Editor of the New York Age

I am glad that the Age is giving its columns to a frank discussion of the Pan-African movement. A great question like this needs discussion and clarification and for this reason I venture again to trespass on your kindness in answer to Bishop Smith. Bishop Smith mingles the Pan-African Congress and the Garvey movement as practically one idea. This is a grave mistake. The Pan-African Congress has nothing to do with any "Africa for the Africans" movement. The object of the Pan-African Congress is simply to bring representatives of the various peoples of African descent into knowledge and common acquaintanceship so that out of such conferences general policies and actions can be evolved. Bishop Smith does well to emphasize our great ignorance of Africa, but that, instead of being an argument against the Pan-African Congress is exactly its chief raison d'etre. Africa is today in the center of world interest. The question of its government, of its relation to the League of Nations and other countries, of the handling of its raw material and the status of its labor, are questions in which every modern civilized human being is vitally interested. Kindred questions affect ~~its~~ persons of Africa descent in North and South America and the West Indies, and these questions are being discussed the world over. For us ot refuse to discuss them or to learn about them would be the heighth of folli.

Many colored persons know this, but have been restrained by the Garvey movement. Mr. Garvey's African program has been dangerous, ill-considered and impracticable and for that reason the Pan-African Congress

24-4-96

has not invited him to participate. On the other hand we must be generous enough to give Mr. Garvey the credit of having foreseen the necessity of a union in business and social uplift between all the African peoples. He is not the man to carry this out because he lacks poise and business ability, all the more reason therefore for Bishop Smith and others to push a wise program. The two hundred or more mollions of people of African descent in the world must through their educated men and women of character meet periodically in conference, get in touch with governments and philanthropic organizations and do what they can to solve the Negro problems throughout the world. It does not matter a picayune whether the initiative in this movement comes from a man born in New York or Capetown or Kingstown.

34-4-97

I am aware that many sympathize with Bishop Smith when they say that even if this work is important it ought not to be done by the N.A.A.C.P. because the N.A.A.C.P. has its hands full with its American program. This is in a sense true. It is true that a man with his house on fire has his hands full, but if his neighbors houses are burning too and the whole block in conflagration it may be ~~the sight of~~ far sighted wisdom for him to help his neighbors at the same time that he helps himself. The Negro problem in America will never betsettled so long as Africa or the West Indies are seats of economic slavery and despotism. The African M. E. Church has its hands full in America and yet its wise Fathers almost from the beginning insisted on African missions, and the time may easily come when that small and often despised branch of the church's efforts will become its greatest jewel. Direct ruin threatens that organization which interprets its program so narrowly and selfishly as to miss its manifest destiny and widest usefullness. The N.A.A.C.P. is working in New York and in Oklahoma, in Florida and in Washington

but it would be false to its work in those very places if it did not also work in Haiti and Africa. I should myself gravely doubt the importance of the Pan-African movement had ⊥ not received such cordial good wishes and cooperation from persons of influence throughout the world, both white and black. Not only have well known leaders like Sir Harry Johnston, Senator La Fontaine, Henri Barbusse, Jane Addams, and Rene Claparede approved the movment, but also American Negroes like Bishops Scott, Hurst, Coppin and Phillips, Professor Scarborough, H. O. Tanner, E. C. Morris, Chaplain Steward, L. G. Jordan, R. R. Moton, Dr. George E. Haynes, Eva D. Bowles, John E. Bruce, Dr. J. E. Moorland, Mrs. Addie Hunton, Mrs. Helen Curtis and a score of others equally prominent, including the African Students' Union, the Haitian Delegation and the Liberian Plenary Commission.

34-4-98

GEORGE W. HARRIS, EDITOR

The New York News Charity Bureau

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OUR PURPOSE: TO CHEER THE AFFLICTED AND DISTRESSED
TO GIVE ALMS TO GOD'S WORTHY POOR. SUPPORTED THROUGH VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS
GUILFORD M. CRAWFORD, DIRECTOR

3/5/19

May 7th 1919

MAY 9 1919

My dear D. Dubois:

A large number of colored and white people have enquired if any of the Colored men of standing and prestige ever attend the functions given by reputable Colored Organizations. I said "I am unable to tell" I know however but very few do.

I am giving you an opportunity to allow me to say "Yes" if in the future, this question is asked me. Will you attend the Costume Charity Ball on next Sept Friday evening May 16th at Manhattan Casino? This function is conceded to be the most attractive and given under auspices of the leading Negro Organizations of the Country. Come out if you can. You will greatly benefit Yourself.

Yours Truly
Guilford M. Crawford

GEORGE W. HARRIS, EDITOR

The New York News Charity Bureau

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TELEPHONE 2156 MORNINGSIDE

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OUR PURPOSE: TO CHEER THE AFFLICTED AND DISTRESSED
TO GIVE ALMS TO GOD'S WORTHY POOR. SUPPORTED THROUGH VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS
GUILFORD M. CRAWFORD, DIRECTOR

3/5/20

May 21st. 1919.

Dear Sir:

The New York News Charity Bureau takes pleasure in inviting you to be a member of the citizens' committee to receive and welcome Major General Leonard Wood on the occasion of his address before the bureau, Sunday afternoon, June 22nd., 3 oclock at Palace Casino.

Yours Respectfully,

Guilford M. Crawford

Director

Geo. W. Harris

Chairman.

Mr. White -
Return to W.E.B.DuB.

[New York World]

1919

Cartons

Return to Dr. Du Bois.

November 20, 1919.

To the Editor of the World.

Sir:

The article by Clair Kenamore, published in your edition of November 16, concerning the "Elaine Uprising" is so palpably unfair and misinforming that I trust you will allow me space to correct it.

1. It is ridiculous to seek to make Robert L. Hill the cause of the Elaine trouble. Whatever he did or did not do, the just grevances of the Negro peons in Arkansas are a disgrace to the South and a defiance of the 13th amendment. So far as Hill is concerned, this is a matter of record: last summer he was sued for a small debt by a white man. He alleged that the debt had been paid. Nevertheless, the man got judgment and seized all of Hill's farming stock and Hill was unable to redeem it. Does this look like the experience of a man with $12,000 in the bank?

2. The share-tenant system in vogue in the Mississippi Delta region, of which Phillips County, Ark., is a part, is one of the most iniquitous systems of peonage in the United States. Under President Roosevelt's administration, the Brattons, who are mentioned in Kenamore's article, assisted the District Attorney in convicting nearly a dozen white men of peonage in this part of Arkansas. Small wonder that the Brattons are unpopular and that they have been blamed for the present disturbances.

As a matter of fact, the share system enables the landlords completely to control labor and wages. No itemized accounts are ever given. The landlord "advances" supplies to his tenants in the same

49-13-28

sense that the United States Stell Corporation "advances" wages to its employees, or that the merchant "advances" wages to his clerks; in other words, before the cotton crop is harvested, the laborers are supposed to be paid for the work which they do on the crop.

In the Delta region, however, this is only partially true. The laborer is allowed to get certain supplies at the company store at exorbitant prices. A year or less later, after his crop has been harvested, he is given a slip telling him how much he owes for supplies, how much his crop was worth, and what is the balance due. To dispute this statement, is in Arkansas custom to dispute White Supremacy.

This is bad enough, but lately with the high price of cotton and the great demand for labor, an additional injustice has been added. On the Fathauer and other plantations cotton sold in the fall of 1918 was not settled for until July , 1919; and then the statement was verbal, without items. This year the same method was attempted again. The crop was gathered, one car was loaded, and another was being loaded. As soon as the second car was ready, both were to be sent to market. The Negroes had no way of knowing what the crop would sell for, no exact account of the amount of cotton which they had raised, and no prospect of having any statement of their accounts before the summer of 1920. They objected. And they did exactly as any law-abiding American ought to have done, - they went to the largest town in the county and hired lawyers.

49-13-29

3. When Negroes in other parts of the county learned what the sixty-eight Fathauer tenants proposed to do, they arranged meetings and planned to do the same thing. Many of them were members of Hill's organization; but there is not the slightest trustworthy evidence that the meetings of these Negroes had any object except

(a) to force by law prompt settlements by the landlords (b) to better the condition of the tenants, by saving money and buying land.

Meetings of Negroes in the Black Belt are always looked upon with suspicion, and they are stopped by a very simple expeident: somebody goes and shoots at the Negroes secretly and at the slightest sign of resistance, the whole organization of the Black Belt is called into being. This organization consists of all the law officers of the county, and all the white men near and in neighboring counties and states.

No sooner had the plan of the Pathauer tenants become known than a meeting of Negroes at Hoop Spur was, without provocation, fired into. The Negroes returned the fire, killing one white man. This at first was the extent of the 'uprising." In retaliation, from 50 to 100 Negroes were killed, 1.000 Negroes were arrested, and 122 Negroes were indicted; 11 Negroes were sentenced to death and 46 to terms of imprisonment in the penitentiary.

4. Four Negro professional men from Helena, the Johnston Brothers, who had absolutely nothing to do with the tenants and knew nothing of the disturbance, were killed. They had been out squirrel-shooting and on their way back were advised by certain white friends to leave their automobile and take the train, as there was trouble in the vicinity. They did so. These "friends" then told the mob that they were on the train, the mob took them from the train, and when they resisted and killed one white man, all four of the Negroes were so shot to pieces that their bodies were unrecognizable.

5. The trials of the accused Negroes were a most outrageous farce! (a) They had the right to ask for a change of venue and considering the state of mind of the white people in the county and the

49-13-30

fact that there were no colored men on the jury lists, this would have been the least that their lawyers could have asked for. No change of venue was asked in the case of a single defendant. (b) Every defendant in such cases in Arkansas is allowed twenty challenges of Jurors. In the case of these 50 condemned Negroes not a single challenge was made. (c) When a group of persons is accused of crime, they can in Arkansas law ask for a "severance" of their cases and their lawyer may determine the order in which they shall be brought on trial. No severance was asked; a jury was impaneled and six Negroes were condemned to death in a half-day and the whole eleven less than a day after. This, mind you, is a trial of felony cases for capital offenses!

There is not a civilized country in the world that would for a moment allow this kind of justice to stand.

W. E. B. Du Bois.

49-13-31

Re-Arkansas Riot: For Decision (NOTES)

How many indicted 122

How many tried Latest reports indicate 77

How many convicted 66

"Death" sentences

11 cases dismissed

12 to death

9 to 21 years

27 to [illegible] years

1 to 15 years

30-30-6

W. T. S.

N.Y. Sun, Nov 7. reports 54 sentenced to terms of from 1 to 21 years in State Prison

[Newman, A.O.]

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A. E. LINDLEY
GENERAL SECRETARY

751

June, 12th, 1919.

Dr W.E.B.DuBois.
70 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

3/20/51

Dear Friend:-

While in France serving as Chaplain of the 366th Inf; it was my pleasure to have a brief talk with you during a lunch at our regimental headquarters, It was at Le Chapelle and you were in company with Captains Godman and Boutte. Since then I have watched anxiously for your expressions regarding your findings while making the rounds from first one regiment then another; I am glad to see that thru you and those in cooperation with you we are to soon have a reliable history of the Negro in the great war.

It occurs to me that I might possibly be of some assistance to you, I have some photographs taken during the stay of the 366th Inf in France and a deal of personal knowledge of the history of that regiment from its training period at Camp Dodge Iowa; until its final discharge at Camp Upton. I notice in the June issue of The Crisis that you have a somewhat limited record of the 366th; Any information that you might need in regards to this regiment and its activities will be gladly furnished in so far as I am able.

Very truly yours.

Allan O. Newman.

Allan O.Newman.
918 French Street. Wilmington.Del.

[Newman, A.S.]

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APR 19 1919

Orangeburg, S. C. April 17th 1919

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor of The Crisis,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

If it is convenient for you to do so, I shall be very grateful if you will send me some material relating to the Pan-African Congress.

Enclosed please find ^{c} in postage stamps to defray expense of same. Should any extra expense be incurred by your sending it, shall remit the balance on receiving it.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I am,

Very truly yours,
A. S. Newman

Pan-Afr. Cong. sec.

3/1/40

THE NEWS-HERALD

EDITORIAL ROOMS

WILLIAM P. F. FERGUSON
EDITOR

FRANKLIN, PA.,
July 29,1919.

The Editor,
The Crisis,
New York,
Dear Sir:-

Mr. Ferguson trequested the writer to send the attached clipping,thinking you might be interested.

Sincerely yours,

Mildred Kinch
Sec'y.

32/64

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

September 16, 1919

The News Paper Enterprise Association,
c/o The Muncie Press,
Muncie, Illinois

3/15/41

Gentlemen:

We want very much to buy the original photograph ~~of~~ from which the enclosed cut was made. Will you kindly send it to us with bill?

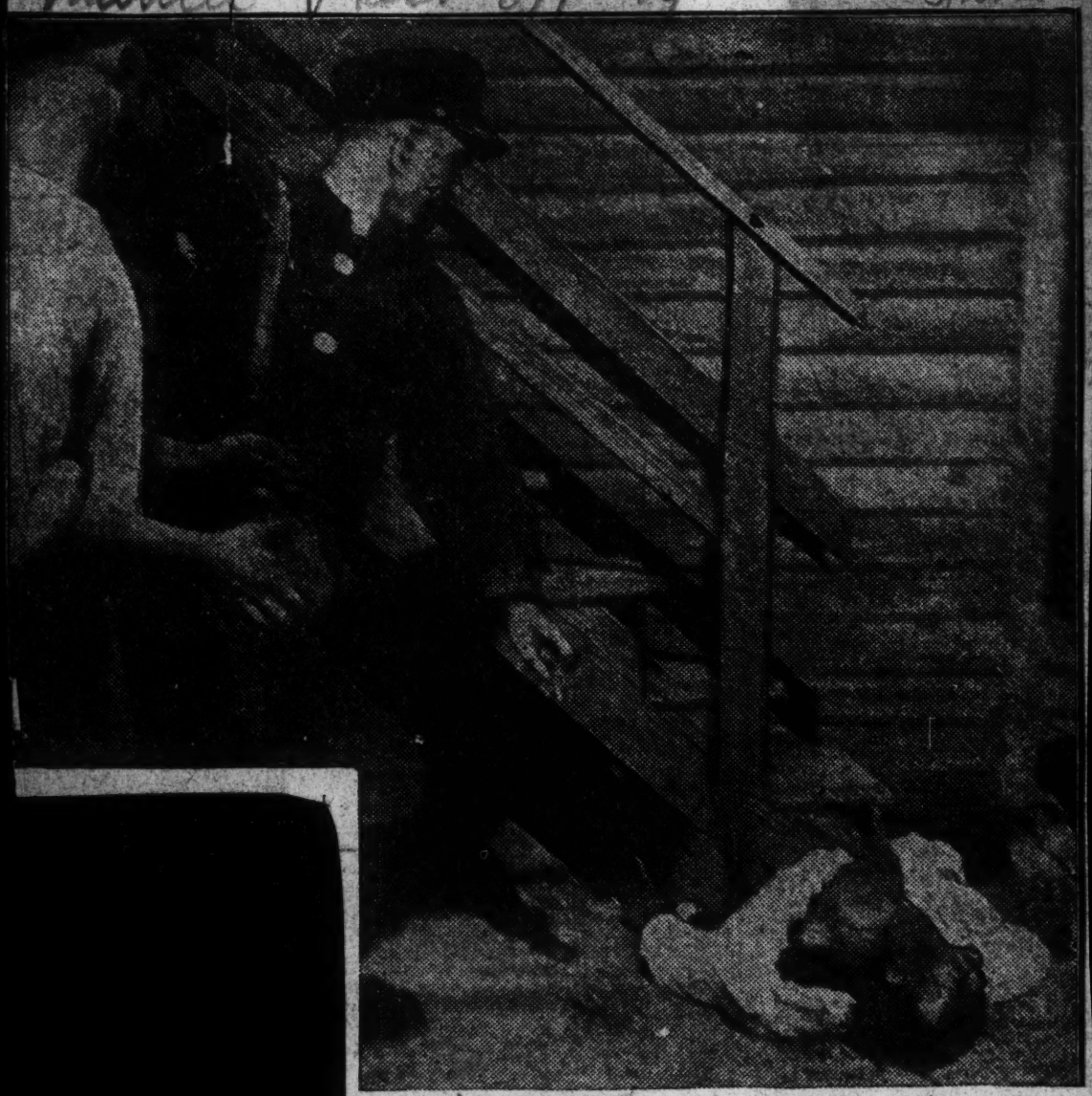
Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Enc.
WEBDB-CF

Murdering A Negro in Chicago Riot

Munsey Press 8/1-19 3/15/42



CHICAGO.—This is the murder of a negro in the Chicago race riots. The two white men are the front rank of a mob which has cornered the black man at the foot of the stairway and the man in the cap, with arm uplifted, has just thrown the last stone as the negro is dying. The Newspaper Enterprise Association photographer who took the picture, trailed with the mob under fire of guns and stones until he had secured this evidence of the murder.

WALTER S. STEELE,
Business Manager

GEORGE B. LOCKWOOD,
Editor and General Manager

[News Paper Enterprise Assn.]
WILBUR E. SUTTON,
Managing Editor

THE MUNCIE EVENING PRESS

Press Publishing Company

Corner Jackson and High Streets

MUNCIE, INDIANA ?Sept. 19,1919.

3/15/43

W.E.B. Du Bois,

The Crisis,

70 Fifth ave.,

New York,

N.Y.:

Dear Sir:- The original of the enclosed picture we presume to be in possession of The Newspaper Enterprise Association, Cleveland, O., of which The Muncie Press is a client. The picture came to us in mat form. Doubtless the N.E.A. would be glad to accommodate you unless it should be holding the picture for use as evidence against the murderer.

Yours Truly,

THE MUNCIE PRESS.

J. Wilbur E. Sutton,

Managing Ed.

K.L.

[Herbern]

1919.02.14.

de Recueil International
Union of Arbeitsrecht Verbände
Bruxelles.

Paris: Secrétariat français 51 rue de Clichy.

Mrs. org. Union de Congrès Panafricain.
à Paris

Messieurs.

Nous avons pris connaissance avec le plus grand intérêt de votre projet de Congrès sur les questions africaines. Notre Union se fera représenter ad audendum à votre réunion, les délégués conserveront la plus personnelle toute latitude d'y prendre telle position qu'ils croiraient devoir prendre. Les délégués seront MM. Otlet et Van Overbergh, Secrétaires généraux de notre Union.

Avec nos vœux de bonne réussite, nous vous prions, Messieurs, de vouloir bien agréer l'assurance de notre considération très distinguée.

Les Délégués de l'Union à Paris.

Cyprien Verbern

391 Gates Av.
Brooklyn, N.Y.

251
(military)

16 Oct., 1919

Hdqrs. 367 Medical Det.

W. E. B. Du Bois
70 5th Av.
New York City.

3/22/17

Sir:- Noting in the current issue of The Crisis a request for information for use in war history now being prepared by you, I wish to say that I have in my possession a complete official medical history of the 367th Infantry made by the medical Major on duty with that command and transmitted to the Division Surgeon, 92nd, as was required.

Some of the medical officers of duty with that command have copies, and it may be that they have already sent one in. If not, my one that I have is available, if same can be of use to you, and with the promise that it be returned.

This history includes: (1) Camps occupied with Dates. (2) Incidence of Disease; (3) Sanitary Arrangements and Disposal of Waste; (4) Water - Food Supplies Clothing; (5) Account of Marches and experiences in different sectors, and other topics freely commented upon. I was Surgeon (White) As Surgeon first M.O. I had charge of all paper work pertaining to the health of my command.

Sincerely,

N. A. Nixon

The Nonpartisan Leader

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

353 JACKSON STREET
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

NAACP

June 14, 1919.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Director of Publication and Research,
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

At the request of Mr. C.A. Sorensen of Lincoln, Nebraska, we are aending you under separate cover a number of sample copies of the Nonpartisan Leader and also copies of the pamphlets "The New Day in North Dakota" and "Facts About North Dakota's New Laws". We are also asking the national headquarters of the Nonpartisan league to send you what literature they have for distribution.

Mr. Sorensen also asked me to place you on the free list for the Leader, but we have no free list now, except for libraries.

Yours very truly,

E. B. Fussell

E.B. Fussell
Acting Editor

F*S

3/1/9/100

April 17, 1919.

Mrs. Dora Coles Norman,
1319 Bristow Street,
Bronx, New York City

My dear Mrs. Norman:

Best greetings to you and Mr. Norman from Paris.

I am coming to call one of these days. Meantime, I have been asked if I could reproduce the Pageant at Columbus, Ohio, late in June or early in July.

Are you still dancing, and do you think you could undertake this? About what would be the modest honorarium which you would require outside of board and trouble?

Kindly let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB/CF

Pageant

3/19/108

Pageant

1319 Bristol St. Brooklyn
April 29, 1919

My dear Dr. DuBois,

Glad to hear from you while in Paris.

It's happy news to hear that there is a call for the Pageant again.

I am dancing and believe I could undertake your work again when I learn moon

about it.

My charges this time will depend upon how long you will need me. Let me talk the matter over with you first won't you? I shall be away until after May 18 but will be glad to talk with you immediately upon my return.

Very Sincerely Yours

Donald Coles Gannon

[No. Carolina Mutual...]

LIFE INSURANCE

District Office

DR. W. L. JOYNER.
DIST. MANAGER.

The North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association,

Weldon, North Carolina.

3/5-/112

2-26-I9.

MAR 5 1919

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
New York, N. Y.

41

Dear Sir:-

With the numerous affairs before you, and the many perplexing problems claiming your attention at this time,we are pleased to call your attention to these little matters that they may not be forgotten, and that the premium on your insurance policy may be sent to Dr. W.L.Joyner of Weldon as usual. Premium due March, Ist. Amount $I3.I8.

Appreciating your business and thanking you for your confidence,I am

Yours very truly,

W. L. Joyner

WLJ/R.

Insured

S Hillady - 70 Wall ave New York. [N.A.A.C.P.] 1919

Clemenceau permits Pan African Conference Paris February twelve thirteen. North South America West Indies and Africa represented. Our share expense may reach five hundred dollars. Cable that amount. Have had no letters since Christmas. Much important historical matter collected. Send carefully selected delegates if possible Announce May issue as Soldier history number

W. E. B. Du Bois

(Cable sent Jan 28)

49-13-49

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

TO NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE

70 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK February 3, 1919

THE CRISIS -

To one-half of amount advanced to Dr. Du Bois for European expenses, according to extract from Board minutes of December 9, 1918	750	00
(Extract attached hereto)		

3/12/84

[In.a.a.c.P.]

NATIONAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
MOORFIELD STOREY

VICE-PRESIDENTS
ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
BISHOP JOHN HURST
JOHN E. MILHOLLAND
MARY WHITE OVINGTON
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

PROPOSES TO MAKE 11,000,000 AMERICANS PHYSICALLY FREE FROM PEONAGE, MENTALLY FREE FROM IGNORANCE, POLITICALLY FREE FROM DISFRANCHISEMENT, AND SOCIALLY FREE FROM INSULT

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
MAJOR J. E. SPINGARN
O. G. VILLARD, TREASURER
DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH
JOHN R. SHILLADY, SECRETARY
JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, FIELD SECRETARY
WALTER F. WHITE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Feb. 11, 1919

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I asked Mr. Shillady to write you to-day and he clasped his hands to his head with a gesture of despair. He is just back from the South and brings with him such a frightful lot of work that we are all overwhelmed with it and with what we had before. Moreover his wife has struck, he didn't wirte to her when away to the extent that he should and she is calling him back on early trains compared to his former habits! I say this so that you will understand that Mr. Shillady with the rest of us rejoices at your success and is most anxious to see the material you are returning with.

We are finding it hard to get money for the Pan African Congress or for the book chiefly, I think, because we have none of us proved clever at getting money out of rich white folks. The Board yesterday authorized the cable I sent. I know by this time that you realise that you couldn't take the trip you planned and be back anywhere near March first. Transporation between here and Haiti is so infrequent that you might have gotten there and been unable to return for some weeks. But the work for the book Mr. Kennaday and Mr. Studin were much interested in. So I cant write about everything but when you return we will have a good talk and I will tell you just how we proceeded yesterday. Mr. Dill has not paid the 750 dollars and that matter was not taken up yesterday. There was so much time spent with the consideration of your itinerary and whether we did not need you here and whether you must not get at the book here soon. Mr. Grimke and Mr. Loud were opposed to more expenditure abroad. All the Board thought we should bend every effort to get the money thus far advanced from outside sources but time will show whether they will do anything.

We wanted terribly to print Exhibit B., those of us who saw it, but it seemed unwise in view of your present work.

Thank you for your good letter. The only feeling now is that of a few Board members that money from the Branches ought not to go to any extent abroad. They put it that two thousand dollars was for the book that was planned, a very big three-volumed affair.

I am so excited to hear what you will get over through the correspondents regarding the Conference. Whether

Faithfully yours,

Harry W. Ovington

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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NATIONAL OFFICERS

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 9386

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

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JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, FIELD SECRETARY
WALTER F. WHITE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY

February 20, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
C/O Morgan, Harjes Company,
Paris, France.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have wanted to write to you ever since you went away. Since December I have been rushing hard to close up our year, have had the work of the annual meeting, and then have been in Georgia and Alabama, in the latter state sitting at the trial of lynchers, which resulted in a verdict of "not guilty." While in the South, I interviewed governors, ex-governors, and other former officials, attorney generals and newspaper proprietors. I have just returned from a two days conference in Washington and am leaving tomorrow afternoon for Kansas where there is a state-wide fight on against a school segregation bill.

I visited the annual farmer's conference at Tuskegee. Major Moton arrived before the conference broke up. I heard what he had to say about his experience in France and talked with him privately, though we did not discuss this subject.

We have been much intefested in all we have been hearing about what you are doing and what you are seeing in France. Monday was a glorious day in New York when the old Fifteenth - the 369th New York - paraded up Fifth Avenue. We have had some conversation with some of the officers. These conversations, together with what we have heard from you, have made us keenly anxious to hear the full story, and we shall all be good listeners when you return. I hope that the rest of the time you are in France you will be equally successful.

All our cables you have no doubt received. The one of February 11, reproduced below, gave you the decision of the Board as to how far you would be authorized to go in the French trip:

> "For financial reasons Board disapproves Algiers,
> Haiti, and larger program involving more funds.
> If more money absolutely essential for book, cable."

While on October 1 we had a balance of $10,400, we have been running down to less than $3,000, with monthly expenditures running pretty high. Last month they were more than $4,700. With

our funds as they are, it was obviously impossible to authorize larger expenditures, in the opinion of the Board. After you have returned, the question as to what money can be raised from private sources outside of the Association's funds can be taken up.

With best wishes and congratulations upon what you have done, I am

Sincerely yours,

John R. Shillady
Secretary.

JRS/RR

3/2/28

[NAACP]

Treasurer's Report
of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE
Month of March, 1919

Receipts			Expenditures	
Balance in bank, February 28 -		$2029.34	Printing	$ 291.25
" " Petty Cash Fund		100.00	Gen Expense and Supplies	75.02
Memberships	2282.90		Salaries	1882.64
Contributions	185.80		Traveling Expense	369.62
Pins sold	42.50		Postage	287.70
Bulletins sold	49.50		Rent	166.53
Literature "	59.85		Telephone	40.15
Crisis subscriptions	176.50		Telegrams	52.59
Refund from Anti-Lynching Fund for salaries	475.00		Office railing, shelves, etc.	74.68
Contributions to Pan-African Congress expenses	170.29		Meetings	4.50
			Light	20.25
			Refund to Branches	34.70
			Multigraphing	38.50
			Furniture and typewriters	285.00
			Appropriation to Ohio Conference of N.A.A.C.P. branches for Civil Rights fight	50.00
	3440.34		Total	$5545.01
	$5569.98		Balance in bank, Mar. 31, 1919	1925.97
			Balance in Petty Cash	100.00
				$5569.98

SPECIAL FUNDS

Balances Feb. 28, 1919 -		March Expenditures -	
Anti-Lynching Fund	$6343.39	Postage	$ 105.09
Maclean Memorial Fund	224.02	Telegrams	107.44
Jim Crow Fund	8.00	Multigraphing	8.60
Legal Fund	86.50	Salaries - Jan., Feb., & Mar	510.00
	6661.91	Deposit on rent of Carnegie Hall	100.00
March Receipts -		Printing - 10,000 "Negro Question"	343.10
Anti-Lynching	390.12		$1174.23
Legal Fund	2.50		
	392.62		
		Balances in banks, Mar. 31 -	
		Anti-Lynching Fund	5559.28
		Maclean Memorial Fund	224.02
		Legal Fund	89.00
		Jim Crow Fund	8.00
			7054.77
	7054.53		

[NAACP-MARY W. OVINGTON]

Hotel St. George
WILLIAM TUMBRIDGE
CLARK, HICKS, HENRY & PINEAPPLE STS.
51 CLARK STREET
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS
NEW YORK CITY

APR 15 1919

March 7, 1919

3/9/124

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

There is only one proper method to pursue in corresponding with a European traveller- to write letters until he appears in New York. If you stop thinking he will soon return you find that something has kept him still on the continent. I would have gone on writing you had I not thought you would soon be back and now that I do write you will pretty surely miss this letter.

Such a fine bundle of news was handed me from you late this afternoon! I read it through hastily and will see that the editorials go to the Crisis early to-morrow. We had your cable regarding the Pan-African Congress, and were thrilled at the thought that you would present your resolutions to the Peace Conference, and now comes the account of what took place at the Conference. Walling and Russell must have been great acquisitions. And wasn't I glad to receive your editorial regarding the study of a living language. Haven't I vainly inveiged against wasting time on a dead one when all the world of thought is wrapped up in living lnaguages!

Now in regard to the history. We are gathering information all the time from the returning soldiers. They come to us, I am glad to say, and bring us material. You will find that by April first the men will about all have been mustered out, so that you wont have the chance to visit the cantonments. We are now working on the problem of getting into the regualr army those who so desire.

Such problems as are now about! The returning soldier and the men released from industry. We ought to be a dozen at least in the office

Hotel St.George
WILLIAM TUMBRIDGE
CLARK, HICKS, HENRY & PINEAPPLE STS.
51 CLARK STREET
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS
NEW YORK CITY

3/9/25

and we are only four. And on April fifteenth we have ~~xx~~ an anti-lynching conference in New York - the signers of our call include Haughes and Elihu Root, and June 21-30 we have our tenth anniversary at Cleveland. It's wonderful work but a bit wearing.

I was so thankful you saw Walling in Paris. He was at the board meeting at which Mr. Grimke expressed his indignation that money had been appropriated for a book, and knew how bitterly Mr. G. felt. At the last Baord meeting when the five hundred for the Pan African Congress which I sent was approved ~~&~~x(Isuggested that it be a separate fund, and said I would see that the money was raised) Mr. G. refused to vote, and when he got home sent in his resignation from the Board. Washington is so powerful a Branch that it knocks one up a little, but I do not think we shall lose the Branch. And your success is so splendid and the material you are gathering so important, that ~~xxxx xxxx~~ the mass of the people must be with you. Then we ought to make a lot out of the book.

In regard to the material you want to get for the book on this side. You know, of course, that Scott and Woodson are at work on this and expect to publish their first volume, in June. It seems to me that you will want to get out a book on the Negro in France before you attempt anything about him here in America. The book describing what has happened on the other side, with exhibit B, and other important material, will sell better than a book in the least like Scott's.

Have received $50.00 - Inc. thus far $79 - apt from the N.Y. Branch.

Hotel St. George

WILLIAM TUMBRIDGE
CLARK, HICKS, HENRY & PINEAPPLE STS.
51 CLARK STREET
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS
NEW YORK CITY

3/9/126

I feel with you the importance of this writing, but think on the lines of a popular book first, for that is needed now. The country is qquite mad over the Negro soldier. The reception given the old Fifteenth was the biggest you could conceive of. You've got that to work with you.

I have so much to tell you when you get back. I am afraid these next years will be hard ones economically for the laboring class. But there must be enormous jobs for America to put through once we get out of the war work into the new.

One of the men I have met is Lieut. Guillot. He plans to translate into Frnech The Passing of the First Born and The White Brute. He's very charming.

Wont I be glad to see you back!

H. W. O.

[NAACP]

2/24/20.

March 17, 1919

Mr. A. E. Patterson,
3102 South State St.,
Suite 2
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Patterson:

Mr. Shillady asked me to acknowledge for him your memorandum of March 14th.

Sincerely yours,

Office Secretary

RR:HN

[April 8, 1919] [partially illegible] 1919

C 11

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors on Monday, April 14, the following matters will be considered:

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT:
Opposition to amending the Susan B. Anthony amendment so as to leave the enforcement of that amendment to the option of the South.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS:
1. Report of the Director of Publications and Research, with proposals therein contained. (Attached hereto.)
2. Report of the Secretary. (Attached hereto)

3/10/19

CONSTITUTION AND BY LAWS FOR BRANCHES:
The following proposed amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws for Branches:
That Paragraph (a), Section 2, of Article II of the Constitution and By-Laws for Branches be amended to read as follows:
(a) To preside at meetings of the Branch and at public meetings, to represent the branch on official occasions, and to act as Chairman of the Executive Committee, except when members of the branch at the regular annual election of officers shall, at their discretion, elect some member, other than the President, to serve as chairman of the Executive Committee.

REPRESENTATIVE TO THE SOUTHERN SOCIOLOGICAL CONGRESS:
The Southern Sociological Congress meets at Knoxville, Tenn., May 11-14.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LYNCHING: (See Secretary's Report.)

THE LAUTIER CASE: (Referred to Mr. Studin.)

PROGRESS REPORT ON:
1. Y.M.C.A. treatment of colored soldiers.
2. Congressional investigation of treatment of colored soldiers.

John R. Shillady
Secretary.

April 8, 1919.

[ILLEGIBLE]

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Report of the Secretary
(For the April, 1919, meeting of the Board)

Membership: The Total membership of the Association, as of April 7, is 81,023; Branch membership, 49,411; membership at large, 1,612.

ANTI-LYNCHING: Greenville, Fla.: On March 13 the New York papers reported the lynching of Joe Walker, a Negro, who was seized by a mob and shot to death while being taken to Madison, Fla., for safe keeping. Walker had been arrested on the charge of shooting a watchman.

CASTLEBERRY, FLA: On March 14 Bud Johnson was taken from officers near Castleberry, Fla., and burned to death by a mob. He was said to have confessed to an attack on a white woman.

Protests against these two lynchings and requests that the lynchers be apprehended and punished were sent to Governor Catts of Florida. In response the Secretary received a long letter from the Governor in which he claimed that lawlessness among Negroes was being upheld by the Association, and advised that we spend our time teaching them. The Secretary replied to the Governor and both letters were sent out to the Florida and Colored papers.

BELZONI, MISS.: A correspondent in Jackson, Miss., sent us the information that Judge J.A.Teat of that city was much interested in the case of Eugene Green, a Negro, who was lynched at Belzoni, Miss., (reported at the March meeting), and that Judge Teat intended to do what he could to have the lynchers punished; that the relatives of Green were without funds. The Secretary wrote that the N.A.A.C.P. might help in this case if proper application were made. He wrote also to Mr Bolton Smith asking if the Mississippi Welfare League could help. The New York Globe of April 2 reported that Sheriff G.J. Turner, from whom the Negro was taken, had been arraigned for failing to produce the Negro in court.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LYNCHING: The call for the National Conference on Lynching is now ready for mailing(copy enclosed), together with a publicity folder containing descriptive material with regard to the 120 signatories. A publicity campaign will be initiated just as soon as the call has been issued.

The dates for the Conference have been fixed as May 5 and 6 and the meetings will be held as follows:

Evening of May 5: Platform meeting in Carnegie Hall.
Morning of May 6: Conference session at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.
Afternoon of May 6: Conference session at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York
Evening of May 6: Platform meeting at the Hall of the Society for Ethical Culture.

Charles Evans Hughes of New York has already been secured as a speaker for the evening of May 5, and possibly Martin A. Littleton

3/10/20

[ILLEGIBLE]

will also address the same meeting. An earnest endeavor is being made to secure Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer to address one meeting.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILLS: The Ohio Conference Committee has opened offices in Columbus. A pamphlet bearing upon this bill has been prepared by the National Office and large quantities sent to Ohio for distribution.

Pennsylvania: The Secretary has offered to prepare a similar pamphlet to be used in the Civil Rights fight in Pennsylvania.

California: The Northern California Branch has reported two bills now pending before the California Legislature (favorable to colored people), one of which they think has an excellent chance for passage.

Michigan: A Civil Rights Bill is also pending in the Michigan Legislature. The Rev. Mr. Bagnall reports that if the bill does pass there is danger of its being mutilated.

Connecticut: A committee of representatives of the Hartford and New Haven Branches appeared before the Connecticut Legislative Judiciary Committee and urged the passage of a Civil Rights Bill favorable to colored people.

Rhode Island: A Civil Rights Bill has been introduced in Rhode Island. We have had no report, however, from the Providence Branch as to the status of this bill.

3/10/21

COATESVILLE: Mr. White, Assistant Secretary, was sent to Coatesville, Pa., to investigate the report that colored workmen were being deported. Mr. Charles J. Fury, a representative of the Department of Labor, requested an interview with a representative of the Association, in New York, and the Secretary called upon him, reading to him extracts from Mr. White's report, which showed that the reports of the deportation were exaggerated.

COLORED SOLDIERS: The Secretary has been in communication with Dr. George E. Haynes regarding having colored soldiers placed on federal boards for vocational education.

Camp Complaints: Numerous complaints have been received at the National Office in regard to conditions among colored soldiers. Among these were complaints from Camp Stuart, Va., Camp Devens, Mass., and Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. These matters have been taken up with the War Department.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ORGANIZATION: The Chairman and the Secretary met with Dr. J. Max Barber, President, and Mr. Isadore Martin, Secretary, of the Philadelphia Branch, and discussed the matter of the Pennsylvania State Organization referred to in the minutes of the March meeting. The result of the conference was that the Chairman and Secretary recommended that the Pennsylvania organization be called the Pennsylvania Division; that it be not interfered with for the present year except that the National Headquarters object to enforced per capita dues; that the Pennsylvania organization has no legal standing as such but is looked upon sympathetically by the National Office and when a plan for districting the country either by states or larger groups is adopted (Such a plan will be discussed at the Mid-Year Conference at Cleveland), the Pennsylvania group will be advised to conform their organization to the plan adopted for the country.

[Illegible]

MEETINGS: On March 19 the Secretary attended a meeting called by the Urban League of representatives of organizations in New York dealing with welfare problems affecting colored people. A second meeting was held in the Secretary's Office on March 27. A member of the New York Branch has been appointed as a member of this committee.

On March 20 the Secretary attended the "National Negro Conference" at Mother Zion A.M.E. Church. The purpose of this organization, as previously stated to the Secretary, was to get all organizations in the country to act in unison for the purpose of securing the enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments; that it was their intention to raise large sums of money to establish a permanent committee in Washington to do everything possible to secure the ends sought; not to create a new organization but to bring together existing organizations. At the Conference, however, definite plans were under way to effect a new organization with a constitution and by-laws, secretary and principal workers. The N.A.A.C.P. Secretary being called upon, expressed his views regarding the inadvisability and futility of such an attempt at organization.

On April 2 a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Branch was held at the Secretary's office, to talk over drive plans for the membership campaign.

On March 21 the Secretary met with Mr. Paul Feiss of Cleveland, Mr. Barry Smith, and a dozen heads of national organizations to discuss a proposed National Investigation Bureau. As a result of the general discussion, the consensus of opinion was that the Bureau should be organized to take up the work of investigation and endorsement of organizations seeking public support and add to its functions that of furnishing information; that it should incorporate as one of its purposes that of assisting to perfect cooperation among national organizations.

3/10/22

PUBLICATIONS: During the month the following publications have been gotten out by the National Office:

1. Reconstruction and the Negro - by Mary White Ovington, Perry W. Howard, George A. Towns, S. M. Kendrick, C. V. Roman, James Weldon Johnson and Janie Porter Barrett.

2. Anti-Lynching Call.

3. A pamphlet supporting the fight in Ohio for the Civil Rights Bill.

The following are in the hands of the printer:

1. Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports for 1917 and 1918.
2. The Fight Against Lynching (Anti-Lynching Work of the Association for 1918) reprinted from the 1918 annual report.
3. Thirty Years of Lynching in the United States.

The latter two publications are for use in connection with the National Conference on Lynching May 5 & 6.

APR 8 1919

John R. Shillady
Secretary.

[N.A.A.C.P.]

The material is not cut; it simply does not occupy the space planned — i.e., a type matter.
MGP

OVINGTON BUILDING
246 FULTON STREET
BROOKLYN

APR 11 1919

April 11, 1919

29

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I saw Miss Allison yesterday and went over the proof of the N.A.A.C.P. notes for the Crisis. They are not set up as I told Miss Allison to have them set up, and the material is cut. Kindly see that the four pages are given to the N.A.A.C.P. and that the material is set up as I ordered.

3/9/136

I asked Miss Allison why I had not seen the Crisis editorials and she answered that you had told her to make but one carbon copy and to send that to you. I therefore asked her for the editorials and looked them over. I found one mistatement: You said that the Crisis had paid $750 for the Pan African Congress. If you will look at the minutes of the Board you will see that the Board ordered that the Crisis pay 750 dollars toward the expenses of the book for which you went to France to get material. When you telegraphed for five hundred dollars additional, for the Pan African Congress, the money was raised for that purpose and so creditted. If you send over for the Branch Bulletins of March and April you will see the amounts there entered. They do not comprise the whole, however.

I found that you had used the Crisis editorial which

OVINGTON BUILDING
246 FULTON STREET
BROOKLYN

3/9/37

I asked Miss Faucet to hold over until your return. As I wrote you from here Sunday, it would be well for you to know the character of the opposition that developed in the Board and where the different people stood before you wrote so personal a series of editorials as you are putting into this number. It will be most unfortunate if you alienate those who have stood with you in your work.

I want to say further that it is a thousand pities for you to pay any attention to the opposition that speaks in the Negro press and in gossip. As I wrote you after you had sailed, what you needed to do was to get something over in Paris. That you have done magnificently. Your work a t the congress and with the soldiers have given you a bigger reputation than you have had before. The people who have written disparagingly and maliciously have done so largely through envy. To answer them cheapens whtat you have done. I think you must have written much of that stuff when very angry, and what your opponents want of course is to make you angry. What let them rub their hands with pleasure?

Very sincerely,

Walter White Ovington.

A PROTEST

I wish to express to the Board my disappointment at the apparent attitude toward my trip to France.

I did not first suggest this trip nor did I suggest the war history. The Board voted $2,000 to compile historical material. It was distinctly understood in the debate that a trip to Europe might be necessary, and certainly no one dreamed that $2,000 would be sufficient to compile and publish an historical work of the size and completeness contemplated.

34-4-116

From the foundation of the Association it has been contemplated that funds for research would be given my department. The Association has never felt able to do this until this matter of the war history came up. I was naturally deeply gratified and tried to move quickly and effectively. As an executive officer of the Board and on the other hand, unless my action was in clear contravention of the terms of the vote, the Board was in honor bound to support my actions.

34-4-116

it was m

the vote

A journey to France was not only clearly within the terms of the vote of the Board, but also my decision was reinforced by the action of the Board in regard to my African program.

Even if my judgment in this matter was wrong and I was exceeding the desire of the Board, it was, I think, a matter of sheer faith and courtesy to help me make the trip as successful as possible. On the contrary, no sooner am I 3,000 miles away and without sure means of explanation and communication than the Board apparently impugns my honesty and good faith, rescinds against parliamentary usage its former action and proceeds to appropriate THE CRISIS Fund without consultation with the officer who is responsible for that fund.

The Board must remember that never since the foundation of THE CRISIS in 1910 has this Association assumed the slightest financial responsibility

s my right and duty to use my own best judgment in interpreting

ote of the Board,

for it. That on the contrary, at the time of its greatest financial difficulties the Chairman of the Board expressly repudiated any such responsibility; that notwithstanding this three times in these nine years the Board has suddenly and without warning placed unexpected burdens on THE CRISIS and left me to struggle under them as I could; ONCE in 1914 when the Secretary announced that the N.A.A.C.P. could no longer pay any part of my salary; AGAIN in 1915 when the war compelled a quick arrangement of old debts and the N.A.A.C.P. and no one connected with it could give any aid even in the shape of a loan. Only the personal notes of the Editor saved the publication. And now this third time when the Board orders THE CRISIS to do that which it had itself clearly promised to do and without which understanding the Director would never have gone to France.

34-4-117

It may be said that THE CRISIS had funds on hand to do this.

It had not.

As the property of a benevolent corporation THE CRISIS is unable to secure the customary commercial credit from banks on which even modern business depends to tide it over slack months and emergencies. Often in mid-summer and once when a fire destroyed our paper stock THE CRISIS depended on the personal credit of the Editor to survive. Consequently for years we have sought to accumulate a reserve fund which is absolutely necessary for our certain existence. No sooner, however, do we save a small sum than this Board without even the courtesy of consulting me on whose shoulders every ounce of the responsibility of maintaining THE CRISIS has been lain from the beginning - this Board diverts what is practically a trust fund from its legitimate use and appropriates the money thus abstracted to other purposes.

It may be argued that the money thus diverted was in the nature of an investment - but surely I am a better judge of this than most persons

and if I happen to be absent because I thought you sent me, the courteous thing would have been to await my return.

So far as the Pan-African Congress was concerned the Board had, of course, a right to refuse its support because while it had adopted my general program, it had never voted an appropriation. At the same time, would it have been sensible for me to have gone to Paris at this time and taken no action of the sort?

I want, therefore, to spread on the minutes of this meeting my earnest protest against the attitude of the Board of Directors.

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

April 14, 1919.

34-4-118

34-4-278

A protest which was never
sent. It was written in hot indignation
& illustrates a state of mind & one
of our recurring problems.

W.E.B.D

A PROTEST

I wish to express to the Board my disappointment at the apparent attitude toward my trip to France.

I did not first suggest this trip nor did I suggest the war history. The Board voted $2,000 to compile historical material. It was distinctly understood in the debate that a trip to Europe might be necessary, and certainly no one dreamed that $2,000 would be sufficient to compile and publish an historical work of the size and completeness contemplated.

34-4-279

From the foundation of the Association it has been contemplated that funds for research would be given my department. The Association has never felt able to do this until this matter of the war history came up. I was naturally deeply gratified and tried to move quickly and effectively. As an executive officer of the Board and on the other hand unless my action was in clear contravention of the terms of the vote, the Board was in honor bound to support my actions.

A journey to France was not only clearly within the terms of the vote of the Board, but also my decision was reinforced by the action of the Board in regard to my African program.

Even if my judgment in this matter was wrong and I was exceeding the desire of the Board, it was, I think, a matter of sheer faith and courtesy to help me make the trip as successful as possible. On the contrary, no sooner am I 3,000 miles away and without sure means of explanation and communication than the Board apparently impugns my honesty and good faith, rescinds against parliamentary usage its former action and proceeds to appropriate THE CRISIS Fund without consultation with the officer who is responsible for that fund.

The Board must remember that never since the foundation of THE CRISIS in 1910 has this Association assumed the slightest financial responsibilit

t was my right and duty to use my own best judgment in interpreting
he vote of the Board.

34-4 280

for it. That on the contrary, at the time of its greatest financial difficulties the Chairman of the Board expressly repudiated any such responsibility; that notwithstanding this three times in these nine years the Board has suddenly and without warning placed unexpected burdens on THE CRISIS and left me to struggle under them as I could; ONCE in 1914 when the Secretary announced that the N.A.A.C.P. could no longer pay any part of my salary; AGAIN in 1915 when the war compelled a quick arrangement of old debts and the N.A.A.C.P. and no one connected with it could give any aid even in the shape of a loan. Only the personal notes of the Editor saved the publication. And now this third time when the Board orders THE CRISIS to do that which it had itself clearly promised to do and without which understanding the Director would never have gone to France.

It may be said that THE CRISIS had funds on hand to do this.

It had not.

As the property of a benevolent corporation THE CRISIS is unable to secure the customary commercial credit from banks on which even modern business depends to tide it over slack months and emergencies. Often in mid-summer and once when a fire destroyed our paper stock THE CRISIS depended on the personal credit of the Editor to survive. Consequently for years we have sought to accumulate a reserve fund which is absolutely necessary for our certain existence. No sooner, however, do we save a small sum than this Board without even the courtesy of consulting me on whose shoulders every ounce of the responsibility of maintaining THE CRISIS has been lain from the beginning - this Board diverts what is practically a trust fund from its legitimate use and appropriates the money thus abstracted to other purposes.

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182-4-34 4 3

and if I happen to be absent because I thought you sent me, the courteous thing would have been to await my return.

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I want, therefore, to spread on the minutes of this meeting my earnest protest against the attitude of the Board of Directors.

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

April 14, 1919.

(NAACP)
[1919?]
[Spingarn Medal]

WORK IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

30-27-55

In addition to taking charge of the work in Congress Mr. Grimke has done much with the government departments. He has now the cases of twelve railway mail clerks on hand and one case of alleged discrimination against a Quartermaster Sergeant who says that he was refused a berth while travelling for the government.

Other instances of Mr. Grimke's successful work in securing appointments or long deferred promotions are given in the November, 1915, and January, 1916, numbers of The Crisis.

[h.a.a.c.p]

Crisis Bus

3/5/83

April 23, 1919.

Memo for Mr. Dill:

Will Mr. Dill please send to Dr. J. Max Barber, 3223 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., twenty-five copies of my lithograph.

Treasurer's Report
of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
COLORED PEOPLE

Month of April, 1919

Receipts			Expenditures	
General Fund				
Balance in bank Mar. 31, 1919 -		$1878.97	Salaries	$ 1652.98
" " Petty Cash Fund		100.00	Traveling Expense	251.10
			Postage	224.01
Memberships	$2292.12		Rent	183.33
Contributions	181.70		Telephone	28.[illegible]
Literature sales	32.37		Telegrams	49.99
Branch Bulletin Sales	42.00		Light	17.95
Emblems sold	27.55		General Expense and supplies	166.24
Crisis subscriptions	190.00		Furn. and Fixtures	123.41
		2755.73	Printing	545.00
			" Branch Bulletin	72.50
			Advertising	24.05
			Membership fees refunded to branches	388.50
			The Crisis (On account for Jan., Feb. and Mar. subscriptions)	514.41
				$ 4186.92
			Balance in bank, Apr. 30	392.78
			" Petty Cash Fund	100.00
		$4679.70		$ 4679.70

3/10/42

Special Funds

ances in banks, Mar. 31, -		April Expenditures -	
i-Lynching Fund	$5559.38	Anti-Lynching Fund -	
lean Memorial Fund	224.02	Salaries	$325.32
Crow Fund	8.00	Telegrams	115.97
al Fund	89.00	Printing & Multigraphing	29.50
l Receipts -		Postage	295.66
i-Lynching Fund	692.47	Advertising	92.70
l Fund	1.00	Miscellaneous	11.05
			870.20
		Loan to Gen. Fund, advanced for Mr. Johnson's trav. expenses	250.00
		Balances in banks Apr. 30	1120.20
		Anti-Lynching	5151.56
		Maclean Memorial Fund	224.02
		Legal Fund	90.00
		Jim Crow	8.00
	$6573.77		$ 6573.77

May 2, 1919

Report of the Field Secretary

New Branches:

Since the last meeting of the Board, groups in the following cities have been authorized as Branches:

Date	Name of Branch	Membership
April 16th	Jackson, Mich.	68
21st	West Chester, Pa.	59
21st	Louisa County, Va.	52
24th	Frankfort, Ky.	86
24th	Mumford, Texas	125
24th	Stamford, Conn.	50
26th	Wilmington, N. C.	60
May 2nd	Marlin, Texas	51

3/10/41

The Field Secretary recommends all of the above Branches for Charters, together with Bluefield, W. Va., which has now reached a membership of 66.

Meetings

The Field Secretary, on April 26th was the speaker at the Society for Ethical Culture of Philadelphia, Pa.

Office Duties

The greater part of the Field Secretary's time during the last month, has been devoted to the details of office work.

James H. Hubbard

Field Secretary.

[Partially illegible]

May 5, 1919

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Report of the Secretary
(For the May, 1919, meeting of the Board)

Much of the time of the Secretary has been spent on the Annual Report and "Thirty Years of Lynching", both of which are just out of press, and the National Conference on Lynching.

Membership: The total membership of the Association, as of May 1, is 52,540: Branch membership, 50,951: membership at large, 1,589. We have now 205 branches.

3/10/37

ANTI-LYNCHING:

Forrest City, Ark.: Southern papers of April 23 and New York papers of April 24 reported the lynching on the 23rd of Sam McIntyre, who was taken from the county jail at Forrest City, Ark., and hanged to a telegraph pole about a mile east of the town. McIntyre was accused of the murder of a Negro farmer. The lynching was said to be the result of indignation because counsel for the accused obtained a postponement of trial. The National Office wired Governor Brough urging an investigation and punishment of the lynchers. A press story on the above was released to the New York, Arkansas and Colored Press and to the Press Services.

Vicksburg, Miss.: The lynching of four colored soldiers in Vicksburg, Miss., by drowning, has been reported to the National Office but to date this report has not been authenticated.

Montgomery, Ala.,: Upon receipt of the information from an officer of our Montgomery, Ala., Branch that he had heard some white men discussing the possible lynching of a Negro who had shot a policeman, the National Office wired Governor Thomas E. Kilby of Alabama asking that the prisoner be protected, and the Governor replied that he was being protected and had been removed to Mobile for safe keeping.

Ruleville, Miss.: An anonymous correspondent reported to the National Office the lynching of two colored soldiers in Ruleville, Miss. Mr. Robert R. Church of Memphis has been asked to investigate and find out the facts.

Brooks & Lowndes Counties Lynchings: The Valdosta (Ga.) Times of April 1 reported that "Shorty" Ford who was implicated in the lynchings of May, 1918, would be brought to Brooks County, Ga., for trial. The National Office wrote Governor Dorsey asking that a change of venue be granted or that ample protection be given the prisoner during the trial. The Governor replied that he had taken up the matter with the Judge of the Superior Court in the Circuit where Ford is to be tried. He stated that this Judge was very much against mob violence and that he felt sure he would not permit the man to be tried in Brooks County if there was any danger of his not being accorded a fair trial or of his being mistreated.

Monroe, La.: On April 29 George Holden, a Negro, was taken from a stretcher in a baggage car, near Monroe, La., and lynched.

Warrentown, Ga.: On May 2, Benny Richards, a Negro farmer, was shot to death and his body burned in the presence of 500

persons.

The Governors of Louisiana and Georgia were wired in regard to these two latter lynchings, and the regular press publicity was given.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LYNCHING: The National Conference on Lynching will be held May 5 and 6. As mentioned in the Secretary's report for the April meeting, arrangements are as follows:

Evening of May 5: Platform meeting in Carnegie Hall.
Morning of May 6: Conference session at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.
Afternoon of May 6: Conference session at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.
Evening of May 6: Platform meeting at the Hall of the Society for Ethical Culture.

3/10/38

WAR HISTORY COMMITTEE: The War History Committee, Mr. Russell Major Spingarn and the Secretary, met with Dr. Du Bois on April 23. After discussion of the matter referred to the Committee at the April meeting of the Board, it was voted that the following be the report of the Committee to the Board:

The Committee recommends:

1. That the balance of $186 due Dr. Du Bois over and above the payments to him (from N.A.A.C.P. administrative fund, $1,250; Crisis Magazine, $750; subscriptions made at the Pan-African Congress, $105; total, $2,105: as shown in the minutes of the April meeting of the Board) be paid.
2. That a committee representative of the Board be appointed with power to raise funds for the publication of a History of the Negro in the War.

The Committee further reports to the Board that in its opinion a one-volume history dealing specifically with the accomplishments of the Negro soldier in the war is the immediate need.

MEETINGS: On April 10 and 11 the Secretary met with the Ohio Conference Committee of our Ohio branches at the request of the Committee, endeavoring to get at the facts in regard to the Beaty (Civil Rights) Bill. Conferences were held with the introducer of the bill, Representative A. Lee Beaty (colored), former President of our Cincinnati Branch, whose whole-hearted support of the measure is questioned by many, if not all, members of the Ohio Conference Committee, and with the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and two other senators, one a former president (white) of our Columbus Branch, but not an out and out believer in the principle of the Civil Rights Bill.

After the bill had passed the House, by a vote of 87 to 10, and prior to the Secretary's visit, six Cincinnati representatives of hotel, theatre and food and refreshment vending interests prevailed upon Republican leaders to back down, whereupon a motion to reconsider prevailed.

The Secretary met Mr. E. M. Pullington, Vice Chairman of the Republican State Advisory Committee, with whom he discussed the

bill, telling him that the Association's Ohio branches would hold the Republican Party responsible for what happened to the Civil Rights Bill in Ohio. Telegrams were sent by the Secretary and the Ohio Conference Committee, in the name of the National Office and the Ohio Conference, to Senator Warren G. Harding at Washington, ex-Governor Frank B. Willis, who was in Wisconsin, and the Chairman of the Republican State Advisory Committee at Canton, Ohio, of similar tenor to the declaration made to Mr. Fullington. Two press stories on the subject were released from Columbus. Our information to date is thatthe bill has been killed. This subject will be considered at the Mid-Year Conference at Cleveland in June.

New York Branch: On April 24 the National Office was host at a luncheon meeting to the New York Branch and the colored ministers of the city. After discussion it was voted that an energetic drive for members be made and that a Campaign Committee of 25 be formed to take charge of the drive; that Dr. Bishop be the Chairman of the Committee, the personnel of the Committee to be announced later. It was further voted that a paid worker, to be known as campaign director, be placed in active charge of the work, the payment for this to be made by the New York Branch. A good committee has been formed, the campaign director has begun work, another meeting held, and plans, which promise well, laid for an energetic drive.

Washington, D. C.: On the afternoon of April 27 the Secretary was the speaker for the District of Columbia Branch at the Howard Theatre, Washington, D. C. As a result of the meeting some $648 was raised and pledged for the Anti-Lynching Fund $435 of which was collected in cash at the meeting.

In the evening the Secretary met with a group at the home of Mrs. Carrie W. Clifford when the question of the colored officer was discussed. An additional $100 was pledged to the Anti-Lynching Fund, to be raised by four young women.

Baltimore: Mr. Storey and the Secretary are to be the speakers at a meeting to be held by the Baltimore Branch May 7, which is expected to initiate a movement for a stronger branch in that city.

PUBLICITY: An expert publicity man began work in behalf of the National Conference on Lynching April 25 and has secured a good deal of publicity in regard to the Conference.

Since the last report the following press stories have been sent out:

National Conference on Lynching -	12
Lynching.....	3
Ohio Civil Rights Bill.....	2
Strike of White Employees of U.S. Shipping Board, Pensacola, Fla., because of colored workmen.....	2
TOTAL.....	19

PUBLICATIONS: During the month the following publications have been gotten out by the National Office:

3/10/39

1. Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports for 1917 and 1918, 94 pages, 7,500 copies.

2. The Fight Against Lynching (Anti-Lynching work of the Association for 1918) reprinted from the 1918 Annual Report, 20 pages, 10,000 copies.

3. Thirty Years of Lynching in the United States, 1889-1918 105 pages.

4. List of Branch Officers.

5. Printed matter relating to the National Conference on Lynching (announcements, programs, summary of State Laws, etc.

6. Exhibit Charts for the National Conference on Lynching, which will later be used at the Cleveland Conference.

7. 12 Months of Lynching in America, 8 pages.

1919 Budget and Expenditures: A statement of the Budget and Expenditures for 1919 will be prepared and sent to the members of the Board prior to the meeting on May 12.

John R. Shillady
Secretary.

3/10/40

May 5, 1919

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

At the meeting of the Board of Directors Monday, May 12, the following matters will be considered:

CLEVELAND CONFERENCE:

COOPERATION WITH THE NEW YORK BRANCH IN THE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS:
Report of the Secretary (as sent out).
Report of the Director of Publications and Research.
Report of the Field Secretary (as sent out).
Report of the Treasurer (as sent out)

REPORT OF THE NAB HISTORY COMMITTEE:

RESIGNATION OF MR. VILLARD AS TREASURER AND DIRECTOR:

DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1919:

John R. Shillady
Secretary.

3/10/36

[partially illegible]

44-4-194

Treasurer's Report of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of May, 1919

RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURES	
GENERAL FUND				
Balance in bank, Apr. 30		$392.78	Printing	$ 794.00
" " Petty Cash		100.00	" Branch Bulletin	92.00
			General Expense & Supplies	140.69
Memberships	3021.35		Salaries	1975.65
Contributions	404.60		Traveling Expense	277.85
Literature sales	63.04		Postage	351.26
Branch Bulletin	65.98		Rent	133.33
Emblems sold	60.45		Telephone	21.20
Crisis subscriptions	311.80		Telegrams	54.02
			Shelving, etc.	15.38
Refund from Anti-Lynching for balance on April Salaries	$33.83		Light	15.66
			Multigraphing	3.00
			Emblems, Campaign Pins, etc.	556.07
			Furniture & Fixtures	254.60
			Memberships to branches	25.05
			Advertising	26.50
		4560.85	Total	4744.43
			Balance in bank, May 31	228.90
			" Petty Cash Fund	100.00
		5073.33		5073.33
SPECIAL FUNDS				
Balance in banks, Apr. 30 -			Anti-Lynching Fund Expenditures -	
			Loan to Gen. Fund	150.00
Anti-Lynching Fund	5131.55		Telegrams	11.84
Maclean Memorial "	324.02		Salaries	330.00
Legal Fund	90.00		" Refund to General Fund for balance on ½ of April salaries	33.83
Jim Crow Fund	8.00		Printing & Multigraphing	806.40
Contributions to Anti-Lynching Fund	4061.85		Balance on rent of halls for meetings	217.00
			Advertising	65.50
			Traveling Expense	380.00
			Postage	123.94
			Miscellaneous	75.45
	$9614.82			2193.96
			Balance in banks May 31 -	
			Anti-Lynching Fund	6227.54
			Maclean Memorial	324.02
			Jim Crow	8.00
			Legal Fund	90.00
	$9614.82			6649.56

44-4-59

[partially illegible]

June 4 1919

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors on Monday, June 9, the following matters will be considered:

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT:
The Secretary has written to several prominent lawyers, friends of the Association, asking their opinion as to the effect of the passage of the Woman's Suffrage Amendment with the wording of the enforcement clause changed so as to give the individual states the power of enforcement. A digest of their opinions is given in the Secretary's report.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS:
Report of the Chairman.
Report of the Secretary (as sent out).
Report of the Director of Publications and Research.
Report of the Field Secretary (as sent out.)
Report of the Treasurer (as sent out).

3/10/47

ELECTION OF TREASURER:
The Secretary recommends that, unless some member of the Board has a candidate to propose for treasurer who will accept the office, Major J. E. Spingarn be elected Acting Treasurer.

PROPOSITION RE COLORED SOLDIERS AT CAMP GRANT, ILL.:
(See Secretary's Report.)

PROPOSAL OF THE MEMPHIS BRANCH: - To fight in the courts discrimination against colored children in the public schools.
(a) Plan outlined.
(b) $3,000 ; more yet is necessary.
(c) Retainer fee of $1,000 is required, which the Association is asked to supply.
The opinions of Mr. Storey and Mr. Studin have been solicited.

CLEVELAND CONFERENCE:

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE BOARD:
Nominations:
Noval A. Thomas, Washington, D. C.
A. Dutton Ceretti, Los Angeles, Cal.

PROPOSAL OF MR. GEORGE G. HEADFORD RE PROPORTION OF WHITE MEMBERSHIP:

John R. Shillady
Secretary.

June 4, 1919.

[NAACP]

N AACP

June 4, 1919.

Report of the Field Secretary.

Meetings

On May 5th, the Field Secretary delivered an address at the opening session of the Anti-Lynching Conference at Carnegie Hall.

On May 8th, the Field Secretary left New York for the Pacific Coast where a series of meetings of the Pacific Coast Branches had been arranged for him as follows:-

3/12/23

May 14, 15 & 16 . . .	Los Angeles, Cal.
May 18 & 19	Riverside, Cal.
May 20	Bakersfield, Cal.
May 21	San Jose, Cal.
May 22	Oakland, Cal.
May 23	San Francisco, Cal.
May 24	Vallejo, Cal.
May 27 & 28	Sacramento, Cal.
May 30	Stockton, Cal.
June 2	Portland, Oregon

New Branches

Since the last meeting of the Board, groups in the following cities have been authorized as branches:

Date	Name of Branch	Membership
May 9th ..	Seguin, Texas	50
9th ..	Mobile, Ala.	51
16th ..	Highbank, Texas	51
16th ..	Long Beach, Cal.	55
26th ..	Windsor, Ontario	59
June 2nd..	Alexandria, Va.	52
2nd..	Clarksburg, W. Va	113
2nd..	Dublin, Ga.	96

June 4 1919.

Report of the Field Secretary.

- 2 -

NAACP

Date	Name of Branch	Membership
June 2nd	Rouse, Colo.	50
2nd	Temple, Texas	58
2nd	Cordele, Ga.	67
2nd	Williamsport, Pa.	54
4th	Anniston-Hobson City, Ala.	50

The Field Secretary recommends all of the above Branches for Charters, together with the fcllowing:

Name of branch	Membership
Fayette County, Tenn.	55
Charlottesville, Va.	50
Fort Wayne, Ind.	51

3/12/81

Portia M. Wiley.
For James W. Johnson.
Field Secretary

June 4, 1919.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
MOORFIELD STOREY

VICE-PRESIDENTS
ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
BISHOP JOHN HURST
CAPT. ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

PROPOSES TO MAKE 11,000,000 AMERICANS PHYSICALLY FREE FROM PEONAGE, MENTALLY FREE FROM IGNORANCE, POLITICALLY FREE FROM DISFRANCHISEMENT, AND SOCIALLY FREE FROM INSULT

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 9386-87

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
MARY WHITE OVINGTON
O. G. VILLARD, TREASURER
DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH
JOHN R. SHILLADY, SECRETARY
JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, FIELD SECRETARY
WALTER F. WHITE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY

3/10/57

June 10, 1919.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Since your return from France I have thought that it would be well for the Board to consider the Relation of the Director of Publications and Research to the National Association. I have looked at your monthly reports but they are too slight to be of service in my effort to get facts on the matter. I am therefore asking you to give me, by June 16, covering the period between the Board meetings of April and June:

A statement of the number of days spent at work on the history, visiting camps, etc.

A statement of your lecture trip including under each city:

Whether or not under the auspicies of the N.A.A.C.P.

Whether a fee charged by lecturer.

Whether admission charged, if so for the benefit of the N.A.A.C.P.

Whether part of the meeting given over to the N.A.A.C.P. drive.

Also account of addresses at N.A.A.C.P. meetings, not lectures (as Boston meeting.)

I am enclosing the slip which we all use when on the road. If you find it convenient we shall be glad to send you any number you desire. I want to put on the July calendar as new business this consideration of your relationship to us.

Yours,

Mary W. Ovington

MWO/ALB

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman, Mary White Ovington, New York

Baltimore	Bishop John Hurst
Boston	Joseph Prince Loud
	Moorfield Storey
	Butler R. Wilson
Buffalo	Mary B. Talbert
Chicago	Jane Addams
	Dr. C. E. Bentley
Memphis	R. R. Church
New Haven	George W. Crawford
New York	Rev. Hutchens C. Bishop
	Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
	Rev. John Haynes Holmes
	Dr. V. Morton Jones
	Florence Kelley
	Paul Kennaday
	John E. Milholland
	Capt. Arthur B. Spingarn
	Major J. E. Spingarn
	Charles H. Studin
	Oswald Garrison Villard
	Lillian D. Wald
	William English Walling
Philadelphia	Dr. William A. Sinclair
Springfield	Rev. G. R. Waller
St. Louis	Hon. Charles Nagel
Wilberforce	Col. Charles Young, U. S. A.
Washington	Prof. George William Cook
	Archibald H. Grimké
	Charles Edward Russell

ON TOUR

RETURN TO THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

70 FIFTH AVENUE **NEW YORK CITY**

Conference or Public Meeting _____

City _____ *State* _____

Under what auspices? _____

In what auditorium? _____

Character of Address? _____

_____

Other speakers; Number _____

_____

Literature distributed? _____

_____

No. of membership secured _____

3/10/58

REMARKS

Fee Charged by Lecturer

Admission charged

If admission, were any of proceeds used for N.A.A.C.P.?

Signature _____

Date _____ *Address* _____

[illegible]

Cleveland, Ohio
June 26, 1919

Tenth Anniversary Conference of the
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

We, your committee on time and place, beg leave to submit the following report:

We find the branches in Atlanta, St. Louis, Detroit, Des Moines, Philadelphia, Chattanooga, Montgomery, Milwaukee, Springfield, Mass., and Evanston, Ill., applying for the 1920 session.

After considering carefully all applications, we therefore recommend that when we adjourn we do so to meet with the Atlanta Branch, this recommendation being subject to the approval of the National Board of Directors.

(Signed) A. D. Williams, Chairman
J. C. Cooper
Mary B. Wilson

3/10/61

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Report of the Secretary
(For the June, 1919, meeting of the Board)

MEMBERSHIP: The total membership of the Association, as of June 1, is 56,345: Branch membership, 54,662; membership at large, 1,683. We have now 220 branches.

ANTI-LYNCHING:

Pickens, Miss.: On May 9 a discharged Negro soldier and a Negro woman were lynched; the soldier was accused of having induced the woman to write an insulting note to a white woman for him; the woman was lynched for the latter offense.

Vicksburg, Miss.: On May 14, Lloyd Clay, a Negro, was burned to death by a mob of 1,000.

Scott, Ga.: May 15, Jim Waters, a Negro, was lynched for attempted assault on a white woman.

Ten Mile, Miss.: May 20, Will Moore, accused of shooting and killing the manager of a lumber camp, was taken off a train and hanged to a tree and his body riddled with bullets. Wired the Governor of Mississippi, releasing this to the press.

Eldorado, Ark.: May 21, Frank Livingston, a Negro, was burned to death, having been charged with killing his employer and the latter's wife. Wired the Governor of Arkansas, releasing a story to the press.

Lamar, Mo.: May 28, Jay Lynch, a white man, was hanged. Lynch was accused of having murdered two white men. A press story telling of the Association's intention to request a Congressional Investigation of lynching was released to the Associated Press and the New York City News Association.

Mr. Herbert J. Seligmann, during the month, has made a trip covering Jackson and Vicksburg, Miss., and Memphis, Tenn., for the investigation of lynching and submits the following report:

Interviews: R. R. Church, Memphis, Tenn., believed the antagonism between white and colored races in the South was becoming more intense. Federal action seemed his only hope of averting serious conflict. Negroes were arming, he said, and on my second visit to Memphis, I overheard Mr. Church talk over the telephone with the Mayor of the city and tell him that the Negroes would not make trouble unless they were attacked but in that event they were prepared to defend themselves.

Perry Howard, Jackson, Miss., the leading colored attorney of that city, said the Negroes there were armed and prepared to defend themselves from mob violence. He recited an incident of November, 1918, when two white United States soldiers insulted a colored girl and slapped the face of her escort. He resented their actions and showed fight. The streets filled when the police attempted to arrest the colored man who was surrounded by men of his own race, all armed. Upon advice of Mr. Howard the police desisted from their attempt to

3/10/848

make the unjustified arrest. Mr. Howard said bloody conflicts impended in a number of southern cities. There would be a great labor exodus from the South, said Mr. Howard, if there were labor opportunities in the North and the colored men had means to get away. The best colored people, he said, were in dread of what might at any moment break about them. Mr. Howard attributed the present tensity to (1) politicians and publications like Vardaman and his weekly, (2) campaign for equal rights for Negroes, (3) prejudice against Negro induction into the army.

Judge J. A. Teat of Jackson, Miss., was fighting the cases arising out of the lynching of Eugene Green, at Belzoni, Miss. He believed progress in the relations of the races must necessarily be slow because of the deep seated prejudices involved which prevented the more progressive parts of the southern communities from expressing themselves.

Dr. A. R. Quinn, Vicksburg, Miss., believed "the government was responsible"for inducting Negroes into the army, thus putting them on an equality with white men. Negroes, he said, should not have served in the war. He condemned the agitation for equal rights for Negroes. To meet the lynching evil, Dr. Quinn predicted the resurrection of the Ku Klux Klan among "the best people" of the South. Dr. Quinn did not know he was talking to an investigator.

Marshall Ballard, editor of the Item, New Orleans, did not believe there was any solution of the race problem. The present situation, he believed, was a heritage of carpet-baggerism, a product of cheap politicians and the press who pushed race hatred in default of other issues, and the "exasperating" ignorance and inefficiency of the colored workman. He concurred in the often expressed view that the Negro race was inferior and left the problem at that point.

Rene Clair, a wine merchant of New Orleans, deplored lynching, though only in half-hearted fashion. He represented a point of view typical of certain cultured Southerners, in that he insisted the Negro race was inferior to the white and would never in the South be admitted to political, economic or social equality.

Rudolf Giefers, candidate for election to the Louisiana state legislature, held that lynching was necessary, that the Negro race should never be enfranchised, that "educating Negroes only makes confidence men of the males and prostitutes of the females." Mr. Giefers gets along with individuals of the race by knocking them down when he considers it necessary.

The Negro's part in the war, and especially the belief, widely held throughout the South, that Negro soldiers had been received on equal terms by white women in France, contributed to the intensity of the race antagonism.

Practically all intelligent Southerners agree that federal action is the only way to stop lynching, though extremists, like Dr. Quinn of Vicksburg, with living memories of the Civil War, say they will execute summary vengeance on offenders against Southern womanhood regardless of consequences.

3/10/49

SEGREGATION: There have been reported attempts at residential segregation in Kansas City, Mo., and Oklahoma City, Okla. In Kansas City the effort has been one to keep colored people out of a certain residential section by public pressure. In Oklahoma City the attempt has taken the serious phase of an actual ordinance. The National Office has advised its branches in both of these cities how to proceed in their fight against these movements.

CASE OF COLORED SOLDIERS AT CAMP GRANT, ILL.: On May 15 a letter was received from Dr. Bentley of the Chicago Branch enclosing one from Maj. Adam E. Patterson, Judge Advocate General for the 92nd Division in France, in which the need of from $3,000 to $5,000 was put forward for the defense of the eighteen colored soldiers at Camp Grant, Ill., accused of having attacked a white woman visitor at the Camp. During his visit to Chicago, about May 20, Dr. Du Bois had a conference with Colonel Charles Young and Lieutenant Washington. Dr. Du Bois reported that in his judgment the cost of the Association's participation in the matter would be much less than the sums mentioned by Major Patterson, perhaps less than $500 and hardly over $1,500 at the most. He estimates that the first cost would not be more than $250.

In view of the above, the Secretary wrote to Dr. Bentley and Judge Brown of the Chicago Branch, requesting that the Chicago Branch immediately appoint a Legal Committee to take up the matter on behalf of the National Office and make a report upon what it seems best to do and what would be the probable amount of money required. In his letter the Secretary suggested that Judge Brown, Dr. Bentley and Mr. McCurdy be such a committee.

3/10/50

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE: The Secretary has written to several prominent lawyers, friends of the Association, asking their opinion as to the effect of the passage of the Woman's Suffrage Amendment with the wording of the enforcement clause changed so as to give the individual states the power of enforcement.

The consensus of opinion is that the proposed amendment (compromise clause in the Jones Amendment to the Woman's Suffrage Amendment) is that it is an obscure and awkward provision which, while expressly reserving the power of Congress to enact legislation to enforce the suffrage, seeks, by leaving the enforcement first to the states, directly to imply an inability of the Federal Legislature to use such power unless a state attempts to abrogate the right of suffrage secured by the amendment.

Further, that such compromise clause would not in law have any effect whatsoever upon the enforcement clause of the Fifteenth Amendment; but that, as is the case with men, the state law permissible under such clause, might be so drawn as practically to deny the right to vote on prohibited grounds while on its face securing the exclusion by reason of legally recognized disabilities, from which it follows that a provision so intentionally insincere ought not to be made part of our fundamental law, the acceptance of which would be a very dangerous concession for anybody interested in woman's suffrage to make.

But the assurance is given that the original Susan B. Anthony Amendment, now in the Senate after having passed the House, will be as successful in the Upper House of Congress as it was in the Lower.

COORDINATION: After going over the program of the National Conference of Social Work with Mr. E. K. Jones of the Urban League, the committee chairmen were divided between the two organizations, and letters have been written asking them to include on their program the interests of the Negro, repeating to them the action of the Conference on Demobilization which was held in New York last December. Many replies have been received agreeing to follow our suggestion.

TENNESSEE SCHOOL SITUATION: The Memphis Branch has undertaken to fight in the courts the discrimination against colored children in public schools. A counsel fee of $3,000 is necessary and a retainer fee of $1,000 is required which the Association is asked to supply as a loan to the Branch from the National Office.

The Board is asked to consider the matter at its June meeting.

MEETINGS: During the month the Secretary has addressed the following meetings: in the interest of the Membership Drive:

May 7: The Baltimore Branch, with Mr. Storey.
May 13: St. Philip's Church, New York.
May 18: Meeting held at the Carlton Avenue Branch, Y.M.C.A., Brooklyn.
May 25: Union Baptist Church, New York.
May 28: Pennsylvania Station, New York - (the porters).
June 1: Mother Zion A.M.E. Church, New York.

On May 16, the Secretary addressed the People's Educational Forum, New York City, at their invitation, speaking on the work of the N.A.A.C.P.

3/10/51

Publicity: Since the last report the following press stories have been sent out:

American Legion and Colored Soldiers.....	1
National Conference on Lynching.....	1
Annual Report.....	1
Membership Drive.....	2
Re Admission of Negroes in International Brotherhood of Stationery Firemen and Oilers.....	1
Lynching.....	5
National Association of Colored Women.....	1
Total.....	12

PUBLICATIONS: " A Program for 1919" has been reprinted from the Ninth Annual Report.

CORRECTION OF MINUTES OF MAY MEETING: PAGE 4: The motion in regard to the publication of a history of the Negro in the War should read:

VOTED, That Dr. Du Bois be appointed the Chairman of a Committee which shall have power to proceed to raise funds for the publication of a one-volume history of the Negro in the late war; that the other members of the Committee be appointed by the Chairman of the Board; that this Committee, when appointed, shall have power to add to its numbers.

John R. Shillady
Secretary.

Treasurer's Report
of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
COLORED PEOPLE
Month of June 1919

Receipts		Expenditures	
GENERAL FUND			
Balance in bank May 31 -	$ 228.90	Salaries	$1753.98
" " Petty Cash Fund	100.00	Telegrams	60.62
Memberships	7363.14	Rent	133.33
Contributions	411.55	Telephone	18.45
Literature Sales	80.13	Postage	430.52
Branch Bulletin "	77.98	Gen. Expense & Supplies	66.21
Emblem "	250.72	Light	17.05
Crisis subscriptions	644.42	Furniture purchased	58.80
	8827.94	Printing	943.76
		" Branch Bulletin	95.00
		Traveling Expense	762.30
		Membership fees returned to Branches	693.80
		Gifts - Pennants for "Over-the-top" branches	59.00
		Loan to Aiken Branch	100.00
		" " Ohio Conference - Salary $25.00	
		Telegrams 70.84	95.84
			5258.84
		Balance in bank June 30	3788.15
		" " Petty Cash Fund	100.00
	$9158.84		$9158.84

SPECIAL FUNDS			
Balances in banks May 31 -		June Expenditures -	
Anti-Lynching Fund	$6527.74	Salaries	$ 481.00
Maclean Memorial Fund	224.02	Printing	1826.34
Jim Crow Fund	8.00	Telegrams	32.62
Legal Fund	90.00	Check contributed by J. C. Roby returned from bank	25.00
June Receipts -		Balances in banks June 30 -	
Anti-Lynching	2619.78	Anti-Lynching Fund	6480.35
History of Negro Soldier	100.00	Maclean Memorial	224.02
		Jim Crow	8.00
		Legal	90.00
		History of Negro Soldier	100.00
	9269.54		9269.54

3/10/89

[NAACP: partially illegible]

3/10/82

July 8, 1919.

REPORT OF THE FIELD SECRETARY

Meetings

On May 8th, the Field Secretary left New York for his trip to visit the branches on the Pacific Coast.

During the three hour lay over which he had in Chicago, he met with Dr. Bentley and Mr. Mac Neal, the new Executive Secretary of the Chicago Branch, and talked with them over plans for making the membership drive in Chicago a success.

The Field Secretary reached Los Angeles on May 13th.

Wednesday, May 14.

On the night of May 14, the Field Secretary spoke at Blanchard Hall, Los Angeles, one of the principal auditoriums of the city. There was a large audience present, a good portion of which consisted of white people. The branch charged an admission fee of fifty cents for this meeting.

Thursday, May 15.

Visited the branch at San Diego, Cal., and spoke in the auditorium of the Lincoln High School. A large and representative audience including a good many white people was present. The Field Secretary was introduced by Judge Marsh of the Superior Court. Another judge, Judge Haynes, was present on the platform. Eleven white people joined the local branch at this meeting, among them the Chief of Police and the City Treasurer.

Friday, May 16.

Spoke at Pasadena at a meeting under the auspices of the Los Angeles branch, held in the auditorium of one of the prominent white churches. Although Pasadena is a small town, this meeting was well attended, fully one-third of the audience being white. Forty paid up members were taken in at this meeting, and quite a number of membership pledges made.

July 8, 1919.

Report of the Field Secretary

- 2 -

Saturday, May 17.

Met with the officers and members of the Executive Committee of the Los Angeles Branch and discussed with them plans for making the membership drive a success.

Sunday, May 18.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting in Los Angeles was held on Sunday night of this date at the Independent Church. The services of the evening were given up for this meeting.

3/10/83

Monday, May 19.

Addressed a meeting under the auspices of the Branch at Riverside, Cal. The meeting was held in one of the public halls. The Mayor of the City, Mr. Horace Porter, sat on the platform and made a short speech in the interest of the Association and its work.

Tuesday, May 20.

Addressed a meeting at San Jose, Cal., under the auspices of the local branch. The meeting was held in one of the colored churches and was very well attended.

Wednesday, May 21.

Met with the officers and members of the Executive Committee of the Northern California Branch at a dinner given at the home of President W. A. Butler of Oakland. After the dinner, a reception was held at which many of the most active members of the branch were present. It was a very pleasant affair and served to make the Field Secretary personally acquainted with the officers and prominent members of the local branch.

Thursday, May 22.

Addressed a meeting under the auspices of the Northern California Branch, which was held at the Civic Auditorium, the principal auditorium of the City of Oakland. A very large and representative audience was in attendance. An admission fee was charged for this meeting.

July 6, 1919.

Report of the Field Secretary

- 3 -

Friday, May 23

Addressed a meeting at the Scottish Rite Hall, San Francisco. This meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic that the Field Secretary addressed during his whole tour. He was introduced by the Secretary to the Mayor. An admission fee was charged for this meeting.

Saturday, May 24.

Addressed a meeting under the auspices of the branch at Vallejo, Cal. Vallejo is a very small town, but the branch is very active and enthusiastic. The meeting was well attended. The Field Secretary was introduced by the Mayor of the City.

Sunday, May 25.

On this day, the Field Secretary addressed three meetings -- morning, afternoon and evening -- in colored churches at Oakland.

Between the afternoon and evening meetings, he attended a dinner given by Mrs. Tobe Williams, one of the most active workers in the Northern California branch. There were present at this dinner the officers of the branch and several of the members most deeply interested in the success of the Drive.

Monday, May 26.

In the afternoon, the Field Secretary was entertained by the Fannie Coppin Club. This club is composed of prominent and active colored women of San Francisco and Oakland. The Field Secretary made a short address.

At night, was tendered a dinner in San Francisco by colored citizens of both San Francisco and Oakland.

Tuesday, May 27.

Addressed a group at Hanford, Cal. As a result of the meeting, a temporary organization was formed and steps taken to establish a permanent branch.

3/10/84

3/10/85

Wednesday, May 28.

Addressed a meeting under the auspices of the branch at Sacramento, Cal. The meeting was held in the Labor Temple and was well attended. An admission fee was charged.

Thursday, May 29.

The Field Secretary was tendered a reception by Mrs. E. W. Robinson, one of the members of the Sacramento Branch. At this reception, he had the opportunity of meeting personally a great many of the public spirited colored men and women of the city.

Friday, May 30.

Addressed a meeting at Stockton in one of the large public halls of the city. This meeting was attended by both of the factional groups which have existed in Stockton ever since the simultaneous efforts of these groups to establish a branch. The result of the meeting was the organization of an entirely new branch out of the two factions, with the prospect of cooperation and harmony.

Sunday, June 1.

The Field Secretary was given the hour for the morning service at Bethel A. M. E. Church, San Francisco where he addressed a meeting under the auspices of the Northern California Branch.

On Sunday night the Field Secretary attended a dinner tendered by President Butler at his home to the officers and members of the Executive Committee of the Northern California Branch.

On Sunday night the Field Secretary left for Portland, Oregon.

3/10/86

Tuesday, June 3.

In the morning of this date, arrived in Portland. Spoke at night to a large audience in the auditorium of one of the High Schools.

Thursday, June 5.

Arrived at Seattle, Wash., in the morning, and attended a breakfast given by President Stone at his home, at which were present the officers and Executive Committee of the Seattle Branch.

Addressed a meeting under the auspices of the Seattle Branch at the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. An address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Ole Hanson. The meeting was well attended. An admission fee was charged.

Friday, June 6.

Addressed a meeting at Tacoma, Wash. As a result of this meeting, steps were taken to reorganize the Tacoma Branch.

Saturday, June 7.

In the evening, a reception was tendered the Field Secretary at Seattle, by President Stone at his home.

Sunday, June 8.

In the morning, the hour of service at the Presbyterian Church was given over to the Field Secretary, and he spoke at a meeting held under the auspices of the Seattle Branch.

Monday, June 9.

Addressed a meeting under the auspices of the Spokane, Wash., branch held in the auditorium of the Lewis-Clark High School. The Field Secretary was introduced by Mr. Thaddeus Lane, Ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce at Spokane.

Tuesday, June 10.

In the afternoon, addressed the heads of the Allied Women's Clubs of Spokane.

At night, left for Seattle.

3/10/87

Thursday, June 12.

Was tendered a dinner by the leading colored men of Seattle. Left the same night for the East.

The Field Secretary is very much gratified over his visit to the Pacific Coast. In nearly each case the meetings held under the auspices of the various branches had a more or less city-wide significance in that the most of them were held in some large public auditorium, and the Mayor or some prominent citizen was obtained to make an address of welcome. In addition to this, a good deal of advance comment was printed in the daily press.

The Field Secretary feels that the work of the branches on the Pacific Coast has been stimulated by this visit, and that the purposes and accomplishments of the Association are better known.

The Field Secretary, on his way from the Pacific Coast, stopped at Cleveland and attended the Cleveland Conference. He spoke on Friday, June 27th.

Thursday, July 3.

Addressed the Interdenominational Home Mission Summer School at Northfield, Mass.

New Branches

Since the last meeting of the Board, groups in the following cities have been authorized as branches:

Date	Name of branch	Membership
June 11, 1919	Benton Harbor, Mich.	63
11	Plainfield, N. J.	117
11	Milledgeville, Ga.	58
11	Reading, Pa.	84
13	Benchley, Texas	50
13	Mart, Texas	50

July 8, 1919

Report of the Field Secretary.

- 7 -

Date	Name of Branch	Membership
June 14	Guthrie, Okla.	61
14	Rochester, N. Y.	68
18	Enid, Okla.	51
18	Flagstaff, Arizona	50
18	Parkersburg, W. Va.	54
18	Waelder, Texas	50
July 1	Americus, Ga.	57
1	Jonesboro, Ark.	50
1	Hawkinsville, Ga.	50
1	Mound Bayou, Miss.	107
1	Palatka, Fla.	53
1	Pensacola, Fla.	73
7	Bryan, Texas	58
7	Lexington, N. C.	65
7	Yoakum, Texas	50

3/10/88

The Field Secretary recommends all of the above branches for charters, together with the following:

Name of Branch	Membership
Trenton, N. J.	76
Portsmouth, Va.	105

Field Secretary.

[n.a.a.c.p.]

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF

THE CRISIS

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

7/10

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

Memo to Mr. Shillady

Would it be possible for the N.A.A.C.P. to pay me the $186. due on the 'Crisis' Finance, this month without embarrassment?

W.E.B.D.

July 9, 1919

3/10/76

[n.a.a.c.p.]

Memorandum from Mr. Shillady to Dr. Du Bois Date July 10

SUBJECT: In looking over Board minutes it appears that no action was taken to authorize payment of the $186 mentioned. I have put this item on the calendar for action on July 14, believing that it was inadvertently overlooked when the committee report was considered.

J.R.S.

ACTION TAKEN

COMPLETED (DATE)

3/10/75

[July 10, 1919] [partially illegible]

3/10/19

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Report of the Secretary

(For the July, 1919, meeting of the Board)

MEMBERSHIP: The total membership of the Association as of July 1 is 68,031: Branch membership, 65,729; membership at large, 2,302. We have now 237 branches.

(The membership figure given above includes only the totals reported by branches for which remittances have been made. It does not include the membership totals reported at the Cleveland Conference unaccompanied by checks for the payment of dues. At the Conference 29 branches reported having reached their quota. If the totals reported by branches at Cleveland not accompanied by remittances were added to the total figure given above, the membership as of July 1 may be regarded as 73,070.)

ANTI-LYNCHING: Since the last report to the Board the following lynchings have taken place:

Mineral Wells, Miss.: May 28. Unknown Negro, accused of attempting an attack on one of three white women.

Milan, Ga.: May 30. Wash Horn, Negro; taken from jail and hanged for killing a white man.

Prichard, Ala.: June 6. James E. Lewis, Negro; attacked by group of white men and shot, as a result of trouble between white and colored workers in a cotton mill.

Furth, Ark.: June 12. Unknown Negro; lynched for assault on a white woman.

Woodstock, Ala.: June 18. Jim McMillan, Negro, lynched. His body placed on a stump and riddled with bullets. On June 23 a special session of the Bibb County Grand Jury was called to investigate the lynching. Judge Miller urged the members of the Grand Jury to do their full duty regardless of the persons involved. Five white men are said to be in jail charged with having participated in the lynching.

Bay Minnette, Ala.: June 22. Frank Foukal, white, was shot to death in the county jail by masked men who overpowered the sheriff. He was being held on a charge of murdering another white farmer because of an unsatisfactory trade in which Foukal sold the other a pair of mules. Large sums are reported to have been raised at a mass meeting of citizens for the arrest of the guilty parties, and a committee was appointed to see Governor Kilby.

Ellisville, Miss.: June 26. John Hartfield, Negro, said to have confessed to assault on a young woman, after being trailed for ten days by a posse, was captured, desperately wounded, rushed in an automobile to the scene of the crime, hanged to a tree and burned to ashes. Governor Bilbo, when petitioned to intervene, declared himself "utterly powerless." Three innocent Negroes and one white man were shot in the hunt for Hartfield.

The Association wired Vice-President Marshall asking that federal troops be sent to Ellisville. No acknowledgment of our telegram

has been received to date.

NOTE: The lynching of Wilbur Little at Blakely, Ga., in April, it has been learned from good authority, did not occur.

An Address to the Nation, provided for by the National Conference on Lynching, has been prepared and submitted for signatures. Some 127 signatures have been secured and the address will shortly be issued. It is anticipated that it will receive extensive publicity.

MEETINGS: During the month the Secretary has attended the following meetings:

June 2-5: National Conference on Social Work, Atlantic City, N. J. The general Conference program showed the effect of the work done by Mr. E. K. Jones of the Urban League and the Secretary, as a committee, asking the committee chairmen of the Conference to include on their program the interests of the Negro. At one of the sessions there was a discussion of the question of arranging the New Orleans meeting next year so as to make things comfortable for colored people and to insure that they will be properly regarded.

June 8: The Secretary addressed a meeting of the Baltimore Branch at which 130 members were taken in.

June 9: The Secretary delivered an address before the Atlanta Conference, during the commencement exercises of Atlanta University, from the subject, "Negro Suffrage and the Nation."

June 10: The Secretary addressed a meeting of the Atlanta Branch, at which the Rev. Plato Durham, President of Emory College, Atlanta, Ga., (white), also spoke.

June 15: At one of the sessions of the New England Baptist Missionary Convention, meeting in New York, the Secretary delivered a fifteen-minute talk in the interest of the Association.

June 15: The Secretary spoke for the Philadelphia Branch, at which meeting forty memberships and sixteen pledges were taken.

July 6: The Secretary addressed a meeting of the St. Louis Branch.

CLEVELAND CONFERENCE: The Mid-Year Conference of the Association, held in Cleveland June 21-29, was a most successful one. 265 delegates from 117 branches and 34 states were present. The morning and afternoon sessions for the entire week were well attended, the main auditoriums being usually filled. The opening sessions and the sessions each night were so largely attended that during the first half of the Conference several hundreds stood. Later on in the week the meeting places were larger thus making it possible to seat the audiences.

The addresses at the mass meetings and at the day sessions, including the discussions, were of an unusually interesting character.

The current Branch Bulletin reports the Conference in summary form.

At one of the sessions $11,565 was pledged to the General Fund for 1919 and $[illegible] additional to the Anti-Lynching Fund.

The most significant thing about the Conference was the determined spirit of the southern delegates to fight for the ballot. The cordial feeling toward and the enthusiastic support of the National Office by the branches were evidenced best, perhaps, when during the

discussion of the financial support of the National work it was unanimously agreed that prior to the next Conference a detailed budget should be submitted to the branches and an apportionment made by states and branches of the amount necessary to be raised over and above the remittances from branches on account of membership dues. The delegates present said that they could and would raise whatever was needed by this method.

The following members of the Board were in attendance at the Conference: Miss Ovington, Messrs. Church, Du Bois, Grimké, Hurst, Russell, Waller, Wilson, Villard, Major Spingarn.

3/10/81

PUBLICITY: The results of Mr. Herbert J. Seligmann's visit to Mississippi following the burning to death of Lloyd Clay at Vicksburg, reported to the June meeting, have been published in an article entitled, "Protecting Southern Womanhood," by The Nation, issue of June 14. A full-page editorial comment based upon this article under the title, "The Negro at Bay," appeared in the same issue. A supply of The Nation containing these articles was sent to the Cleveland Conference and sold to the delegates.

A new lynching leaflet, "Burning at the Stake," was sent out to the newspapers of the country. Clippings showing editorial comment from several New York papers have already come in.

Among the newspaper comment received by the Association during the month was a long editorial from the Philadelphia North American commenting upon the last annual report in most complimentary phrase. The spirit of the editorial may be indicated by the opening paragraph:

> "If every document of its kind was as ably and interestingly written as the eighth & ninth (combined) annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, folk generally might take a livelier interest in the doings of many organizations today working for civic and social betterment."

Since the last Board meeting eight press stories have been sent out as follows: (These do not include stories sent from Cleveland daily during the Tenth Anniversary Conference.)

Cleveland Conference.....3
Isthmian Branch.....1
R.R. Administration.....2
(1) Asking protection for Negro employees.
(2) Protesting against refusal to sell prepaid tickets for persons coming from the South
Lynching pamphlet (Burning at the Stake).....1
Reproducing a poem from the Seattle Union-Record).....1

July 10, 1919.

John R. Shillady
Secretary.

[July 10, 1919 (NAACP)]
[Partially illegible]

July 14, 1919

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors on Monday, July 14, the following matters will be discussed

REPORTS OF OFFICERS:
Report of the Chairman.
Report of the Secretary (as sent out).
Report of the Director of Publications and Research.
Report of the Field Secretary (as sent out).
Report of the Treasurer (as sent out).

CLEVELAND CONFERENCE:
1. Report of the Committee on Resolutions.
2. Report of the Committee on Time and Place of the next meeting of the Mid-Year Conference.
3. Report of the Committee on Organization, in which it was recommended:
"That the National Office prepare a careful budget, including in such budget all special funds, and proposed new work, and that such portion of this budget as is not otherwise provided for be apportioned among the branches in proportion to their membership, the financial ability of the branch being taken into consideration in making such an apportionment, and that the branches be required to conduct campaigns to meet their apportionments."

PROPOSED REVISION OF THE BY-LAWS FOR BRANCHES:
Pending a complete revision of the By-laws for Branches, the following amendment is proposed:

That Section 3, Article 2, be amended to provide that standing committees appointed by the Executive Committee of the Branch shall consist of such number of members as may be determined upon by the Executive Committee.

The provision now is that "such committee shall consist of not more than three members." (The Gary, Ind., Branch calls our attention to the fact that because of certain members of their committees working on day and night shifts, they must have more than three members on committees to make them function

The Secretary and Field Secretary ask leave to submit other slight amendments, largely in phraseology, which will be drafted in time for the meeting and which it is necessary to act upon because of the large number of applications pending and because our supply of the pamphlet, "How to Form a Branch, is exhausted.

3/10/77

Calendar - 2.

CONSIDERATION OF THE NOMINATION OF MR. NEAL R. THOMAS TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

PAYMENT OF $184 TO BE DUE AS RECOMMENDED IN THE REPORT OF THE [illegible] COMMITTEE TO THE MAY MEETING OF THE BOARD:

No action was taken upon this recommendation, perhaps through inadvertence.

MEMBERSHIP IN THE NATIONAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU:

John R. Shillady

Secretary.

July 10, 1919.

3/10/78

MEMBERSHIP

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors

July 11, 1919

The June meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held in the offices of the Association, Room 621, 70 Fifth Avenue, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Messrs. Grimké, Wilson, Cook, Holmes, Du Bois, Sinclair, Kennaday, Captain Arthur B. Spingarn, Dr. Jones, Miss Ovington, the Secretary, the Field Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary.

Regrets from Miss Wald, Mrs. Kelley, and Bishop Hurst.

The minutes of the June meeting were approved as sent out.

No report was made by the Chairman as matters in reference to the Mid-Year Conference at Cleveland, June 21-29, are contained in the July Bulletin.

Report of the Secretary:
The report of the Secretary was accepted as sent out.

Report of the Field Secretary:
The report of the Field Secretary was accepted as sent out.

Report of the Treasurer:
The report of the Treasurer was accepted as sent out.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research:
The first six months of business for the year 1919 closed June 30.

From the inception of THE CRISIS, November, 1910, through June, 1919, we have distributed 3,885,000 copies of the magazine.

The first full year, 1911, the total circulation was 108,000; in 1914, the total circulation was 377,000; in 1918, it was 902,000; and this year it will be over a million.

The average monthly net-paid circulation of THE CRISIS has increased from 1,750 copies in 1910 to 27,000 in 1913; 37,625 in 1916; and 75,187 last year; this year 93,650.

During the year 1919 the circulation of THE CRISIS per month has been as follows: January, 83,000; February, 85,000; March, 92,900; April, 97,000; May, 100,000; June, 104,000.

The total cash income of THE CRISIS from the beginning to June 30 was $240,757.

The income has increased from $375 in 1910 to $19,789 in

44-4-145

1913; $28,193 in 1916; $57,367 last year. At the present rate the total income for 1919 will be over $72,000.

The monthly cash income for 1919 was lowest in June ($5,524.71) and highest in January $6,867.31. It has averaged during the six months, $6,078. The total cash for the six months is $36,469.49. This income has been divided as follows: Subscriptions, $9,578; Sales through agents, $22,489; Advertising revenue, $4,771; from Book Sales, $1,902; Total, $38,742.47.

The expenditure for the six months has been as follows: Publishing, $18,653; Salaries, $8,089; Postage, $3,618; General Expenses, $2,804; Stationery & Supplies, $731 - a total of $33,896.49.

This gives us a gain on our books of $4,845.98. This gain is divided in three parts: $2,272 is money due us and not yet received; $1,073 represents the stock of paper bought in advance which we have on hand; $1,500 represents a reserve fund.

A word should be said concerning the expense of publishing THE CRISIS: 55 % of our expense is for publishing, which includes paper, printing, engraving, binding, etc.: 23.9% goes for salaries; 10.6% for postage; 8.5% for general expenses, including rent; and 2.2% for stationery and supplies.

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THE CRISIS costs a dime; five cents of that goes to the agent; the other five cents goes, a little over half to the publisher, nearly a quarter to the employees and of the other little less than a quarter, half goes to postage and half to general expenses, stationery and supplies.

The number of employees of THE CRISIS has been gradually increased, but we have not yet as many as we ought to have for the handling of the work. In the office there are at present twelve employees, including the Editor and the Business Manager. In the Editorial Department there are the Editor, a Literary Editor, a Secretary and a Stenographer. In the Business Department there are the Business Manager, Bookkeeper, Shipping Clerk, three Subscription Clerks, an Agents' Clerk and a Mail Clerk. Two or three extra persons are brought in to help with the mailing. In the field there is a force of 1200 agents.

The expenditure for postage has increased rapidly during the last few years. In 1913, we spent $1,615 for postage; in 1916, we spent $2,042; in 1918, $4,559. During six months of 1919 we have spent $3,618, which means that for the year our expenditure will be about $7,000. This represents not simply an increase in the amount of mailing but a large increase in the mailing rates.

The increase in the various items of publishing has been large; The cover paper before the war cost $6.00 per hundred and now costs $9.25. The inside stock formerly cost $6.60 and now costs $7.25. In December, 1917, composition and press work increased 10%; in November, 1918, it increased 20% upon this. Binding which was $2.30 per thousand in October, 1917, now costs $5.25 per thousand.

On the revenue side I have been asked to say something about advertising.

The income from advertising has increased as follows: 1912, $1,438 for the year: 1914, $2,703; 1916, $3,064; last year, $5,571; for the first six months of this year, $4,471. For the whole

year we will probably take in $8,500. This is a large and progressive increase.

During the year 1919 our increase for a month from advertising has increased from $823 in January to $895 in April and $1,078 in June. In order to increase our revenue from advertising we must have an advertising solicitor and increase our rates. On the other hand, the advertising is already encroaching on the reading matter, so that we need the extra sixteen pages already planned. This will be added in November, beginning with the new volume.

As a business proposition THE CRISIS still has too narrow a margin between income and expenses and needs the support of allied enterprises.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Lectures: During the last twenty years the Director has been lecturing on the Negro problem in various parts of the United States and in Europe. During his connection with the Association he has lectured as follows:

	Lectures	Auditors
1911	99	35,000
1912	72	25,467
1913	56	41,000
1914	50	21,750
1915	37	14,800
1916	30	12,000
1917	24	12,000
1918	33	15,000
1919 (6 mos.)	23	20,000

This makes a total of 424 lectures to 198,017 auditors, covering nearly all the states of the United States and several foreign countries. In the earlier history of the N.A.A.C.P. these lectures were almost the only means of popular publicity. With the growth of the branches and the increase of our traveling force they have become less necessary and the Director, therefore, proposes to do very little lecturing in the future.

From 1911 to date my total net income from lectures has amounted in all to about $2,650, as nearly as I can calculate. From this must be subtracted about $600 which I paid for deficits in promoting the pageant in Washington and Philadelphia. This leaves $2,050, or an average of $228 a year. I think it is clear from these figures that my lectures have been for propaganda and not for money-making.

I am proposing to devote all my spare time during the next year to writing. I hope to collaborate on a magazine for colored children and on a book of essays.

The work of the History of the Negro in the War has been begun and Mr. E. C. Williams, Librarian of Howard University, is in my office classifying materials.

(8 tables appended)

4-4-1917

TOTAL ANNUAL NET PAID CIRCULATION OF THE CRISIS

1910 (2 months)	3,500
1911	108,000
1912	264,000
1913	336,000
1914	377,400
1915	385,872
1916	451,500
1917	496,477
1918	902,250
1919 (6 months)	561,900
GRAND TOTAL.	3,885,899
1919 (possible)-	1,000,000

TOTAL MONTHLY NET PAID CIRCULATION OF THE CRISIS 1919

January	83,000
February	85,000
March	92,900
April	97,000
May	100,000
June	104,000
Total	561,900

AVERAGE MONTHLY NET PAID CIRCULATION OF THE CRISIS

1910 (2 months)	1,750	copies
1911	9,000	"
1912	22,000	"
1913	27,000	"
1914	31,450	"
1915	32,156	"
1916	37,625	"
1917	41,289	"
1918	75,187	"
1919 (6 months)	93,650	"

TOTAL CASH INCOME OF THE CRISIS (Round Numbers)

1910 (2 months)	$ 375
1911	6,572
1912	13,217
1913	19,739
1914	22,124
1915	23,865
1916	28,193
1917	32,836
1918	57,367
1919 (6 months)	36,469
1919 (possible)	72,000

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MONTHLY CASH INCOME OF THE CRISIS
1919

January	$ 6,867.31
February	6,550.89
March	6,390.87
April	5,930.77
May	6,204.94
June	5,524.71
Total -	36,469.49

INCOME & EXPENSE
January-June, 1919

	Dr.	Balances June 30, 1919 Cr.
REVENUE		
Subscriptions		$9,678.48
Sales		22,489.22
Adv. Revenue		4,771.90
Books		1,902.87
		$ 38,742.47
EXPENSE		
General	$ 2,804.59	
Postage	3,618.15	
Publishing	18,653.50	
Salaries	8,089.45	
Stat.& Supplies	731.00	
	$33,896.49	
Gain	4,845.98	
Loss		

ADVERTISING REVENUE

1912	$ 1,438.42
1913	2,449.76
1914	2,703.09
1915	2,343.40
1916	3,064.89
1917	3,279.53
1918	5,671.74
1919 (6 months)	4,471.90
1919 (possible)	8,500.00

ADVERTISING
1919

January	$ 323.00
February	612.75
March	826.55
April	895.46
May	999.31
June	1,078.83
	$ 4,471.90

44-4-44

4-4-150

The Report of the Director of Publications and Research was accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Anti-Lynching Committee:

The report of the Anti-Lynching Committee was contained partly in the report of the Secretary. The Secretary reported verbally for the Anti-Lynching Committee as follows:

1. An Address to the Nation on the subject of lynching, concluding with a demand for Congressional investigation of lynching has been prepared and some 130 odd signatures have already been secured. The list of signatories in the main are those secured for the call for the National Conference on Lynching. There are one or two omissions of important names. Among those who did not sign the call for the National Conference on Lynching but who have signed the Address to the Nation are: William Howard Taft, Governor Campbell of Arizona, Representative Bratton of Mississippi, Governor Harding of Iowa, Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, Frederick N. Judson of St. Louis, President Hibben of Princeton, Hamilton Holt, William Dean Howells, Robert Underwood Johnson, Samuel Lane Loomis, Rollo Ogden, Louis Wiley, the group of editors of the New Republic, Samuel Mather, Cleveland, Bishop Sumner, Oregon, the Governor of South Dakota, the Governor of Tennessee, George M. Bailey, Editor of the Houston (Tex.) Post, William S. Sutton of the Department of Education of Texas, and Governor Bamberger of Utah.

2. The chief purpose to be anticipated from Congressional investigation, if it can be secured, is that of widespread publicity, to be followed by federal legislation of agreement can be reached as to the effectiveness and constitutionality of such legislation.

3. A special pamphlet on "Burning at the Stake" has been published depicting newspaper accounts of five burnings which have occurred from January 1, 1919, to June, 1919. These have been widely distributed to all the newspapers of the country and to a mailing list of influential individuals.

4. A reproduction of newspaper accounts from the New Orleans States and the Jackson, Miss., Daily News, June 26, depicting in the headlines and text the fact that a lynching and burning of John Hartfield would occur at five o'clock that afternoon.

Much editorial comment and unusually publicity are being secured for this pamphlet and this reproduction

Report of the Crisis Committee:

The Crisis Committee reported progress.

Report of the Committee on Branches:

The report of the Committee on Branches was contained in the report of the Field Secretary.

On motion duly seconded, it was
VOTED, that charters be granted the following branches as recommended in the report of the Field Secretary:

Benton Harbor, Mich.
Plainfield, N. J.
Milledgeville, Ga.
Reading, Pa.
Benchley, Texas
Mart, Texas
Guthrie, Okla.
Rochester, N.Y.
Enid, Okla.
Flagstaff, Arizona
Parkersburg, W. Va.
Waelder, Texas.
Americus, Ga.
Jonesboro, Ark.
Hawkinsville, Ga.
Mound Bayou, Miss.
Palatka, Fla.
Pensacola, Fla.
Bryan, Texas.
Lexington, N. C.
Yoakum, Texas
Trenton, N. J.
Portsmouth, Va.

44-4-151

Report of the Nominating Committee:

Mr. Holmes, Chairman, reported for the Nominating Committee on the nomination of Mr. Neval H. Thomas as a member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Holmes gave a brief sketch of the case since the original presentation of this name by the Committee, referring to numerous letters of recommendation from Washington in regard to Mr. Thomas' nomination and the discussion which had arisen since. He concluded by expressing the unanimous view of the Committee that after considering all the circumstances the Committee wished to renew its recommendation that Mr. Thomas be elected to the Board, for the following reasons:

1. That Mr. Thomas was a man of strong personality, a thorough believer in the principles of the Association and a strong advocate of them.

2. That he was desired by the District of Columbia Branch as a Director.

3. That notwithstanding any personal differences which had arisen between Mr. Thomas and other honored members of the Board the Committee felt that Mr. Thomas' presence on the Board would tend to more harmonious relations than otherwise and that in their judgment he would make a good member of the Board.

The Committee's nomination was seconded by Messrs Cook and Grimké.

VOTED, That Mr. Neval H. Thomas of Washington, D. C., become a member of the Board.

In view of the fact that the former War History Committee, Messrs. Russell, J. E. Spingarn, and Shillady, had recommended to the May meeting of the Board that the balance of $186 due Dr. Du Bois for expenditures during his European trip be paid, and that inadvertently, no action was taken to authorize this payment, the matter was presented on the calendar, and

Upon motion of Mr. Grimké, seconded by Mr. Cook, it was

VOTED, that this amount be paid.

On motion of Mr. Grimké, duly seconded, it was

VOTED, that a special committee, consisting of Mr. Wilson, the Secretary, and the Field Secretary, be appointed to revise the By-Laws for branches of the Association, the Committee to be given power to enact such By-Laws in the name of the Board.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, duly seconded, it was

VOTED, That the Association become a member of the National Investigation Bureau.

In consideration of the resolution of the Cleveland Conference concerning the place of the 1920 mid-year meeting, it was

VOTED, That the matter be laid over and made a special order of business for the October meeting of the Board.

Mary W. Ovington Chairman. John R. Shillady Secretary.

[NAACP]

Memorandum from M.W.O. to D.B. Date July 18, 1919

SUBJECT: Tercentenary Celebration

Chairman of Committee on Education and Amusement Mrs. W. T. Hendrey, (San Diego Branch) 1680 Logan Avenue, San Diego, Cal. wants information offered for the local observance of the Tercentenary celebration.

ACTION TAKEN

Ter Program
Sent

COMPLETED (DATE)

[NAACP]

PRESS SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

MOORFIELD STOREY
President

MAJOR J. E. SPINGARN
Acting Treasurer

JOHN R. SHILLADY
Secretary

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE, CHELSEA 9386

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
Director of Publications and Research

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON
Field Secretary

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman: MARY WHITE OVINGTON, New York

Baltimore	Bishop John Hurst	*New York*	Rev. Hutchens C. Bishop	*New York*	Major J. E. Spingarn
Boston	Joseph Prince Loud		Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois		Capt. Arthur B. Spingarn
	Moorfield Storey		Rev. John Haynes Holmes		Charles H. Studin
	Butler R. Wilson		Dr. V. Morton Jones		Lillian D. Wald
Buffalo	Mary B. Talbert		Florence Kelley		William English Walling
Chicago	Jane Addams		Paul Kennaday	*Memphis*	R. R. Church
	Dr. C. E. Bentley		John E. Milholland		
New Haven	George W. Crawford				

Philadelphia	Dr. William A. Sinclair
Springfield	Rev. G. R. Waller
Wilberforce	Col. Charles Young, U. S. A.
Washington	Prof. George William Cook
	Archibald H. Grimke
	Charles Edward Russell

To the Editor: **The following news story is sent you without charge and the accuracy of the statements herein made is guaranteed. JOHN R. SHILLADY, Secretary.**

July 19, 1919.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

White Criminals Impersonate Negroes

John R. Shillady, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today issued a statement charging that crimes charged to Negroes were frequently committed by white men who had blacked their faces.

"A recent case," said Mr. Shillady's statement," is that of Luther Wilson, a white man of Lacoochee, Florida, charged with attempted criminal assault upon a white relative by marriage while she was on her way to school. Wilson, who had blacked his face, was recognized by the girl. He escaped after having been arrested, and shot Deputy Sheriff B. C. Wilcox of Sorrent.

"This is only one of a number of such cases reported to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

3/2/140

1223

[n.a.a.c.p.]

NATIONAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
MOORFIELD STOREY

VICE-PRESIDENTS
ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKE
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
BISHOP JOHN HURST
JOHN E. MILHOLLAND
MARY WHITE OVINGTON
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

OFFICE OF
ROBERT W. BAGNALL
DISTRICT ORGANIZER
329 ANTOINE ST. DETROIT, MICH.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

PROPOSES TO MAKE 11,000,000 AMERICANS PHYSICALLY FREE FROM PEONAGE, MENTALLY FREE FROM IGNORANCE, POLITICALLY FREE FROM DISFRANCHISEMENT, AND SOCIALLY FREE FROM INSULT

70 FIFTH AVENUE. NEW YORK
TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
MAJOR J. E. SPINGARN, NEW YORK
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD
TREASURER
DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS
DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH
JOHN R. SHILLADY, SECRETARY
JAMES WELDON JOHNSON,
FIELD SECRETARY
WALTER F. WHITE,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

July 22.

My dear Dr.DuBois:-

Relative to Mrs.Lulu Cramer as a member of your office staff,- she worked for the branch here and we found here inefficient, slow, and generally unsatisfactory.

Very sincerely,

R.W. Bagnall

3/2/11-2

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman, MAJOR J. E. SPINGARN, New York
Acting Chairman
MARY WHITE OVINGTON, New York

Baltimore	Bishop John Hurst
Boston	Joseph Prince Loud
	Moorfield Storey
	Butler R. Wilson
Buffalo	Mary B. Talbert
Chicago	Jane Addams
	Dr. C. E. Bentley
New Haven	George W. Crawford
New York	Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop
	Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
	Rev. John Haynes Holmes
	Dr. V. Morton Jones
	Florence Kelley
	Paul Kennaday
	John E. Milholland
	Capt. Arthur B. Spingarn
	Charles H. Studin
	Dr. John G. Underhill
	Oswald Garrison Villard
	Lillian D. Wald
	William English Walling
Philadelphia	Dr. William A. Sinclair
Springfield	Rev. G. R. Waller
St. Louis	Hon. Charles Nagel
Wilberforce	Col. Charles Young, U. S. A.
Washington	Prof. George William Cook
	Archibald H. Grimke
	Charles Edward Russell

[n.a.a.c.p.]

3/6/41

August 16, 1919

Memo for Miss Randolph:

May I have a copy of the speech which General Sherbourne made at the Pan-African meeting of the N. A. A. C. P. in Carnegie Hall?

WEBDB /CF

National Association
for the Advancement of Colored People
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

WILL BE HELD ON THE AFTERNOON OF MONDAY Sept. 8, 1919

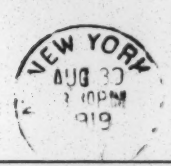
IN ROOM 621, 70 FIFTH AVENUE, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

AUG 3 1919

John R. Shillady

SECRETARY

3/8/51



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

TREASURER'S REPORT
OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
COLORED PEOPLE
Month of September, 1919.

3/10/72

GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance in bank Aug. 31		$7018.84
" Petty Cash Fund		100.00
Memberships	4392.75	
Contributions	466.00	
Literature Sales	65.97	
Branch Bulletin "	29.50	
Emblems Sold	42.55	
Crisis Subscriptions	174.55	
		5171.32
		12,290.16

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	1720.23
Printing	108.25
Traveling Expense (includes $400 refunded to Anti-Lynching Fund	993.74
General Expense and supplies	135.48
Postage	149.21
Advertising	60.05
Rent	133.33
Telephone	25.10
Telegrams	20.39
Office shelving, etc.	57.50
Meetings	57.60
Light	16.24
Returns to Branches	57.00
Pins and Buttons	92.53
The Crisis- On account for subscriptions	546.75
Cleveland	4173.60
Balance in bank Sept. 30 -	8016.56
" " Petty Cash Fund	100.00
	12,290.16

SPECIAL FUNDS

Balances in Banks Aug. 31		
Anti-Lynching Fund		$3929.92
MacLean Memorial Fund		224.02
Jim Crow Fund		6.00
Legal Fund		90.00
Receipts		
Anti-Lynching Fund		
Contributions	$94.35	
Refund from General	400.00	494.35
Legal Fund		2.50
		4748.79

Expenditures

Telegrams	110.23
Multigraphing	98.05
Salaries	305.00
Meetings	14.00
Traveling Expense	12.49
Advertising	5.00
Postage	250.24
	795.01
Balances in banks Sept. 30	
Anti-Lynching Fund	3629.26
MacLean Memorial Fund	224.02
Jim Crow Fund	8.00
Legal Fund	92.50
	$4748.79

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

3/6/19

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

HEADQUARTERS: 70 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

WILL BE HELD ON THE AFTERNOON OF MONDAY OCT 13 1919

IN ROOM 621, 70 FIFTH AVENUE, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

OCT 4 1919

John R. Shillady

SECRETARY

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

At the meeting of the Board of Directors on Monday October 13, the following matters will be considered:

1 SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS: Place of meeting of 1920 Conference

11 REPORTS OF OFFICERS:

a- Report of the chairman
b- Report of the Secretary (as sent out)
c- Report of the Field Secretary (as sent out)
d- Report of the Director of Publications and Research
e- Report of the Treasurer (as sent out)

111 . RACE RIOTS & MOB VIOLENCE:

a- Congressional Investigation-Senator Curtis Resolution

b- Congressional Investigation-Senator Dyer Resolution

c- Elaine, Arkansas, Riot

d- General Situation

1V FINANCIAL OUTLOOK:
(See Secretary's Report)

V AUTHORIZATION
For Major Spingarn to sign checks

V1 NEW YORK BRANCH LOANS

V11 MEMPHIS BRANCH:Action re check of $1000

V111 CORRESPONDENCE OF, AND WITH, MR. MILHOLLAND IN RE AUSTIN ASSAULT

1X ERRORS IN LAST MINUTES: a- Mr. Kennaday was present
b- Mr. Milholland's regrets

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OCTOBER 8, 1919.

John R. Shillady

SECRETARY

October 8, 1919. [NAACP]

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

MEMBERSHIP. The total Membership of the Association as of October 1, 1919, is 83609 Branch Membership 80,766 Membership-at-large 2743. We have now 293 branches.

ANTI-LYNCHING: Since the last report to the Board, the following lynchings have taken place:

MONROE, LOUISIANA. On September 6 an unknown Negro charged with an attack on the wife of a farmer near Mer Rouge was taken from the sheriff of Morhouse Parish by a mob of forty men and shot to death.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA. On September 9, an armed mob stormed the jail and lynched two unknown Negroes charged with the murder of George Dubose. They carried the Negroes in autos to the outskirts of the city, strung them up and riddled their bodies with bullets.

"The mob also demanded the surrender of another Negro charged with attacking a young white girl, but he had been removed to the St. Augustine jail in the night."

OGLETHORPE COUNTY, ATHENS, GEORGIA. On September 10, a Negro named Obe Cox accused of killing a white woman was captured by a crowd of nearly one thousand men, riddled with bullets and his body burned at the stake.

PUEBLO, COLORADO. On September 14, Salvador Ortez and Jose Gonzales (Mexican citizens), were taken from the city jail by a mob of armed citizens, driven in an automobile to the Fourth Street bridge, at the city limits, and hanged. The lynching followed the arrest of the two men charged with the murder of Patrolman Jeff Evans.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. On September 29, two Negroes, Miles Phifer, and Robert Croskey (a soldier) were taken from county officials about five miles from Montgomery and shot to death by a mob of about twenty-five masked men. Both Negroes were charged with having attacked a white woman and were being taken to the state prison at Wetumpka for safe keeping when the mob held up the automobile carrying them. Sept. 30, John Temple, a Negro, who shot and fatally wounded Policeman John Barbare was shot to death in a hospital shortly after 2 A.M. by a small band of white men.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA. On September 29, a colored man, named Will Brown, was taken from the Court House, and hanged and burned, despite the brave efforts of the Mayor of Omaha, to prevent his removal from the jail. The Mayor himself was nearly lynched. The Negro is charged to have held up a Miss Agnes Lobeck and her escort one night last week, to have held a gun on her escort while the woman was alleged to have been assaulted. A more impossible ridiculous thing could not be imagined.

WASHINGTON, GEORGIA. On October 5, an unknown Negro was shot and killed by a mob, and two other Negroes were whipped by the mob. Five other Negroes are being held by the mob for lynching.

3/10/63

LINCOLNTON, GEORGIA, On October 5, Jack Gordon and Will Brown were burned to death by a mob. They were charged with having shot Deputy Sheriff Red Freeman and Boyce Forston, October 4. Deputy Sheriff Red Freeman has since died. Jack Gordon was caught five miles from Washington, Georgia, last Sunday night, Oct. 5, and kept in jail there until two o'clock Oct. 6, when he was turned over to the authorities of Lincolnton. Once in Lincoln County, the mob seized the Negro, brought up Brown, who had been caught earlier in the night, and fastened both to an old wagon axle. Wood and trash were piled around the Negroes and the torch appiled. Mose Freeman, a Negro, charged with misleading members of the mob was shot to death when he tried to escape.

MACON, GEORGIA, On October 7, a Negro, named Eugene Hamilton sentenced to ten years for trying to kill Charles Tingle, a Jasper County farmer, was shot to death at daylight, near Monticello, Jasper County. A mob of sixty men held up Sheriff Middlebrook, of Jones County, who was bringing Hamilton to Macon for safe keeping.

RACE RIOTS. Since the last report to the Board, the following race riots have taken place:

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, Sept. 29, 1919.

~~PERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, Sept. 30, 1919.~~

~~OKLAHOMA. Oct. 1.~~

ELAINE, ARKANSAS, Oct. 2.

INDIANA HARBOR, IND. Oct. 3.

MEETINGS: The Secretary attended the National Baptist Convention, Newark, New Jersey, September 11.

The Secretary attended 2 days' Industrial Conference, October 2 and 3, Interchurch World Movement, Hotel Pennsylvania.

The Secretary was in Chicago three days, September 18, 19 and 20, conference Chairman of the Legal Committee on Defense connected with the Chicago Race Riots. The chairman of the Legal Committee will report on this subject.

On September 16, A Mass Meeting was held in the Meeting House, Society for Ethical Culture of New York. This meeting was addressed by Major J.E. Spingarn, Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and James Weldon Johnson, and Mr. Shillady gave an account of the assault upon him in Austin, Texas, August 22.

PUBLICITY: Since the last Board Meeting 13 press stories have been sent out as follows:

Lynching	1
John R. Shillady Assault	3

3/10/64

Mass meeting John R. Shillady Assault	1
Demand for Federal Control of lynching	1
Request for Colored Representative at Industrial Conference in Washington	1
Citation of Colored Regiments by French	2
Mob violence at Knoxville, Tenn.	1
Senator Curtis Resolution	2
Omaha, Nebraska, Race Riots	2
Protest re exclusion of Negroes upon the report that the United Brotherhood of Way & Maintenance Employees and R.R. Shop Laborers voted to exclude Negroes from Membership.	1
	13

3/10/65

Five special circular letters to signers of the Address to the Nation, Bishops, Prominent individuals, etc. have been sent out with reference to the Curtis Resolution and about ten thousand printed circulars with reference to the same resolution have been mailed all over the country to prominent people and organizations, etc. A splendid response to all this propaganda has been received.

THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL ARTICLES HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED:

H.J. SELIGMANN:
September Issue CURRENT OPINION, "What is Behind the Negro Uprising."

September 3 Issue, THE NEW REPUBLIC " DEMOCRACY AND JIM CROWISM".

September 27 Issue THE SURVEY, Communication.

October 4 Issue THE NATION & The Press, Abets the Mob".

Letters to the Philadelphia Public Ledger and to the Syracuse Post Standard in regard to the matter of Robert M. McElroy, Educational Director of the National Security League.

MARY WHITE OVINGTON:

September Issue THE AMERICAN CITY
"The Gunpowder of Race Antagonism."

September Issue THE INDEPENDENT
"Is Mob Violence the Texas Solution
of the Race Problem?"

PUBLICATIONS: Since the last meeting of the Board the following publications have been issued:

1- 1 Fight for Public Equality (A Reprint of an Editorial from the Philadelphia North American of June 22, 1919).

2- Mobbing of John R. Shillady, a ten page pamphlet

3- "Is Mob Violence the Texas Solution of the Race Problem" by Mary White Ovington (Reprint of an article in the September Issue of THE INDEPENDENT)

4- "What Shall We Do with Negroes 'Leaders' of This Stripe?" by James Weldon Johnson (A reprint of an Editorial from the NEW YORK AGE, September 13.)

In Texas by James Weldon Johnson, reprint of an Editorial from the NEW YORK AGE, August 30.)

3/10/66

GENERAL

The action of the Association in the Race Riots and lynchings and particular items of business are embodied in the reports of the officers, especially the report of Field Secretary.

FINANCES:

The Secretary submits herewith the report of the finances of the Association for the first nine months of the

GENERAL FUND

FINANCES, JANUARY 1, 1919 to SEPTEMBER 30, 1919.

RECEIPTS

Membership	$29,405.24	
Contributions	6,568.78	
Literature Sales	612.09	$36,586.11

3/10/67

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	15,497.49	
Traveling Expenses	3920.93	
Postage	2179.43	
Rent	1199.97	
Gen'L Expenses & Supplies	1365.59	
Printing	5331.20	
Branch Bulletin (net cost)	242.02	
Advertising	294.95	
Meetings	409.61	
Telephone	193.06	
Telegrams	408.12	
Cuts-Clippings	72.00	
Office Partitions, Shelving, Elec. Wiring, Etc.	613.72	
Light	152.25	
Pennants for Memb. Drive Awards	69.95	
Multigraph	97.90	$32,043.19

CASH IN BANKS

Corn Exchange	10,485.16	
Lawyers Title & Trust	1,261.16	(Net Gain $4542.92
Irving National	224.02	$11,970.34

Credited to

General Fund	8,016.56	
Anti-Lynching	3,629.26	
MacLean Fund	224.02	
Legal "	92.50	
Jim-Crow "	8.00	$11,970.34

#6

ANTI-LYNCHING FUND

BALANCE ON HAND OCTOBER 1, 1919	$6,245.67	
RECEIPTS JANUARY 1 to SEPTEMBER 30 1919	9,215.78	
TOTAL		$15,461.45
EXPENDITURES		11,832.19
BALANCE IN BANK		$ 3,629.26

FORECAST-GENERAL FUND-OCTOBER 1 to DECEMBER 31.

BALANCE ON HAND, OCTOBER 1,	$8,016.58	
DUE ON MEMBERSHIPS (Roughly estimated) 24,000 MEMBERS	12,000.00	
UNPAID PLEDGES (CLEVELAND CONFERENCE)	11,295	
TOTAL	$31,311.58	
NEW MEMBERS(?)		
POSSIBLE DEPRECIATION 1/3	$10,437.19	
PROBABLE FUNDS TO BE RECEIVED		$20,874.39
PROBABLE EXPENDITURES FOR GENERAL PURPOSES		13,000.00
PROBABLE BALANCE FOR GENERAL PURPOSES		$ 7,874.39

3/10/68

EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

LEGAL DEFENSE FUND CHICAGO ALREADY APPROPRIATED	$5,000	
SPECIAL LEGAL DEFENSE FUND ETC. TO BE RAISED	$25,000. to $50,000	
SPECIAL FUNDS TO BE RAISED	$30,000 to $50,000	

FORECAST ANTI LYNCHING FUND-OCTOBER 1 to DECEMBER 31

BALANCE ON HAND OCTOBER, 1	$3,629.26	
UNPAID PLEDGES	5,145.00	
POSSIBLE CONTRIBUTIONS (?)		
TOTAL		$8,774.26
ESTIMATED EXPENSES, SALARIES ETC.	$1,000	
ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL EXPENSES	$3,000	$4,000.00
ESTIMATED BALANCE REMAINING		$4,774.26

[NAACP]

October 8, 1919.

Report of the Field Secretary.

Meetings.

Since the last meeting of the Board, the Field Secretary attended the conference of the Fellowship of Reconciliarion from September 11 to 15. He addressed the conference at the morning session on the 12th, and attended a conference on race relations in the afternoon of the 13th.

On September 22, the Field Secretary went to Washington regarding the resolution calling for a Congressional investigation of moh violence. He saw Senator Curtis with whom he had previously talked regarding the introduction of this measure. The resolution was introduced by Senator Curtis on September 22nd, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It provides for an investigation of the race riots in the City of Washington and other cities in the United States, and an investigation of the lynchings which have occurred in different parts of the United States, and that it be ascertained, as far as possible, the causes for such race riots and lynchings.

3/10/69

Senator Curtis stated that he had been undecided whether to refer the resolution at once to the Committee on Accounts, and thus have it brought at once to the floor, or bring it down to the Committee on Accounts through the Committee on the Judiciary. He told the Field Secretary that the fate of a resolution introduced the week before had lead him to pursue the second course.

In reply to an inquiry from the Field Secretary as to the advantage of enlisting the interest of the House of Representatives, he said it was better to have the resolution come from the Senate or from the House of Representatives, but not from both, as a joint resolution would require the signature of the President. He suggested that the following steps be taken:

(1) - To gather all of the available data and arrange it in the form of a brief, setting forth why there should be a Congressional investigation of race riots and lynching, showing what might be revealed by an investigation, and indicating remedies. That with this brief should be filed all

of the printed data available on the subject.

(2) - To place this brief and data in his hands at the earliest possible date in order that he might submit the same to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(3) - He further suggested that we secure as many persons of influence as possible to write to Senator Nelson, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, endorsing the resolution and urging its adoption.

(4) - Also that an effort should be made to get as many people as could be reached all over the country to write to their Senators endorsing the resolution and urging its adoption.

3/10/70

On the night of September 23, the Field Secretary attended a conference of prominent colored citizens in Washington. He met with Congressmen White of Kansas and Green of Massachusetts, for a discussion of ways and means of aiding the passage of the Madden Bill against Jim Crow cars.

On the same night, the Field Secretary left for New York in order to start the whole machinery of the Association on the Curtis resolution.

Since returning to New York, the Field Secretary has kept Senator Curtis informed of what the National Office has been doing to aid in securing final action on the resolution, and has also forwarded to him all new data on the situation that has been available.

On October 3rd, the Field Secretary returned to Washington and had another talk with Senator Curtis. Senator Curtis said that an avalanche of very fine letters and telegrams have been pouring into the Senate. He seemed very much gratified at the tone of these communications. The Field Secretary took up with Senator Curtis the Dyer resolution providing for an investigation of race riots and lynching, introduced since the Curtis resolution. Senator Curtis advised that the Field Secretary see Mr. Dyer and to place the whole support of the National Association behind the measure introduced by him in the House. He said it was well to support the Dyer resolution and thereby increase the chances for securing an investigation. The Field Secretary went to see Mr. Dyer but found him out of the city. He telegraphed him stating that the Association

would place all of its strength behind the resolution and thanking him in the name of the Association for his effort in behalf of justice.

NEW BRANCHES.

Since the last meeting of the Board, groups in the following cities have been authorized as branches.

Date	Name of Branch	Membership
September 18.	Atchison, Kan.	63
18.	Caldwell, Texas	59
18.	Carlisle, Pa.	65
18.	Erie, Pa.	64
18.	Grand Lake, Ark.	65
18.	McAlester, Okla.	50
18.	Jones Prairie, Texas	55
18.	Waco, Texas	57
28.	Atlantic City	80
28.	Canton, Ohio.	83
23.	Madison, Ill.	50
23.	Paterson, N.J.	100
23.	Reno, Nevada	60
23.	Tuscon, Arizona	56
23.	Wewoka, Okla.	50
October 2.	Beckley, W.Va.	51
2.	Beloit, Wis.	51
2.	Chilesville, Okla.	55
2.	Martinsville, Va.	65
8.	Bisbee, Arizona	55
8.	Sheridan, Wyoming	52

The Field Secretary recommends all of the above branches for charters, together with Hartford, Conn.

James W. Johnson
Field Secretary

PMW

3/10/71

[N.a.a.c.p.]

Memphis, Tennessee. October 11, 1919.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois :-

I am here in Memphis on my way to Arkansas and writing you regarding what is a very serious situation here which is affecting the Memphis branch of the association. You will remember that at the September meeting of the Board of Directors the matter of Colonel Young coming to Memphis to speak for Rev. W. T. Vernon was brought up. Since arriving in Memphis I have found that Rev. Vernon is a man who is most antagonistic to the association, carrying his animosity to the extent that under no circumstances will he allow a N. A. A. C. P. notice to be read in his church.

3/161108

Prior to Colonel Young's coming he (Rev. Vernon) openly boasted that he was going to bring him here and that he had more power with the National Board of the Association than Mr. Church, Dr. Braithwaite or any other member of the local branch. Colonel Young came to Memphis and made a typical "Washington" or "Moton" speech, advising Negroes to be humble, submissive and trust in the Lord. Since his appearance Rev. Vernon has openly boasted throughout Memphis that he was considered more than the entire Memphis branch and he further declared that you stated to Colonel Young that he "must by all means come to Memphis because Rev. Vernon is a big man and we needed him more than we needed the Memphis branch."

Colonel Young either showed the correspondence or told Rev. Vernon of the telegram which Mr. Church sent to us, as well as my transmital of the telgram to Colonel Young, which, by the way, was never acknowledged by him. Since the meeting, I have been informed that he openly boasted he made $150.00 and he was going to use this to feed the Bishops when they came to the conference at Memphis in November, and thus buy votes to elect him to the bishopric. I have denied that you ever made such a statement as credited to you and for the sake of the branch which is going thru a critical period, due to the race situation here, I am asking that you write Dr. Braithwaite, the President and tell him that such a statement is untrue. Rev. Vernon is a man who will never be any assistance to us and it is of great importance that this situation be cleared up.

Yours very truly,

Walter F. White

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

3/8/82

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

HEADQUARTERS: 70 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

NOV 3 1919

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

WILL BE HELD ON THE AFTERNOON OF MONDAY NOV 10 1919

IN ROOM 621, 70 FIFTH AVENUE, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

John R. Shillady

NOV 1919

SECRETARY

[partially illegible] [NAACP]

1919

NAACP B

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors on Monday, November 10, the following matters will be discussed:

REPORTS OF OFFICERS:
Report of the Chairman.
Report of the Secretary.
Report of the Director of Publications and Research.
Report of the Field Secretary.
Report of the Treasurer.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES:
Report of the Legal Committee.
Report of the Grievance Committee.
Report of the Committee on Branches.

ARKANSAS RIOTS SITUATION:
Assistant Secretary's investigation.
Effort to secure Congressional investigation.
Other developments.

DYER'S RESOLUTION: (Asking for a Congressional investigation of Lynching and Mob Violence.)

EFFORTS TO SECURE COLORED MEMBER ON PRESIDENT'S INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE: Mr. Hendrick's report.
Appeal to the President.

WORK OF BRANCHES.

ANNUAL MEETING - Consideration of

ADVERTISEMENT IN THE NEW YORK TIMES.

3/8/63

November 7, 1919.

John R. Shillady
Secretary.

[1919?] [n.a.a.c.p.]

+ Mr. Weil

Mr. James Weldon Johnson:

Unfortunately I have got to go to a meeting of the Lynch Committee on Friday. I therefore have to come to New Haven by train and can not motor up. I am sorry.

WEBD; PF

3/2/78

[n.a.a.c.p.]

1919

MEMORANDUM ON THE STERLING-TOWNER BILL (HR 7)

The Smith Towner bill now pending in Congress according to a bulletin issued by the National Education Association, authorizes

> Appropriations by the Federal Government to assist the States in the removal of illiteracy, in the Americanization of foreigners, in physical education, in the training of teachers, and in the equalization of educational opportunities. A certain amount, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," is authorized for each purpose, but as all appropriations must be made annually, Congress would have to determine each year the amounts that would be appropriated for each of the purposes mentioned. A comprehensive plan of co-operation between the National Government and the States is proposed which leaves the management of public education absolutely under State control.

The bill appropriates $500,000 for a department of Education, $7,500,000 for the removal of illiteracy to be divided among the states according to the number of native born illiterates, and an equal sum for teaching immigrants to be divided according to the foreign born population; $50,000,000 for training teachers and supplementing their salaries, extending school terms, etc. to be distributed according to the number of school children and teachers.

48-2-1

The proposed law provides that

> All funds apportioned to a State to equalize educational opportunities shall be distributed and administered in accordance with the laws of said State in like manner as the funds provided by State and local authorities for the same purpose, and the State and local educational authorities of said State shall determine the courses of study, plans and methods for carrying out the purposes of this section within said State in accordance with the laws thereof:

The only check on this provision is that states receiving aid must have laws providing for a school term of at least 24 weeks for all children and a compulsory school attendance law for children seven to fourteen; but it does not require that such laws be enforced; and also it expressly says:

> That apportionment may be made under the provisions of this section to a State prevented by its constitution from full compliance with the foregoing conditions if said conditions are approxi-

mated as nearly as constitutional limitations will permit.

In every case the monies provided are under the absolute control of local authorities and the United States has no check or general control, and the only provision is that the state must appropriate sums of money equal to those given by the Federal government. Indeed it is expressly provided

> That all the educational facilities encouraged by the provisions of this Act and accepted by a State shall be organized, supervised, and administered exclusively by the legally constituted State and local educational authorities of said State, and the Secretary of Education shall exercise no authority in relation thereto; and this Act shall not be construed to imply Federal control of education within the States, nor to impair the freedom of the States in the conduct and management of their respective school systems.

What now are the present conditions of common school education in the South. The Atlanta University report on the Negro Common Schools (1911) says:

> The first fact that the student must notice concerning the public school system of the South is that it is a dual system and so necessitates a double set of schools. Such an arrangement is costly and involves various peculiar difficulties.
> If we consider the total cost of Negro schools, we may select these typical figures:

Cost of Schools		Persons of school age (5-18) 1908-9
South Carolina, 1909		
White	$1,590,732.51	201,868
Negro	308,153.16	316,007
Alabama 1909		
White	$2,143,662.15	364,266
Negro	287,045.43	311,552
North Carolina		
White	$1,851,376.57	437,376
Negro	366,734.28	232,624

> The same conditions may be gotten at by considering the per capita cost of educating children. In South Carolina in 1899 the yearly cost per capita for educating white children was $4.98 and for colored children $1.42. In 1909 South Carolina spent $10.34 on each white child and $1,70 on each Negro child. Further evidence of similar discrimination is found if we take the state county by county. In Charleston, for instance, the white children received $35.70 per head and the Negro children $2.55 a head. In Richland county the whites received $25.15 per head, while the Negroes got $3.21. There were six counties where the per capita expenditure for Negroes was less than one dollar a head.

48-2-2

In 126 counties of Georgia the average monthly cost of tuition for white children was $1.16; for colored children $0.66; in 19 counties, white, $2.05; colored, $0.66; in the other 56 counties of the state, white $1.70; Negroes $0.78.

In Mississippi the per capita yearly expenditure for educating each white child was in 1909 $13.37; for each Negro child $4.21.

In the number and cost of schools there are great differences between the races;

In South Carolina for 180,882 white children there were 2,712 schools; for 283,865 colored children there were 2,354 schools. The white schools ran 25 weeks; the colored schools, 15 weeks. White school houses built during the year 1909 cost $255,180.85; the colored school houses built in that year cost $7,061.80. For building and repairing the white schools and buying fuel, $1,590,752.51; colored schools $308,153.16.

In North Carolina the white school property was worth $4,282,255; Negro school property was worth $635.057. The white rural schools each served a district of 9 square miles; the colored rural schools each served a district of 22 square miles.

Georgia has almost equal numbers of white and colored school children. In 1909 the whites had 4,560 schools and the Negroes 2,803. In those schools there were 7,384 white teachers and 3,512 colored teachers. The various boards of education had furnished 3,116 school houses for the white schools and 400 for the colored schools.

In Alabama, 1909, 381,460 white children had 4,360 schools; 305,938 colored children had 1,880 schools. Of these schools 1,190 of the white schools were graded and 257 of the colored schools were graded. The white schools had 6,147 teachers; the colored schools had 2,126 teachers. The average length of white schools was 128 days; of colored schools 98 days. Three thousand nine hundred and ninety-five (3,995) of the white schools continued five months or more; 1,065 of the colored schools continued five months or more. The public school houses of the whites were worth $4,217,045; of the Negroes $574,835. The furniture of the white schools was estimated to be worth $459,142; that of the colored schools $74,095.

In Mississippi, 1909, there were reported 301,548 white children of school age and 410,089 colored children of school age. The white children had 4,238 schools and the colored children had 2,987 schools. During the year, 202 white school houses were built and 75 Negro school houses. One hundred and nine thousand, eight hundred and eighty five (109,885) white children attended school on an average and 132,672 colored children. There were 5,089 white teachers employed and 3,236 Negro teachers.

This was ten years ago. What improvement has taken place since. We consult Bulletin, 1916, number 38 and 39 published by the United States Bureau of Education and learn (No. 38 P 7,8

48-2-3

Public expenditures have been discussed in this report in terms of teachers' salaries and the per capita sums have been obtained bydividing the amount of total salaries by the number of children 6 to 14 years of age. On this basis the per capita in the Southern States if $10.32 for each white child and $2.89 for each colored child. The per capita figures for the different States vary widely. In the border States, where the proportion of Negores is relatively small, the per capita for Negroes is higher than in the other States. The most striking differences, however, are in the county on expenditures. State school funds are apportioned to each county on the basis of population without regard to race. The county officers then divide these funds according to their interoretation of the needs of the white and black pupils. The result of this appears in the following table for the southern counties arranged according to the proportion of Negroes in each county:

County groups, percentage of Negroes in population	W. Teachers' Salaries	C. Teachers' Salaries	Per Capita White	Per Capita Colored
Counties under 10 per cent	$7,755,817	$325,579	$7.96	$7.23
Counties 10 to 25 per cent	9,633,674	1,196,788	9.55	5.55
Counties 25 to 50 per cent	12,572,666	2,265,945	11.11	3.19
Counties 50 to 75 per cent	4,574,366	1,167,796	12.53	1.77
Counties 75 per cent & over	888,759	359,800	22.22	1.78

These divergencies are further emphasized by the fact that the Southern States appropriate annually $6,429,991 for higher schools for white pupils and only a little over a third of a million for higher schools for colored people. The latter include the agricultural and mechanical schools, largely maintained by Federal funds, and six normal schools of elementary and secondary grade.

Further facts appear in No. 38 pp 9-10.

In view of these facts it is important to note the public-school facilities and educational needs of colored people in the States with a considerable proportion of Negroes. These States are the 16 Southern States, the District of Columbia, and Missouri. In accordance with the explanations in the prededing chapter, the following statement of these facilities is presented from date selected for their availability and accuracy from the reports of the United States census and the State superintendents of education.

	White	Colored
Total population	23,682,352	8,906,879
Population 6 to 14 years of age	4,889,762	2,023,108
Population 6 to 14	3,552,431	1,852,181
Teachers' salaries in public schools	$36,649,827	$5,860,876
Teachers' salaries per child 6-14	$10.32	$2.89
Per cent of illiteracy	7.7	33.3
Per cent rural	76.9	78.8

In the 15 states and the District of Columbia for which salaries by race could be obtained, the public-school teachers received $42,510,703 in salaries. Of this sum $36,649,827 was for the teachers of 3,552,431 white children and $5,860,876 for the

teachers of 1,852,181 colored children. On a per capita basis, this is $10.32 dor each white child and $2.89 for each colored child.

This we see in the south deliberate and long continued discrimination against the Negro child. True it is that the white child is inadequately provided with schools but as compared with the black child he is treated munificently.

What now might the Federal Government do? It might say: illiteracy in the United States is a menace and a shame. It must go, For this reason let the Federal Government provide funds to help the illiterate parts of the nation. Let these funds be administered by the states but on one condition; that all children and classes of children be treated equally. The States must satisfy the Government of this equality of treatment or the funds will be withheld.

What does the Smith Towner bill provide? It especially permits and encourages the states to continue any discrimination that now exists and to have no responsibility to the Nation for their expenditure of the Nation's money. It does not require them to enforce their own laws, although it is notorious that the few compulsory education and long school term laws in the South are seldom enforced among Negro children.

Such a law will not decrease illiteracy; on the contrary it will perpetuate the illiteracy of the most illiterate, and encourage among whites, race hate, peonage, lynching and caste.

For these reasons we are writing the following organizations to join us in a protest against the Smith Towner bill in its present form.

48-2-5

[1919?]

Memorandum on the Smith Towner bill (HR 7)

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> Appropriations by the Federal Government to assist the States in the removal of illiteracy, in the Americanization of foreigners, in physical education, in the training of teachers, and in the equalization of educational opportunities. A certain amount, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," is authorized for each purpose, but as all appropriations must be made annually, Congress would have to determine each year the amounts that would be appropriated for each of the purposes mentioned. A comprehensive plan of co-operation between the National Government and the States is proposed which leaves the management of public education absolutely under State control.

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34-7-14

The proposed law provides that

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The only check on this provision is that states receiving aid must have laws providing for a school term of at least 24 weeks for all children and a compulsory school attendance law for children seven to fourteen; but it does <u>not</u> require that such laws be enforced; and also it expressly says:

> That apportionment may be made under the provisions of this section to a State prevented by its constitution from full compliance with the foregoing conditions if said conditions are approximated as nearly as constitutional limitations will permit.

In every case the monies provided are under the absolute controll of local authorities and the United States has no check or general control, and the only provision is that the state must appropriate sums of money equal to those given by the Federal government. Indeed it is expressly provided

> That all the educational facilities encouraged by the provisions of this Act and accepted by a State shall be organized, supervised, and administered exclusively by the legally constituted State and local educational authorities of said State, and the Secretary of Education shall exercise no authority in relation thereto; and this Act shall not be construed to imply Federal control of education within the States, nor to impair the freedom of the States in the conduct and management of their respective school systems.

34-7-15

What now are the present conditions of common school education in the South. The Atlanta University report on the Negro Common Schools (1911) says:

> The first fact that the student must notice concerning the public school system of the South is that it is a dual system and so necessitates a double set of schools. Such an arrangement is costly and involves various peculiar difficulties.
> If we consider the total cost of Negro schools, we may select these typical figures:

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Alabama, 1909		
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Negro	267,045.43	311,552
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Negro	366,734.28	232,624

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In 126 counties of Georgia the average monthly cost of tuition for white children was $1.16; for colored children, $0.66: in 19 counties, white $2.05; colored, $0.66: in the other 56 counties of the state, white, $1.70; Negroes $0.78.

In Mississippi the per capita yearly expenditure for educating each white child was in 1909 $13.37; for each Negro child $4.21

In the number and cost of schools there are great differences between the races:

In South Carolina for 180,882 white children there were 2,712 schools; for 283,865 colored children there were 2,354 schools. The white schools ran 25 weeks; the colored schools, 15 weeks. White school houses built during the year 1909 cost $255,180.85; the colored school houses built in that year cost $7,061.80. For building and repairing the white schools and buying fuel, $1,590,752.51; colored schools, $308,153.16.

In North Carolina the white school property was worth $4,282,255; Negro school property was worth $635,057. The white rural schools each served a district of 9 square miles; the colored rural schools each served a district of 22 square miles.

Georgia has almost equal numbers of white and colored school children. In 1909 the whites had 4,560 schools and the Negroes 2,803. In those schools there were 7,384 white teachers and 3,512 colored teachers. The various boards of education had furnished 3,116 school houses for the white schools and 400 for for the colored schools.

In Alabama, 1909, 381,460 white children had 4,360 schools; 305,938 colored children had 1,880 schools. Of these schools 1,190 of the white schools were graded and 257 of the colored schools were graded. The white schools had 6,147 teachers; the colored schools had 2,126 teachers. The average length of white schools was 128 days; of colored schools 98 days. Three thousand nine hundred and ninety-five (3,995) of the white schools continued five month or more; 1,065 of the colored schools continued five months or more. The public school houses of the whites were worth $4,217,045; of the Negroes $374,835. The furniture of the white schools was estimated to be worth $459,142; that of the colored schools $74,095.

In Mississippi, 1909, there were reported 301,548 white children of school age and 410,089 colored children of school age. The white children had 4,238 schools and the colored children had 2,987 schools. During the year, 202 white school houses were built and 75 Negro school houses. One hundred and nine thousand, eight hundred and eighty-five (109,885) white children attended school on an average and 132,672 colored children. There were 5,089 white teachers employed and 3,236 Negro teachers.

This was ten years ago. What improvement has taken place since. We consult Bulletin, 1916, number 38 and 39 published by the United States Bureau of Education and learn (No. 38 P 7,8)

34-7-16

Public expenditures have been discussed in this report in terms of teachers' salaries and the per capita sums have been obtained by dividing the amount of total salaries by the number of children 6 to 14 years of age. On this basis the per capita in the Southern States is $10.32 for each white child and $2.89 for each colored child. The per capita figures for the different States vary widely. In the border States, where the proportion of Negroes is relatively small, the per capita for Negroes is higher than in the other States. The most striking differences, however, are in the county expenditures. State school funds are apportioned to each county on the basis of population without regard to race. The county officers then divide these funds according to their interpretation of the needs of the white and black pupils. The result of this appears in the following table for the southern counties arranged according to the proportion of Negroes in each county:

34-7-17

County groups, percentage of Negroes in population	W. Teacher's Salaries	C. Teachers' Salaries	Per Capita White	Per Capita Col.
Counties under 10 per cent	$7,755,817	$325,579	$7.96	$7.23
Counties 10 to 25 per cent	9,633,674	1,196,788	9.55	5.55
Counties 25 to 50 percent	12,572,666	2,265,945	11.11	3.19
Counties 50 to 75 per cent	4,574,366	1,167,796	12.53	1.77
Counties 75 per cent & over	886,759	359,800	22.22	1.78

These divergencies are further emphasized by the fact that the Southern States appropriate annually $6,429,991 for higher schools for white pupils and only a littleover a third of a million for higher schools for colored people. The latter include the agricultural and mechanical schools, largely maintained by Federal funds, and six normal schools of elementary and secondary grade.

Further facts appear in No. 39 pp 9-10

In view of these facts it is important to note the public-school facilities and educational needs of colored people in the States with a considerable proportion of Negroes. These States are the 16 Southern States, the District of Columbia, and Missouri. In accordance with the explanations in the preceding chapter, the following statement of these facilities is presented from data selected for their availability and accuracy from the reports of the United States census and the State superintendents of education:

	White	Colored
Total population	23,682,352	8,906,879
Population 6 to 14 years of age	4,689,762	2,023,108
Population 6 to 14	3,552,431	1,852,181
Teachers' salaries in public schools	$36,649,827	$5,860,876
Teachers' Salaries per child 6-14	$10.32	$2.89
Per cent of illiteracy	7.7	33.3
Per cent rural	76.9	78.8

In the 15 States and the District of Columbia for which salaries by race could be obtained, the public-school teachers received $42,510,703 in salaries. Of this sum $36,649,827 was for the teachers of 3,552,431 white children and $5,860,876 for the teachers of 1,852,181 colored children. On a per capita basis, this is $10.32 for each white child and $2.89 for each colored child.

This we see in the south deliberate and long continued discrimination against the Negro child. True it is that the white child is inadequately provided with schools but as compared with the black child he is treated manificently.

34-7-18

What now might the Federal Government fo? It might say: illiteracy in the United States is a menace and a shame. It must go. For this reason let the Federal Government provide funds to help the illiterate parts of the nation. Let these funds be administered by the states but on one condition: that all children and classes of children be treated equally. The States must satisfy the Government of this equality of treatment or the funds will be withheld.

What does the Smith Towner bill provide? It especially permits and encourages the states to continue any discrimination that now exists and to have no responsibility to the Nation for their expenditure of the Nation's money. It does not require them to enforce their own laws, although it is notorious that the few compulsory education and long school term laws in the South are seldom enforced among Negro children.

Such a law will not decrease illiteracy; on the contrary it will perpetuate the illiteracy of the most illiterate, and encourage among whites, race hate, peonage, lynching and caste.

For these reasons we are writing the following organizations to join us in a protest against the Smith Towner bill in its present form.

[N.A.A.C.P., Atlanta]

Rev. A. D. Williams, Pres.
Rev. L. H. King, Treas.

T. K. Gibson, Vice-Pres.
O. A. Toomer, Sec'y

Atlanta Branch
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Atlanta, Ga. Aug. 16, 1919 19

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Dr, DuBois:

36142

You will please find enclosed a clipping from the Atlanta Constitution dated Aug. 15th. You will percieve that they are still on the job giving vent to their feelings, more because the Negro was drafted into the war than anything else, a circumstance over which they had no control whatever. Yet he must pay the supreme price for being drafted by his country.

Things in this section are moving as usual. We hope all goes well with the Association and with the Crisis. More anon.

Respectfully yours,

(Rev) A. D. Williams
President Atlanta Branch.

Per. V. L. S.

ADW/VLS
ENCL.

GARFIELD 3893-W

FRANCIS E. YOUNG
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
210 SUPERIOR BUILDING
CLEVELAND, O.

July 24th 1919

Prof DuBois.
New York

Rec program sent CF

My dear Mr. DuBois:-

We are planning to have a tercentenary celebration the latter part of August. Please send me programs.

Yours very sincerely,
F. E. Young.

President Cleveland Branch
N A A C P.

3/18/67

[NAACP - Kansas City]

Mss Z51-m4

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National Offices
70 Fifth Avenue, New York

KANSAS CITY, KAN. BRANCH

OF THE

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

MOTTO: We are striving to make ten million Americans physically free from Peonage, Politically free from Disfranchisement, mentally free from Ignorance, and socially free from Insult.

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J. A. Clayborne

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS June 13, 1919.

(3)

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor, Crisis,
New York City.

3/20/80

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am enclosing an editorial clipped from the Kansas City (Mo.) Journal, which I thought was interesting considering the nature of same. I know that it is impossible for you to see all of the editorials and items published throughout the country, especially when some are so far removed from you, and I had decided to clip such articles, both for and against, from the influential papers out this way and send them to you if it is desired. Kindly advise me.

Referring to the History of the Negro in the European War, wish to advise that Prof. G. B. Buster, History Instructor in Sumner High School of our city, was appointed Chairman of the Committee to procure statements from the returning soldiers. Mr. Buster would like to know if there is a time limit on getting these statements in, as he has a number under preparation now.

Very respectfully,

C. S. Matthews

Secretary.

October 10, 1919.

Miss Gean O'Brien,
102 East 90th Street,
New York City.

My dear Madam:

I have your letter of September 12.

Your criticism is quite correct, except that you do not take into account the element of time.

A group advances now slowly, now swiftly. Even though it has the artistic gift, it cannot develop it when the question of sheer bread and butter is uppermost.

The Negro cannot portray his sufferings today in literature, because he is too near them. It will need a generation with prospective to portray in an artistic way the things that we know today as brute facts.

On the other hand, evidently you do not know of the great deal of work that is going on. Harry Burleigh, Nathaniel Dett, Clarence White and other are prominent composers of music. One of the greatest composers of the last generation in England was of Negro descent. There are a half-dozen colored soloists, with splendidly trained voices.

You do not hear them or hear of them because they are singing for colored audiences. There are a half-dozen Negro theatres and more building, and there have been several opera companies. There are two or three Negro daily papers and two or three hundred weeklies. There is not much fiction written as yet, although some.

I agree with you, of course, that the waste of talent among us is deplorable.

I thank you for your letter.

Very sincerely yours,

3/19/0

N.Z

1920

December 6, 1919.

Mr. F. H. Oliver,
c/o Ordnance Sergeant,
Fort Douglas, Utah.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for the information which you have sent me concerning your experience in France.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

F - Afrca

Olivier, S J

3/16/16

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AND THE REPARTITION OF AFRICA.

(By Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G., C.B.)

Among the immense and complex problems that await settlement in the Peace Conference the fact that decisions of vital importance to the native populations of Africa will have to be taken is likely to appeal to comparatively few statesmen of influence who will be qualified by direct experience to guide them in the most far-sighted manner.

But the occasion is acutely critical; for the Peace Settlement will have to determine at least the fate of what were the German Colonies, namely, Togoland, the Cameroons, South West Africa and East Africa, and questions may moreover arise of readjusting the boundaries of some territories already under the sovereignty of non-German Powers.

It will be imperative that conditions fully securing the rights of the native peoples should be attached to whatever recognitions of sovereignty may be made.

This will be equally the case whether Colonies conquered from Germany be restored to German sovereignty or not.

The following factors or claims will have influence:-

(1) The diplomatic claims of the Powers associated in the military conquests, namely, England and France in Togoland and the Cameroons, the British Imperial Government, the Union of South Africa and in some slight degree Portugal, in South West Africa, the British Imperial Government, the Union of South Africa, Portugal and Belgium in East Africa. And in respect of all these the interests of the United States of America. Italian claims will not, presumably, much affect the Settlement, nor those of Spain.

(2) The ascertainable desires, preferences and interests of the natives. To speak of "self-determination" in connection with these populations does not go close enough to the realities of African problems. The "self-determination" of African peoples exercised by petty chiefs assisted by speculators to usurp authority has been in the past one of the most destructive and dangerous agencies operating in these territories. At the same time where decisions have been taken by tribal councils in full assembly and following indigenous constitutional procedure, such decisions have almost invariably been exceedingly sound and prudent in regard to matters affecting native welfare. To such councils might always be submitted any political proposals with the certainty of receiving an intelligent and intelligible response, presuming of course an impartial and honest presentation of the case.

(3) The adjusted comparative pulls of commercial and industrial interests desiring to tap and develop African sources of wealth.

(4) Disinterested and instructed Humanitarianism, or as it may be called, Scientific Africanism, which regards the permeation of African native territories and their subordination, in existing world conditions, to European control as a process absolutely justifiable in the interests of all parties concerned and indispensable for the progress of world-prosperity - but justifiable only if it is advanced and controlled with strict and consistent regard to the human and economic rights of the native peoples.

It is impossible to blink the fact that claims (1) and (3) - the diplomatic and the commercial - are likely to be much

more powerful, active, outspoken and influential than claims (2) and (4) the desires of the natives and the principles of scientific Africanism.

The fact that they have been so in the past has continually disgraced European relations with Africa: and whatever indignation may now be felt on a review of Germany's Colonial administration there is truly no other Power in a position to cast the first stone at her, as having itself an entirely unstained record.

Right conduct in such relations does not come by nature: and England, that may now claim to set a good example, had been to school for centuries in tropical colonial administration before Germany entered Africa.

It is therefore of urgent importance that in the Peace Settlement, there shall be provided for not merely a revision of the distribution of sovereignties, but a tabling of the whole question of the principles to be adhered to by European Powers as a condition of their exercising rule over African peoples at all.

Mr. Balfour, in a recent public statement, laid it down that British Imperialism does not aim at the oppression or exploitation of subject peoples.

This declaration, made at such a moment, and impliedly identifying the purposes of British Imperialism with what has been above referred to as Scientific Africanism, is necessarily of great importance, and has a direct bearing on questions which will arise in connexion with repartition.

For example - when an external Power annexes an African territory, it may, without incurring any imputation of "exploiting" the natives, impose customs duties, whether on imports or on exports, for the purpose of raising public revenue to defray the expenses of government, intended and recognised to be beneficial to them. And this has hitherto been consistently the policy of British trading colonies.

But if the annexing Power imposes a differential duty favouring its own imports or those of its Dominions or Allies, or an export duty falling only on produce sold to other nations, it does "exploit" the natives by taxing them for the direct profit of its own importers and exporters. For the importer is enabled to demand from the natives who buy his goods a price exceeding the open market price and increasing his own profit by approximately the amount of the differential duty (which is not received for the benefit of the natives as Revenue) and the Exporter is enabled to buy the natives' produce at a price falling short of the open market price and increasing his own profit by approximately the amount of the special export duty (which also is not received for use as Revenue).

3/15/119

Any Power, therefore, which, having established, by means of annexation and Custom-Houses, control of the trade of an African territory, sets up a preferential tariff either on imports or on exports in favour of its own trade, or in favour of the trade of its Allies against any other nations, is, though it may not always be realised, aiming at enriching its own traders at the direct expense of the subjected natives.

This has in the past been the policy of certain non-British Powers in regard to the territories they have controlled in Africa.

Such powers may, no doubt, plead justification, on the ground that their own country must command these markets or certain supplies of raw materials; or for other reasons of practical policy: but these are considerations of a distinct order. The fact remains that the effect of a monopoly so used is to "exploit" if not to "oppress" the native population.

The purpose of exploitation, as a motive of Imperialism being ruled out, the primary question, on the answer to which determination of policy for tropical dependencies must rest,

is this - What is actually the purpose, motive or justification of the assumption and exercise of sovereignty in these territories by European Powers?

Historically and actually the motives of Imperial expansion are are either economic or Humanitarian.

The economic motive, obviously, has always immensely preponderated, but the humanitarian impulse has also had positive influence and practical effect, greater or less in different phases of colonial history. It is implied in the name, "Protectorate", of one of the varieties of Colonial Government, covering now, in fact, its widest spheres of operation: and it tends to find more and more outspoken recognition and effect in the proceedings of international conclaves such as those which produced the Berlin Act and the Brussels Convention. Its recognition is essentially involved in the ideas out of which the purpose of establishing a League of Nations arises.

3/15/120

Humanitarianism in colonisation demands the recognition of the human rights of the natives. Colonisation inspired solely by the economic motive has often entirely ignored them. Advance from the mere following of elementary economic motive to a policy in which the humanitarian motive is recognised and has equal weight is the most important feature of progress in colonial policy in Tropical Dependencies.

Simplifying and abstracting to the uttermost the economic motives and purposes, the modes of colonisation may be thus historically classified:-

(1) Residential settlement ... actual migration of surplus population for subsistence - resting usually on cattle-keeping and agriculture, and developing, in "white men's countries" into true permanent colonisation.

This involves annexation and direct government of the natives.

(2) Trading settlement ... in its elementary phases limited to the occupation of suitable depots on coasts,

and the establishment of subsidiary trading stations and factories on the navigable rivers or old-established native trade routes.

This has not, in the earlier stages of the history of colonisation, involved more than the annexation and administration of limited enclaves and the establishment of Custom Houses and protective forces.

These are the two leading elementary types of tropical colonisation.

3/15/121

Before noticing the later and more complex types of Colonial expansion, it must be recognised that in Africa these purely economic Colonisations have continually and indeed invariably, given rise to modes of oppression and exploitation of natives, which it has needed reactions of the humanitarian conscience to correct.

(1) Settlement has produced (as it has done in all ages and all countries)

First, Slavery, praedial and domestic, - and the humanitarian reaction against that institution, which has largely, but not entirely, put it down.

Secondly, compulsory, or indentured labour, often more destructive than praedial or domestic chattel slavery, with corresponding reactions against the evils of these, which are not as yet by any means wholly effected.

Thirdly, the expropriation of the natives from land or the appropriation of their cattle or other means of subsistence, in order to compel them to work for wages on estates - with the corresponding reactions, which still are even somewhat less effective in wide regions of Africa.

Fourthly, pressure on natives to labour for wages, applied by means of direct or indirect taxation, which is still a very widely approved or countenanced form of colonial policy.

(2) Trading Colonisation has encouraged:-

First, the old slave trade for the supply of the planting colonies, with the humanitarian reaction which suppressed it, earlier than the praedial slavery was itself put down.

Secondly, internal slave-driving (for caravan porters) in the hinterlands, and internal plundering for purposes of trade. These operations, and also domestic slave-raiding and trading remained very actively rife in wide regions of Africa long after the export of slaves had been put down, and there was little effectual re-action against them until new factors in Colonial development came into action.

Thirdly, the importation and sale, often in despite of the opposition of native tribal chiefs, of merchandise destructive to the native populations, especially spirits, rifles and ammunition. Here also the humanitarian and missionary reaction against these evils had to await new movements in colonisation before it attained much effect. The liquor trade still holds its own very stoutly.

Fourthly, Exploitation by trading monopolies or preferential import or export duties:-

The secondary and more complex types of colonisation arose through the new economic attractions of:-

(3) Discoveries of gold and other valuable metals, diamonds, coal and petroleum.

(4) Recognition of Rubber, timber, and other new forestal resources, together with the development of new methods of enterprise in the tapping of supplies of cotton, cocoa, and other plantation produce, to be grown, not by white settlers and planters, but by natives, under the direction and encouragement of the Government and of trading companies.

3/15/122

It was the attraction of these latter possibilities, together with increasing appreciation of the value of the older forms of African trade, especially in oils, and the adoption by Germany of projects of true colonisation by settlement as an outlet for her surplus population, that caused the "Scramble" for Africa and precipitated its partition.

3/15/123

They produced a competition of concession-hunters whose dealings with the native chiefs, and the claims to land and the quarrels which arose thereout, necessitated intervention by the Powers whose subjects they were. Protectorates and Spheres of influence were added to the forms of colonial politics. Chartered trading and development companies, whose operations, it was represented, could be controlled from the standpoint of the demands of humane Imperialism, were granted special privileges in particular areas.

The demand for mining labour produced a whole series of new developments in which economic demand came into conflict with humanitarian or political principle.

In the Congo and in Portuguese possessions new varieties of forced labour and slavery, not falling under the old definitions, were invented. Germany took in hand the breaking in of the natives of her new annexations in accordance with her theories of human progress and destiny, which had not previously been outspokenly proposed by European colonising Powers.

These extensions of contact between European power and trade and internal tropical Africa accentuated in their turn and in due course made more effectual the humanitarian reactions against the internal slave trade, slavery and forced labour, the liquor trade, and the sale of arms and ammunition to natives.

The Humanitarian motive in colonisation (or Imperialism) had, at an early stage in the Partition of Africa, already so far advanced that certain extensions of British sovereignty were actually undertaken under an impulse in which that motive predominated. A phenomenon of similar significance was the demand made at the Berlin Congress of 1885 that humanitarian principles should be observed in dealings with natives in territories to be annexed by European Powers, so that that Congress, which was summoned to deal merely with international questions of sovereignty and economic questions of trade and navigation, embodied in its Act humanitarian declarations.

3/15/124

Now the science of the humane government of tropical dependencies has made very great advances through the experiences of practical administration in the 35 years that have passed since the scramble for Africa.

The principles laid down in the Berlin and Brussels Conferences embodied, for the Nations, equal rights of navigation on great inland waterways and equal rights of trade without subjection to differential duties, and for the natives, prohibition of slavery, slave trading, liquor traffic, arms of precision and ammunition, together with a positive undertaking on the part of the Nations "to watch over the preservation of the native races and the amelioration of the moral and material conditions of their existence, and to protect and encourage all religious, scientific or charitable institutions established for these objects, or tending to educate the natives in the advantages of civilisation."

Now such provisions in these terms are obviously far too vague. Collated experience of the administrative resultant of the interactions of the economic and the humanitarian demands would now enable a council of experienced African Administrators to formulate a much fuller and more complete code than it would have been possible to propound in 1885.

with as good a chance of concerted acceptance as the indefinite humanitarian resolutions that were imported into the proceedings of the Berlin Congress.

For example, with regard to the evils which have been referred to as arising from the processes of economic exploitation - not only would agricultural or domestic slavery be forbidden, but the conditions of contract or wage employment would be subjected to restrictions and control under a precise code. Forced Labour, under the authority of tribal chiefs, is a permissible institution for the execution of public services. It can only gradually be superseded by service paid for out of rates and taxes. But its abuse to provide labour for private profit could be prohibited by regulations for the framing of which there is now ample material of experience.

3/15/125

The rights of natives in land would be settled and defined, and provision made for maintaining them. The policy of forcing natives into wage employment, whether by taking away their own means of livelihood or by pressure of taxation would be guarded against.

The administrative policy of raising revenue and endeavouring to promote development by making large land concessions to Companies, thereby establishing monoplies which in the future must inevitably become very onerous to the community, would demand very careful restriction. The principle of effective occupation should be applied to them, as it was, by the Berlin Act, to annexations of territory by European Powers.

The complete separation of administration from exploitation would be insisted on. Maintenance of and respect for native tribal authority, law and custom, as far as possible, would be guaranteed.

Distilled liquor would be excluded, and its manufacture prohibited.

In conformity with the principles of British Imperialism as asserted by Mr. Balfour - and which surely must also be that of a Society of Nations - the fiscal policy prescribed for Tropical Dependencies would be Free Trade and the general economic policy that of the Open Door, without differentiation in tariffs or rates for transportation by rail or river.

It will be evident that any inclusion of the former German Colonies within the scope of the Colonial trade - policy hitherto followed in Africa by some other Powers, would mean the exclusion or restriction of the trade of other nations, to which those Colonies have hitherto been more accessible than have the territories of the powers in question, where the natives have had the less advantage from external trade.

It is submitted that no territory should be placed under new Sovereignty in the impending revision except under very distinct conditions, laid down in an explicit code, fully securing the rights of the native peoples and, further, as an obvious corollary, that no new territory in Africa should be brought under the sovereignty of any ~~European~~ external Power or Dominion Government unless it undertakes, with proper security to apply in the territories it already governs, the same code of conditions.

That no final commitments should be made in the Peace Settlement with regard to the repartition of Africa except subject to the considered recommendations of a special Conference, Congress, or Committee sitting subsidiarily to the organisation of a League of Nations, to deal specially and comprehensively with the principles to be adhered to by all parties to the Congress, or members of the League, in questions of African administration.

That what was attempted very imperfectly in the Berlin Act and the Brussels Convention, in the direction of establishing a code, should be taken up and carried as far as possible further forward, and an attempt be made to devise

3/15/127

means, under the sanction of international authority, to ensure that that code shall not only be observed in new ground, or in territory dealt with under the Peace Settlement, but shall also be given reactive effect in all African territories where native populations are held in subordination or tutelage.

That such African populations should be recognised as just as fully entitled as the weaker European peoples, to be regarded as nations, but that on account of their existing disabilities and political and industrial immaturity they should be represented as minors by trustees, the trustees being the Governments to which their sovereignty is assigned, answerable to the Court of the League of Nations as Trustees are to the Court of Chancery.

That the Conference, Committee or Chamber of the Society of Nations which is to advise as to the lines on which the repartition is to be finally settled should include representatives having actual experience of Protectorate administration and selected representatives of Native feeling and interests as well as diplomatists and representatives of commercial and industrial interests: and that such Chamber should have a permanent constitution and authority, and should sit at periodical intervals to revise, extend and interpret the application of its Code.

42/8A/37

PAUL OTLET

La Patrie Belge, 19 Janvier 1919.

Les Noirs et la Société des Nations

Dans ce journal où ont paru dès 1914, les premiers articles sur la Société des Nations, il est indispensable, dans l'intérêt même de notre Congo, de parler un peu de l'action des Noirs.

Notre temps, qui est celui de la mondialité, nous réserve les surprises politiques les plus étonnantes. Voici que la session d'un Congrès de la Paix qui va avoir à s'occuper de la Société des Nations provoque parmi tous les peuples et dans tous les milieux un moment d'attention intense et d'espoir nouveau. Un Congrès Pan-Africain doit se réunir à Paris le mois prochain.

Une assemblée de plus ou de moins ferait peu de chose dans l'ensemble et nous n'aurions guère à nous y attarder si ce congrès ne se présentait avec cette particularité que ce sont les Noirs eux-mêmes qui en prennent l'initiative, qui en ont dressé le programme et qui entendent le conduire à ses fins. Les promoteurs sont des citoyens des Etats-Unis.

On sait qu'il existe une douzaine de millions de nègres dans la grande République. Ils y jouissent depuis plusieurs générations de l'égalité politique et ils aspirent ardemment à l'égalité sociale. Une élite d'entre eux s'est élevée dans la hiérarchie grâce à l'accession aux écoles. On compte parmi eux des ingénieurs, des avocats, des médecins, des banquiers. Ils ont étudié, et l'on peut dire d'eux que « s'ils ont la peau noire, leur cœur est bien blanc ». Le sentiment de la race, de l'unité nationale a fait lentement son chemin parmi les anciens affranchis. Ils ont voulu connaître leur histoire et se sont appris enfants de l'Afrique. Parmi les plus évolués, la curiosité de leurs origines d'abord, l'intérêt pour la condition arriérée de leurs frères ensuite, ont provoqué un mouvement d'études qui s'est étendu peu à peu à tous les Noirs du monde. Or ils se comptent de 200 à 250 millions et se sont répartis à travers les trois continents.

La situation politique actuelle des Noirs est différente suivant leurs cas. Il y a les nègres des colonies françaises, anglaises, espagnoles, italiennes, belges et hollandaises. Il y a les sujets des trois gouvernements noirs de l'Abyssinie, de Libéria et d'Haïti. Il y a les descendants de Noirs habitant l'Amérique du Nord, l'Amérique du Sud et les Iles.

Les initiateurs du mouvement Pan-Africain estiment qu'il y a beaucoup d'analogie entre la situation des Noirs et celle des Juifs. Ceux-ci, comme eux-mêmes sont dispersés et dans beaucoup de pays ils ont été assimilés aux habitants. Mais dans beaucoup d'autres, ils ont été persécutés ou infériorisés et d'aucuns n'ont pu établir le centre naturel de leur culture nationale. Les Juifs ont donc demandé que leur fasse retour la Palestine, l'antique Sion, et ils viennent de l'obtenir. S'il existait quelque part en Afrique un Etat nègre constitué avec les meilleurs éléments de la race, il pourrait devenir rapidement un centre de civilisation, autonome un foyer irradiant ses rayons sur tous les autres centre noirs ; il pourrait exercer une influence politique indirecte pour obtenir partout des améliorations, à commencer par les colonies.

N'est-ce pas que le congrès qui va se réunir n'est pas bannal ; n'est-ce pas que nous nous sentons émus à l'idée d'un tel effort vers l'élévation partant des représentants les plus inférieurs de notre humanité ; n'est-ce pas que nos sympathies vont d'emblée à un tel mouvement et que nous voulons contribuer, sans autres reflexions, à effacer les souvenirs abominables qu'éveille encore ce mot : Négrier !

Mais il ne s'agit pas seulement de sentiment. C'est une œuvre très pratique que veulent mettre sur pied M. Du Bois et ses collègnes, qui comprennent entre autres M. Diagne le si distingué représentant de l'Afrique Occidentale à la Chambre française. M. Du Bois (dont le grand-père est originaire de l'Inde Occidentale avec un nom dû à l'occupation française du moment) peut aligner un nombre respectable de titres scientifiques. Il est « docteur en Philosophie, directeur de Publications et Recherches dans l'Association nationale pour l'avancement des gens de couleur » Il a la connaissance de trois grandes langues véhiculaires. C'est un écrivain un debater et un organisateur. Or voici entre autres les faits qu'il avance. En premier lieu la possibilité d'envoyer en Afrique plusieurs milliers d'instituteurs noirs formés dans les écoles nègres des Etats-Unis. La possibilité ensuite d'envoyer chaque année quelque dizaine de milles jeunes gens noirs ayant été éduqués en Amérique et prêts à se livrer à des travaux pratiques de colonisation. La possibilité aussi d'intéresser financièrement les noirs américains à des entreprises industrielles et commerciales de colonisation en Afrique.

Le Congrès Pan-Africain annoncé va s'occuper de toutes ces questions. Il entendra des rapports sur les conditions des noirs dans les différents pays. Il va formuler les revendications à présenter au Congrès de la Paix en faveur d'une protection plus efficace des indigènes et rechercher comment la race noire pourra être représentée, elle aussi, dans la Société des Nations. Il examinera aussi cette question toute d'actualité : Comment il serait possible de donner aux anciennes colonies allemandes, en Afrique, un statut international qui en fasse un Etat noir sous la protection et le contrôle de la Société des Nations. Les actes de barbarie allemande à l'égard des nègres qu'ils avaient soumis donne toute sa signification à ce projet.

Les Belges ne sauraient laisser à l'écart les hommes d'initiative qui organisent ce mouvement. Le Congo comprend 18 à 25 millions de noirs. Dès son origine, l'Association Africaine Internationale, créée par le roi Léopold, en 1876, a été une œuvre marquée d'un haut caractère de civilisation et d'émancipation.

Certes, des erreurs, des abus, ont été commis au Congo. Les circonstances les ont expliquées, les enquêtes les ont réduit à leurs justes proportions ; des voix se sont élevées parmi les Belges et l'action énergique du Parlement les ont fait disparaître. Le roi Albert, les meilleurs coloniaux sont des protagonistes ardents de l'émancipation des noirs et ceux-ci viennent de remporter sur les champs de bataille africains, des titres spéciaux à notre appréciation, à notre reconnaissance.

La Belgique de 1910 peut montrer avec fierté la civilisation matérielle qu'elle a introduit au Congo. Elle doit y préparer maintenant une civilisation morale, à laquelle, de plus en plus, les noirs doivent être associés. « For the people and by the people », dit le principe démocratique américain. Pour les noirs et par les noirs traduiront donc en notre langage.

La connaissance du Congo, un voyageur aux Etats-Unis, une visite au Musée de Termonde, voilà qui nous permet une vision assez nette du problème qui se pose en ce moment. Il y a longtemps que les Chinois et les Japonais ont fait disparaître à nos yeux le préjugé de la couleur. Voici que les noirs eux-mêmes vont y contribuer. Ceux d'entre eux qui parlent comme nous et moi mettent en avant cette judicieuse formule ; *La couleur n'est rien, la civilisation est tout.*

Aidons par conséquent les noirs à se civiliser, fournissons-leur-en les moyens et acceptons sans arrière-pensée, cette conclusion proposée au Congrès Pan-Africain ;

« La cordiale et sympathique coopération des races noire, jaune « et blanche, sur les bases de la considération réciproque et l'égalité « dans le futur développement du monde. »

PAUL OTLET.

M. Blaise DIAGNE est Député du Sénégal au Parlement français et Commissionnaire du Contrôle des Troupes Coloniales.

W. E. B. Du BOIS, Ph. D. est Rédacteur de la Revue « The Crisis » New York City, et Directeur de Publicité de l'Association Nationale pour l'avancement de gens de couleurs, et l'auteur de plusieurs œuvres sur la race noire.

M. Paul OTLET est un Professeur belge l'auteur de plusieurs livres sur la Société des Nations.

Papeterie de la Bourse, Ph. Rosen, 82-84, Rue de Richelieu, Paris

Prov
Lect

OPEN FORUM SPEAKERS BUREAU

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TELEPHONE
HAYMARKET 4278

BOSTON OFFICE:
26 PEMBERTON SQUARE

Sept. 11, 1919.

3/13/69

My dear Mr. DuBois:

The Forums are now working on their programs for the coming season. We are, therefore, needing definite information from speakers. We need especially to know whether, or not, you will be available for Forum work at all this coming season-for how much, or how frequently.

1-Whether you will be mostly available near your own headquarters, for the different seasons, in-
(a) New England territory
(b) New York territory
(c) Middle West territory

2-Whether you will be making any trips to other sections of the country. If so, can you tell us now in what months you will probably be available in such territories?

3-Are you ready to give us now the approximate time, or even the definite dates, when you will be available-
(a) in other territories
(b) near your own headquarters

Will you use any of the Forum subjects you used last season? Also, are you ready to give us any new subjects, and can we have them very soon?

May we have all or part of this information by return mail? Can you not at least tell us whether you will be available and approximately when and where-if you are not ready to give us exact dates and new subjects.

Very truly yours,

Mabel B Ury

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

P. S. The enclosed blank will facilitate your answering the above questions. Please fill out such answers as you can immediately, and send us any of the remaining information later, from time to time, as may be possible.

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TELEPHONE
HAYMARKET 4278

BOSTON OFFICE:
26 PEMBERTON SQUARE

1919 SEASON 1920

Name:.....Address:.....Date:.....
Headquarters for season:.....

1-Will you be available for Forum work near your Headquarters?.....
(a) Sunday Forums?.....(b) Week-day Forums? .....
(c) Frequently?.....(d) Limited number of dates only?.....

2-Are you planning trips to any part of this country or Canada (away from your own headquarters) between October, 1919, and April, 1920?.....
In making such trips will you occasionally be available for Forums?.....
What trips have you actually planned? Where, and for what months?.....
.....
.....

3-Will you be available on call for one or more special trips?.....
How often?.....Preference in months.....

4-On special trips are you available for week-end groups (in addition to Sundays
Saturdays?.....Mondays?.. .....
Are you willing to speak more than once a day?.....Twice?.....

5-May we quote you to Forums for the same relative fees as last season, according to individual Forums, and the travelling expenses involved?.....
If not, please notify us immediately.....

6-Will you speak on any or all subjects used last season?.....
Have you new lecture subjects now?..... .....
(Please give us a list of subjects on the back of this sheet.)

3/13/70

[Open Forum]

September 12, 1919

Miss Mabel B. Ury,
25 Pemberton Square,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Miss Ury:

I am afraid it will be impossible for me to do any lecturing this season.

Very sincerely yours,

3/3/71

WEBDB/CF

MEMO FOR MISS OVINGTON

Would you be willing to nominate Miss Fauset for the Civic Club?

The school teacher, with the short hair, whose name I can never remember, has offered to second the nomination.

Miss Fauset is a graduate of Cornell, Phi Beta Kappa, and Literary Editor of THE CRISIS.

W.E.B.DuB.

October 30, 1919.

3/2/20